



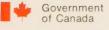


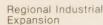
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REPORT OF THE DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS SURVEY CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER 1983











REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER 1983

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We are grateful to the many business executives who entrusted their forward plans to us and who took the time to discuss relevant matters with us, thereby making the DRIE Capital Investment Intentions Survey possible.

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Mr. A. Skahen, Analyst, Surveys and Analysis Group, will be pleased to answer any questions which may arise from this report.

Nancy Chinfen, Director, Statistical and Data Base Services, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Ottawa



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PREFACE

This report is based on the Capital Investment Intentions
Survey of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE)
covering some 270 large corporations, which was carried out in October
and November 1983. The survey does not include smaller firms, nor
investments in housing, agriculture or fishing. Direct government
outlays are also excluded.

The data provided in this report should be regarded only as the investment intentions of a panel of large firms at a given point in time; thus the data do not provide the investment picture for the economy as a whole. Nevertheless, the data presented here are an indication of those changes that have occurred in planned outlays since the previous survey, and as an indication of the factors which have caused those changes. The survey results also provide a breakout of investment intentions at a fairly disaggregated level.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Capital Investment Intentions Survey of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) conducted in October and November 1983 covers 270 large corporations and provides a reading on business capital spending for 1984. Highlights from the report are given below.

- i) The October 1983 Survey indicates that while the 1984 investment plans of reporting companies will continue to be weak there is more optimism than there was 6 months ago.
- ii) The Survey suggests that capital spending in 1984 by these responding companies may increase by about 0.3 percent. A similar Survey last April indicated a decrease of 1.5 percent was expected for 1984. The 1983 level declined by about 9 percent from 1982.
- iii) On a regional basis, all regions with the exception of Quebec and the Prairies record reduced spending for 1984 compared with 1983 levels. The British Columbia and Atlantic regions show the larger year-to-year decreases. Investment in Quebec is expected to increase by 10 percent.
 - iv) The spending of domestic majority-owned firms on new plant and equipment in 1984 is anticipated to decrease by 0.5 percent compared with an increase of 2 percent for the spending of foreign-owned firms.



- v) Compared to the Survey conducted in April 1983 this recent Survey shows a 2.1 percent decrease in the level of investment plans for the 1985-1987 period. Companies presently indicate a total of about \$88 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium term.
- vi) Private firms show a 1.5 percent increase in capital spending plans for 1984 compared to a 1.5 percent decline shown by public companies.
- vii) A total of about \$3.4 billion in capital investments considered but not included by the large companies in their spending plans nevertheless, was thought to hold potential for the medium term. Twenty-one manufacturing companies reported \$1.1 billion (or about one-third) of this amount while the remaining \$2.3 billion was reported by 19 non-manufacturing firms. Forty-three percent of total investments under consideration were reported by oil and gas companies, 14 percent by transportation and storage companies, and 12 percent by forest products companies.
- viii) Almost two-thirds of the survey panel reported that they expect their profit levels in 1984 to be higher than in 1983 while about one-seventh expect a lower profit performance.
 - ix) Factors mentioned most often as affecting outlays were future economic conditions in Canada, anticipated cash flow, expected domestic and export sales, and government policies.



- x) During 1984, manufacturing companies in the survey panel expect to operate at 81 percent capacity, up from 78 percent in 1983.
- xi) Corporate sales are expected to advance in current dollar terms, by about 7 percent in 1984.







HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OCTOBER 1983 SURVEY

The Aggregate Picture

The October 1983 Survey* provides an indication of planned investment for 1984 based on conditions at the time of the survey. The Survey results indicate that the 1984 investment plans of some of Canada's larger firms have improved somewhat since the Spring of 1983.

Last April the firms who responded to our Survey expected that their capital spending in 1984 would decrease by about 1.5 percent in current dollars over 1983 levels. (Unless otherwise stated dollar amounts and percentage changes in this report are in or based on current dollars). These same firms now indicate an increase in 1984 of 0.3 percent.

It should be reiterated that the Survey does not cover investments in housing, agriculture and direct government outlays. As well, the spending patterns of the larger corporations may differ from those of smaller companies and industry sectors not covered by the Survey, and as such, the results cannot be applied directly to the total business sector. That is to say, this reported increase for 1984 refers only to those large companies included in the survey panel and, thus, does not reflect the spending pattern of all businesses.

It should also be noted that while the Survey was conducted mainly during the month of October 1983, the results presented here include some returns received as late as November 25, 1983.

^{*} See appendix for details on the nature and coverage of the Survey.

Real business capital investment in 1984 will continue to decline but the decrease is expected to be smaller than that experienced in 1983. There currently exists excess capacity in the Canadian economy which helps to explain why the Survey results indicate weak investment spending. In addition, the need for restructuring of company balance sheets continues to contribute to weakness in business investment outlays. Almost two-thirds of the companies indicate an improved profit outlook for 1984.

The National Accounts reported that real business spending on new plant and equipment (excluding housing) declined by 11.2 percent in 1982. This followed real increases of 7.6 percent for 1981, 7.4 percent for 1980 and 12.7 percent for 1979. It is now anticipated that actual or real business spending (excluding housing) will decline in 1983: possibly in the range of 8-10 percent. For 1984, real business spending on plant and equipment may show little or no gain over 1983.

The responding companies indicated that their level of spending on new plant and equipment in 1984 would be about \$26.1 billion in current dollars, an increase of about \$0.1 billion over 1983. Decreases by transportation equipment companies, oil and gas pipelines, and electric utilities were offset by the year-to-year increases reported by forest products, primary metals and chemical companies (Tables 1 and 2).

Outlook for Manufacturing

Capital spending by reporting manufacturing corporations on new plant and equipment for 1984 is expected to be about \$5.1 billion in current dollars, a 16 percent advance from the 1983 level of

spending. This current level of spending represents a marked improvement from that expected for 1984 in the April 1983 Survey when a 6 percent increase was expected. This increase reflects to a large extent the spending intentions of the forest products and primary metals companies.

Other manufacturing and food and beverage companies also are recording increases for 1984. Transportation equipment and chemicals industries, however, indicate weakness (Tables 1 and 2).

During 1984, the manufacturing companies in the Survey panel expect to operate at 81 percent capacity, up from 78 percent in 1983 and 76 percent in 1982.

Outlook for Non-Manufacturing

The spending plans of respondents in the non-manufacturing sector for 1984 are expected to be about \$21 billion in current dollars, a decrease of about 3 percent from the 1983 spending level. Area of strength include the transportation & storage industries, trade, finance & other commercial, and communications. Mining and oil & gas companies show modest advances. Spending plans of oil & gas pipelines and electric utilities, for 1984, show anticipated decreases (Tables 1 and 2).

Cost of Capital Goods

The average cost adjustment factor or inflation rate used by the survey firms in their capital budgets for 1983 was about 8.3 percent over the cost level for 1982; this represents a decrease from the 9.6 percent used for 1983 in the April 1983 Survey (Table 7). For 1984 a cost adjustment factor of 7.5 percent was applied.

On an industry basis, it may be noted that food & beverages and forest products companies are expecting larger cost increases in the 1983-1986 period than the manufacturing sector as a whole. Within the non-manufacturing sector electric utilities expect the largest cost increases.

Public Compared to Private Capital Spending

Capital spending in the public (government) segment of the panel (i.e. crown corporations) is expected to decrease by 1.5 percent in 1984, while the private sector expects an increase of 1.5 percent (Table 11). The public portion represents 39 percent of total capital spending for 1984 (Table 10).

For 1983, the public and private sectors indicated downward revisions in the level of spending reported earlier: 7.5 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. For 1984, the public sector indicated a 5 percent (or \$0.5 billion) downward revision between surveys while the private sector recorded a 3 percent reduction (or \$0.5 billion).

On a regional basis, the government portion of total capital investments in 1984 ranges from 29 percent in the Prairies to 56 percent in Quebec (Table 10). Within the public sector, the Prairie region and Quebec expect to record increases in 1984. Public business capital spending in the British Columbia region is expected to decline by some 30 percent (Table 11). For 1983, the reported levels of investment were reduced from earlier estimates in all areas. For 1984, the expected levels of spending in the British Columbia & Northern, Prairie and Atlantic regions have been lowered substantially from that reported in the April 1983 Survey.

For private sector investment in 1984, Quebec is expected to experience a large year-to-year increase while Ontario anticipates a modest advance. The Atlantic region anticipates a year-to-year decline of 13 percent and the Prairie region expects a decline of some 5 percent. For 1983, the reported levels of spending were reduced from those reported earlier in all but the Atlantic region. For 1984, the reported levels of spending were reduced from those reported in April 1983 in all but Ontario and Quebec (Table 11).

Foreign versus Domestic Companies

Foreign majority-owned firms plan an increase of 2.3 percent in their capital spending for 1984 compared with a decrease of about 0.5 percent for domestic majority-owned firms (Table 9). Domestic majority-owned firms represent approximately 70 percent of total capital spending reported for 1984 by the Survey panel, with foreign majority-owned firms accounting for the remainder (Table 8).

Domestic majority-owned firms' spending intentions on plant and equipment for 1984 have been reduced by 4.3 percent (\$0.8 billion) between the April and October 1983 Surveys. Revisions to investment intentions by foreign majority-owned firms in the Survey panel for 1984 amounted to a reduction of 2.6 percent or \$0.2 billion (Table 9).

Within the domestic sector, the Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions show year-to-year advances for 1984 while the B.C. & Northern and Atlantic regions are expected to show large declines. For foreign sector spending in 1984, Quebec shows a large increase with the Atlantic and Prairie regions also expected to register some advance. Both the Ontario and the B.C. & Northern regions record declines for 1984.

On a regional basis, downward revisions are prevalent for 1983 for both domestic and foreign majority-owned firms, the only exception being the Atlantic region.

For 1984, the domestic and foreign majority-owned firms show downward revisions in spending in the B.C. & Northern, Prairie and Atlantic regions from the April 1983 Survey (Table 9); the proportion of investment associated with domestic majority-owned firms ranges from a high of 82 percent in Quebec to 60 percent in the Prairie region (Table 8).

Tentative Medium Term Investments

A total of \$3.4 billion in capital investments not included by the large corporations in their spending plans, nevertheless, had potential over the medium term. Regionally, firms with headquarters in Ontario represented about \$1.2 billion or 35 percent of the total while Prairie-based firms accounted for \$1.0 billion or 30 percent of the total potential investments (Table 14).

Forty-three percent of the \$3.4 billion under consideration was reported by oil & gas companies, 14 percent by transportation & storage companies, and 12 percent by forest product companies.

Factors Affecting Outlays

In the October 1983 survey expected sales in Canada was the factor mentioned most often as affecting current and future plans (Table 15). Cash flow continues to be a major concern, with expected economic conditions in Canada, government policies and expected sales

abroad in close contention. Cost of funds (interest rates) was mentioned less frequently in the October 1983 Survey than in the April 1983 Survey.

Reasons for and Types of Changes in Investment

An upward revision in spending for 1984 was reported by about 41 percent of firms, while 44 percent reported downward revisions and 15 percent indicated no change from the April 1983 Survey.

Domestic and foreign market demand, rate of return and internal (cash flow) financial considerations, as well as better estimates were identified as the major factors causing firms to revise their 1984 spending plans downward. Firms who reported upward revisions indicated that better estimates, domestic and foreign market demand and carry-overs were some of the factors in their budget decisions. For further details see Tables 18-27.

Purpose of Investment

Of the total corporations in the Survey panel, 224 reported the breakdown of their capital spending by purpose; thus, about 90 percent of the total reported capital spending for 1984 was allocated to the various purpose categories. Categories generally fall into two basic groups: those which add directly to production facilities, and those which do not. The latter group includes research & development, pollution abatement and working environment; the former group includes expansion of facilities at existing sites, upgrading & replacement, and new facilities at new sites.

The larger portions of capital spending continue to be directed to the expansion of existing facilities and to new facilities at new sites. The proportion of capital spending directed to research & development, at 1.1 percent in 1984, is somewhat lower than the 1.2 percent indicated for 1983. The proportion related to pollution abatement at 2.0 percent in 1984 shows a slight increase from 1983. For further details, see Tables 28, 29 and 30.

Medium Term Investment

A comparison of the results of the current Survey with that of April 1983 shows that earlier investment plans for the 1985-1987 period in Canada as a whole shows a 2.1 percent reduction. This adjustment is attributable mainly to the non-manufacturing sector, which accounts for about 60 percent of this decrease. All companies presently indicate a total of about \$67 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium term (1985-1987). Increased spending intentions for the medium term reported by companies in chemicals, food & beverages, mining and other manufacturing were more than offset by reduced levels of spending reported by transportation & storage companies, electric utilities and communications companies.

On a regional basis, the Atlantic and British Columbia & Northern regions show between-Survey downward revisions for the 1985-1987 period. See Tables 12, 13, 16 and 17 for further details.

Regional Distribution of Business Investment

Spending patterns reported in the Survey reflect developments in the various regions in broad terms only, and therefore should be interpreted with some caution.

For 1984, compared to 1983, a larger proportion of capital expenditures on new production facilities was designated to all regions but the Atlantic and British Columbia & Northern regions. Also, from 1984 on, the proportional share of investment directed to the Atlantic region is increasing while that to Quebec is declining.

The regional percent distribution of total business capital investment over the medium term, as reported by the firms surveyed in October 1983, is presented in the following table:

Regions	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Atlantic	7.7	8.6	7.8	8.2	9.1	10.8
Quebec	18.7	19.1	20.6	18.7	16.9	16.1
Ontario	18.5	19.7	19.8	20.6	19.7	18.6
Prairies	29.3	30.6	31.1	30.8	32.6	33.7
B.C. & Northern	16.4	15.3	13.8	15.5	16.3	15.6
Unallocated*	9.4	6.7	6.9	6.2	5.4	5.2

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it was uncertain in which region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

Regional Perspectives

Atlantic Region (Tables 31-34)

Total spending on plant and equipment in 1984 in the Atlantic region by companies in the Survey panel is expected to be about \$2.2 billion. (As noted earlier, dollar levels and percent changes are based on current dollars.) This represents a decrease of 8.7 percent from the level of \$2.4 billion reported for 1983 (Table 31). Compared with the April 1983 Survey returns, these levels of investment represent revisions of 5.3 percent for 1983 and -9.7 percent for 1984.

Investment spending in 1984 by the manufacturing sector in the Atlantic region is expected to decline by 41 percent, to a level of \$198 million. Within this sector the chemicals and food & beverages sectors register percentage increases for 1984 while forest products, primary metals and transportation equipment report declines.

For the non-manufacturing sector in the Atlantic region, capital spending for 1984 is expected to reach \$1,973 million, down 3.3 percent from 1983. The largest year-to-year declines for 1984 are reported by mining, trade, finance & other commercial companies, and utilities. Oil and gas company investments are expected to advance almost 11 percent in 1984.

Crown corporations, which account for 46 percent of total capital spending in the Atlantic region for 1984 (Table 10), have revised their 1984 spending plans downward by 8.9 percent, while the private sector recorded a 10.3 percent decrease in investment plans for 1984, since the last Survey. For 1983, crown corporations recorded a downward revision of 2.5 percent in its level of spending from April levels while private firms reported a 12 percent upward revision (Table 33).

Foreign majority-owned firms expect to increase spending on new plant and equipment by 1.4 percent in the Atlantic provinces in 1984 while domestic majority-owned firms expect spending to drop by 11.7 percent from 1983 levels. Domestic majority-owned firms show a downward revision of 1.5 percent from the previous Survey in the level of spending expected for 1984, due to the revised levels of spending by non-manufacturing firms. Similarly, foreign majority-owned firms show a reduction (27.2 percent) in intended outlays for 1984 which is also concentrated in the non-manufacturing sector (Table 32).

Quebec (Tables 35-38)

The October 1983 Survey shows that the large corporations investing in new plant and equipment in Quebec expect to spend \$4.8 billion in 1984, an increase of 10.2 percent from the 1983 level of \$4.3 billion. This level of spending for 1984 represents an advance of 3.4 percent from that reported in April 1983 (Table 35).

Capital spending by the manufacturing sector in Quebec is expected to reach about \$1.2 billion in 1984, 53.8 percent higher than the 1983 level. The primary metals, food & beverages, and transportation equipment sectors indicate the strongest year-over-year percent increases. Forest products also show an advance for 1984 having recorded a decline in 1983.

The 0.2 percent increase in spending plans for 1984 in the Quebec non-manufacturing sector is significantly different from the negative national average of 2.8 percent. The larger year-to-year percentage increases for 1984 are in mining and trade, finance & other commercial companies. Oil & gas companies and electric utilities record relatively weak spending plans. It should be noted that the non-manufacturing sector in Quebec is heavily influenced by the investment of crown corporations.

Crown (public) corporations, which account for 56 percent of total capital spending in Quebec (Table 10), are expecting to increase spending in 1984 by 0.3 percent. Private sector spending in Quebec is expected to advance by 26 percent in 1984. The level of spending for 1984 reported by public companies has increased (1.3 percent) since the April 1983 Survey, while the current level reported by private companies is 6 percent higher.

Companies headquartered in Quebec are more optimistic for 1984 than they were for 1983. This is particularly true with respect to Canadian sales and business conditions. In addition, export sales and profits are expected to show some improvement in 1984 (Table 38).

In October 1983, companies headquartered in Quebec had about \$0.5 billion of investments, which were not included in their reported spending plans but were nevertheless thought to hold high potential for introduction over the medium term (Table 14). Cash flow and rates of return were the factors most frequently mentioned as affecting the spending plans of these companies (Table 15). There has been a decrease in the frequency of response indicating that expected sales levels were having a negative impact on investment plans.

Ontario (Tables 39-42)

Corporations with plant and equipment investments in Ontario reported in the October 1983 Survey that they expect their level of spending in 1984 to be \$6.7 billion, a decrease of 0.7 percent or \$44 million from the 1983 level (Table 39).

Investment spending in 1984 by the manufacturing sector in Ontario is expected to reach about \$2.1 billion, an increase of 4.8

percent from the 1983 level. The forest products, primary metals, food & beverages, and miscellaneous manufacturing sectors are recording year-to-year advances. Transportation equipment and chemicals recorded decreases in the level of investment for 1984.

The 3 percent decrease in spending for 1984 by the non-manufacturing sector in Ontario is more or less in line with the national average of -2.8 percent for this sector. Oil and gas companies, utilities and trade, finance & other commercial companies are contributors to the expected decrease in spending. In contrast, transportation & storage, communications, and oil & gas pipelines are expected to increase spending in Ontario in 1984.

Private sector spending in Ontario for 1984 is expected to advance by 5.8 percent compared to a 9.8 percent year-to-year decrease in the public segment (Table 41). Private sector spending on plant & equipment accounts for 62 percent of total investment in Ontario for 1984 (Table 10). Revisions in investment intentions from the April 1983 Survey for 1984 by the public segment of the Survey panel amounted to an increase of 0.6 percent (about \$20 million), and an increase of \$260 million (6.6 percent) for the private portion of the Survey panel.

Foreign majority-owned firms show an 8.7 percent decrease in spending in Ontario in 1984 while domestic majority-owned firms indicate a 2.5 percent advance (Table 40). Weakness for 1984 in the foreign sector is centered in non-manufacturing which records a 25 percent or \$165 million decrease from 1983. In contrast, in the domestic majority-owned segment the spending plans of the non-manufacturing sector showed a 0.5 percent advance (\$25 million).

Companies with headquarters in Ontario are more optimistic about Canadian business conditions and corporate employment for 1984 than was the case for 1983 (Table 42). They are also more optimistic about domestic sales and profits in 1984.

Capital investments of \$1.2 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Ontario-headquartered corporations but were thought to hold high potential for introduction over the next few years (Table 14). About 60 percent of this considered investment was reported by non-manufacturing firms, in particular, oil & gas, and trade, finance & other commercial companies. The considered investments by manufacturing firms are centered in chemicals and forest products.

In October 1983 expected sales in Canada was the factor most often cited by companies with headquarters in Ontario as having a negative effect on spending plans (Table 15). Expected economic conditions, cash flow, government policies and export sales were also concerns.

Prairie Region (Tables 43-50)

Total capital spending in the Prairies in 1984 is now expected to be about \$7.7 billion, (a decrease of 8 percent or \$660 million from that expected in the April survey) reflecting an increase of 1.8 percent from the 1983 level (Table 43). For 1984, spending in Alberta is expected to fall by 0.3 percent. In contrast, spending in Manitoba is expected to increase by 24.4 percent and in Saskatchewan by 3.4 percent. About three-quarters of the investment directed to the Prairies has been allocated to Alberta and as such it dominates the overall Prairie picture.

Manufacturing spending in the Prairies is expected to decline by 10 percent in 1984 due mainly to decreased spending by chemicals and primary metals companies which in turn offset the increased spending reported by forest products and other manufacturing companies (Table 43). Spending by manufacturing firms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected to advance by 70 and 22 percent respectively in 1984, while manufacturing spending in Alberta is expected to drop by 25 percent (Tables 44 and 45).

Total non-manufacturing spending in the Prairies of about \$7.4 billion for 1984 represents an advance of 2.4 percent over the 1983 level - this is in contrast to a percentage decrease (2.8 percent) expected for non-manufacturing in Canada as a whole (Table 43). For Alberta, non-manufacturing spending for 1984 showed an advance of 0.9 percent over 1983 levels (Table 45). All non-manufacturing sectors in Alberta, with the exception of pipelines, showed decreased levels of spending for 1984 from April 1983 projections. Non-manufacturing spending in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected to advance by about 20 and 3 percent, respectively, in 1984. This increase is due mainly to the planned spending by mining companies in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, oil & gas companies in Saskatchewan, and transportation & storage companies in Manitoba.

Private sector spending in 1984 is declining by 4.8 percent in the Prairies compared to a 22.6 percent advance for the public segment of the business sector. Since April 1983 the public or government sector in the Prairies has decreased its expected level of spending for 1984 by some 12 percent, which is somewhat more than the Canadian average of 5 percent. Private sector spending levels for 1984 show a 6 percent reduction from April expectations (again, somewhat more than the Canada average), reflecting lower spending by mining, utilities and oil & gas companies (Table 47).

Domestic majority-owned firms are expecting an increase in 1984 capital spending in the Prairies of about 1 percent over the 1983 level, while spending by foreign majority-owned firms will advance by 3 percent in 1984 (Table 46). Spending by domestic firms in the Prairies, for 1984 have been revised down by some 10 percent while those of foreign firms have decreased 5 percent.

Companies with headquarters in the Prairies are more optimistic about prospects for 1984 compared to 1983, especially with respect to domestic and export sales and Canadian business conditions. (Table 50).

Capital investments of about \$1.0 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Prairie-headquartered companies but were thought to hold high potential for introduction over the medium term (Table 14). Most of this considered investment was reported by the oil & gas companies; however, portions were associated with utilities, chemicals and transportation and storage companies.

In October 1983, as was the case in April 1983, a dominant factor affecting capital spending plans were federal government policies (Table 15). Expected sales, economic conditions in Canada, cash flow, and rates of return are continuing concerns. The significance of cost of funds as a factor affecting outlays has decreased markedly since April.

British Columbia & Northern Region (Tables 51-54)

Spending for 1984 in the British Columbia & Northern region (Yukon & Northwest Territories) is expected to reach about \$3.2 billion. This current level of spending is 11.5 percent below the

1983 level (\$3.6 billion), and represents a \$440 million (12 percent) reduction from April 1983 estimates (Table 51).

Investment in the manufacturing sector in this region is expected to be \$617 million in 1984, more than double the figure reported for 1983. This reflects the increased spending plans of the forest products and other manufacturing companies.

Expected 1984 spending of \$2.6 billion by non-manufacturing firms in the British Columbia & Northern region represents a drop of 22 percent from 1983 levels: well above the national average decrease of 2.8 percent for this sector. Spending plans of the mining, oil & gas companies, electric utilities and transportation & storage companies account for this decrease. Pipelines and trade, finance and other commercial companies expect to increase their level of spending in 1984.

Spending for 1984 by the private segment of the business sector on new plant and equipment is expected to increase slightly by 0.2 percent (Table 53). The public sector spending for 1984 has recorded a decrease of about 30 percent.

Foreign majority-owned firms investing in the British Columbia & Northern region are expected to decrease spending by about 6 percent in 1984, while a 15 percent drop is expected by domestic majority-owned firms. The year-to-year decrease for 1984 reported by the foreign segment is in contrast to the advance expected for Canada (Table 52).

Companies with headquarters in the British Columbia & Northern region show more optimism for 1984 than they did for 1983,

especially with respect to Canadian business conditions, domestic and export sales and profits (Table 54).

The British Columbia & Northern-headquartered firms reported \$0.6 billion of capital investments which were not included in their reported budgets but were being considered for implementation over the next few years (Table 14). This amount was concentrated mainly in manufacturing (forest products, primary metals and miscellaneous manufacturing firms).

Expected sales both in Canada and abroad were the factors most often mentioned as affecting spending plans by the firms in this region (Table 15). Economic conditions and cash flow were also concerns.





TABLE 1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	1983	1983	1984	1984
	Reported in April 1983	Reported in October 1983	Reported in April 1983	Reported in October 1983
Industry				
Food & Beverages	510.6	474.3	426.2	556.9
Forest Products	945.9	971.4	1,210.8	1,205.4
Primary Metals	728.6	640.7	961.8	965.2
Chemicals	447.6	452.2	448.4	436.6
Transportation Equip.	895.3	764.4	585.0	626.5
Other Manufacturing	1,182.6	1,126.2	1,347.4	1,341.6
Total Manufacturing	4,710.6	4,429.2	4,979.6	5,132.2
Mining Companies	1,362.4	1,301.9	1,323.4	1,349.1
Oil & Gas Companies	6,942.4	6,677.9	7,488.0	6,871.8
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1,628.0	1,532.9	1,186.5	1,135.7
Transp. & Storage	1,767.6	1,612.0	1,766.3	1,761.6
Communications	2,452.9	2,282.3	2,594.1	2,441.2
Electric Utilities	7,874.3	7,462.8	6,904.3	6,645.8
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	786.1	727.4	886.7	789.1
Total Non-Manufacturing	22,813.7	21,597.2	22,149.3	20,994.3
TOTAL	27 52/ 2	26,026.4	27,128.9	26,126.5
TOTAL	27,524.3	20,020.4	27,120.5	20,12000

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are included in this table, namely 259 firms.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	Revisio	ns	1984/83		
	Between Apr			o-Year	
	October 198		Percent Change		
	(Percent			Reported in	
	1983	1984	April 1983	October 1983	
Industry					
Food & Beverages	-7.2	30.6	-16.6	17.4	
Forest Products	2.6	-0.5	28.0	24.0	
Primary Metals	-12.1	0.3	32.0	50.6	
Chemicals	1.0	-2.7	0.1	-3.5	
Transportation Equip.	-14.7	7.0	-34.7	-18.1	
Other Manufacturing	-4.8	-0.5	13.9	19.1	
				-	
Total Manufacturing	-6.0	3.0	5.7	15.8	
Mining Companies	-4.5	1.9	-2.9	3.6	
Oil & Gas Companies	-3.9	-8.3	7.8	2.9	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-5.9	-4.3	-27.2	-26.0	
Transportation & Storage	-8.9	-0.3	-0.1	9.2	
Communications	-7.0	-5.9	5.7	6.9	
Electric Utilities	-5.3	-3.8	-12.4	-11.0	
Trade, Finance and					
Other Commercial	-7.5	-11.1	12.7	8.4	
Total Non-Manufacturing	-5.4	-5.3	_3.0	-2.8	
Mon Az		0.7			
TOTAL	-5.5	-3.7	-1.5	-0.3	

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are included in this table, namely 259 firms.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Constant 1983 \$ Millions)

	1983 Reported in April 1983	Reported in October 1983	Reported in April 1983	1984 Reported in October 1983
Industry				
Food & Beverages Forest Products	510.6 945.9	474.3 971.4	391.6 1,113.4	520.8 1,130.0
Primary Metals Chemicals Transportation Equip.	728.6 447.6 895.3	640.7 452.2 764.4	886.2 410.9 546.4	895.4 413.5 586.9
Other Manufacturing	1,182.6	1,126.2	1,257.8	1,262.1
Total Manufacturing	4,710.6	4,429.2	4,606.3	4,808.7
Mining Companies	1,362.4	1,301.9	1,206.8	1,257.1
Oil & Gas Companies Oil & Gas Pipelines	6,942.4 1,628.0	6,677.9 1,532.9	6,854.9 1,105.5	6,402.1 1,061.1
Transp. & Storage	1,767.6	1,612.0	1,627.9	1,669.9
Communications Electric Utilities Trade, Finance and	2,452.9 7,874.3	2,282.3 7,462.8	2,400.6 6,286.9	2,296.2 6,077.8
Other Commercial	786.1	727.4	817.8	740.0
Total Non-Manufacturing	22,813.7	21,597.2	20,300.4	19,504.2
TOTAL	27,524.3	26,026.4	24,906.7	24,312.9

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are included in this table, namely 259 firms.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Constant 1983 \$ Millions)

	Between A	sions pril 1983 & 983 Surveys	Year-t	4/83 o-Year Change
		t Change)	Reported in	
	1983	1984	April 1983	
Industry				
Food & Beverages	-7.2	32.9	-23.4	9.8
Forest Products	2.6	1.4	17.7	16.3
Primary Metals	-12.1	1.0	21.6	39.7
Chemicals	1.0	0.6	-8.2	-8.6
Transportation Equip.	-14.7	7.4	-39.0	-23.3
Other Manufacturing	-4.8	0.3	6.3	12.0
			Photology.colprosjenik	
Total Manufacturing	-6.0	4.3	-2.3	8.5
Mining Companies	-4.5	4.1	-11.5	-3.5
Oil & Gas Companies	-3.9	-6.7	-1.3	-4.2
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-5.9	-4.1	-32.1	-30.8
Transportation & Storage	-8.9	2.5	-8.0	3.5
Communications	-7.0	-4.4	-2.2	0.6
Electric Utilities Trade, Finance and	-5.3	-3.4	-20.2	-18.6
Other Commercial	-7. 5	-9.6	4.0	1.7
Total Non-Manufacturing	-5.4	-4.0	-11.1	-9.7
TOTAL		2 /		
TOTAL	-5.5	-2.4	-9.6	-6.6

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are included in this table, namely 259 firms.

TABLE 5

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

		1	.983	1984	
2	No. of Companies	Reported in Apr. 1983	Reported in Oct. 1983	Reported in Apr. 1983	Reported in Oct. 1983
Province					
Newfoundland	30	737.5	735.0	942.1	730.2
Prince Edward Island	10	14.5	10.8	13.2	11.6
Nova Scotia	39	872.8	872.2	898.8	743.0
New Brunswick	25	435.1	469.0	269.1	319.2
Atlantic Provinces	76	2,255.8	2,376.9	2,402.5	2,171.4
Quebec	115	4,651.0	4,319.3	4,602.1	4,761.4
Ontario	156	7,192.9	6,711.1	6,389.8	6,666.9
Manitoba	52	414.9	410.7	514.1	511.0
Saskatchewan	53	1,177.2	1,125.2	1,445.5	1,164.5
Alberta	100	6,332.3	5,880.9	6,234.6	5,863.4
Prairie Region	132	8,165.9	7,597.5	8,401.5	7,737.8
British Columbia	101	2,782.1	2,648.9	2,667.9	2,284.0
Yukon	6	10.1	7.6	12.0	10.9
Northwest Territories	s 17	821.7	877.7	824.7	821.6
B.C. and Northern	108	3,694.3	3,589.7	3,619.2	3,177.4
				27	0(10(5
CANADA	259	27,524.3	26,026.4	27,128.9	26,126.5

Note: The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces, do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 6

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Percent Change)

	Percent	o-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions		
	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983 %	1984	
Newfoundland	17.8	-0.7	-0.4	-22.5	
Prince Edward Island	-27.6	7.4	-25.6	-12.2	
Nova Scotia	1.7	-14.9	-0.1	-17.4	
New Brunswick	-41.1	-32.0	7.7	18.6	
Atlantic Provinces	-2.0	-8.7	-5.3	-9.7	
Quebec	-9.6	10.2	-7.2	3.4	
Ontario	-3.2	-0.7	-6.7	4.3	
Manitoba	-2.8	24.4	-1.1	-0.7	
Saskatchewan	19.3	3.4	-4.5	-19.5	
Alberta	-8.4	-0.3	-7.2	-6.0	
Prairie Region	-5.1	1.8	-7. 0	-7.9	
British Columbia	-17.8	-13.8	-4.8	-14.4	
Yukon	-32.8	43.4	-24.8	-9.2	
Northwest Territories	-0.7	-6.4	6.8	-0.4	
B.C. & Northern	-13.4	-11.5	-2.9	-12.3	
CANADA	<u>-9.0</u>	0.3	-5.5	-3.7	

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

TABLE 7

COST ADJUSTMENT FACTORS 1983-1987

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Food & Beverages	100.0	109.2	117.0	125.4	132.7	139.8
Forest Products	100.0	108.1	115.2	123.0	132.9	144.1
Primary Metals	100.0	107.3	116.3	121.6	131.0	139.2
Chemicals	100.0	105.6	111.4	119.1	127.8	134.9
Transportation Equipment	100.0	106.3	113.2	120.5	128.8	140.5
Other Manufacturing	100.0	107.2	113.7	120.6	128.1	135.9
Total Manufacturing	100.0	107.3	114.9	121.9	130.8	139.8
Mining	100.0	107.5	115.7	124.4	133.3	144.4
Oil & Gas Companies	100.0	107.5	115.3	123.8	133.1	142.3
Oil & Gas Pipelines	100.0	107.5	114.8	123.9	132.4	141.7
Transportation & Storage	100.0	106.8	112.5	119.9	128.0	136.8
Communications	100.0	108.2	115.0	122.2	130.2	137.8
Electric Utilities	100.0	110.1	120.5	131.5	144.0	157.3
Trade, Finance &						
Other Commercial	100.0	106.9	114.1	120.6	128.8	138.4
Total Non-Manufacturing	100.0	108.4	116.7	125.4	134.9	143.9
TOTAL	100.0	108.3	116.4	124.8	134.4	143.5

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	Domestic		Foreign	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
Atlantic	76.9	74.4	23.1	25.6
Quebec	85.9	81.8	14.1	18.2
Ontario	71.6	73.9	28.4	26.1
Prairies	60.9	60.4	39.1	39.6
B.C. & Northern	63.3	61.1	36.7	38.9
CANADA	69.6	69.0	30.4	31.0

TABLE 9

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

	Year-	-to-Year	Between Survey		
	Percer	it Change	Rev	isions	
	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983	7 1984	
Domestic Majority Owned					
Atlantic	0.7	-11.7	5.3	-1.5	
Quebec	-13.1	4.9	-6.9	1.6	
Ontario	-9.6	2.5	-5.1	0.1	
Prairies	-4.7	1.0	-7.8	-9.9	
B.C. & Northern	-18.3	-14.7	-3.4	-14.2	
CANADA	-12.3	-0.5	-5.1	-4.3	
Foreign Majority Owned					
Atlantic	-10.1	1.4	5.5	-27.2	
Quebec	20.6	42.7	-8.7	12.1	
Ontario	17.9	-8.7	-10.6	18.4	
Prairies	-5.8	3.1	-5.7	-4.7	
B.C. & Northern	-3.4	-6.1	-2.0	-9.1	
CANADA	-0.5	2.3	-6.4	-2.6	

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984. See Table 9.A for 1982, 1983 and 1984 dollar levels.

TABLE 9.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1982-1984

(Current \$ Millions)

DOMESTIC OWNED COMPANIES/FOREIGN OWNED COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

DOMESTIC	1982	1983	1984
Atlantic	1,815.3	1,828.5	1,615.0
Quebec	4,269.6	3,710.6	3,892.5
Ontario	5,313.4	4,805.6	4,929.7
Prairies	4,847.2	4,624.0	4,671.5
B.C. & Northern	2,778.9	2,272.4	1,939.9
CANADA	20,653.7	18,121.6	18,038.5
FOREIGN			
Atlantic	609.4	548.4	556.4
Quebec	504.5	608.7	868.9
Ontario	1,615.3	1,905.5	1,740.2
Prairies	3,156.1	2,973.5	2,066.3
B.C. & Northern	1,362.4	1,317.3	1,237.5
CANADA	7,943.8	7,904.8	8,088.0

Note: (1) Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

⁽²⁾ The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	Public		Private	
	1983 Z	1984	1983 %	1984
Atlantic	43.3	46.0	56.7	54.0
Quebec	61.3	55.9	38.7	44.1
Ontario	41.5	37.7	58.5	62.3
Prairies	24.2	29.1	75.8	70.9
B.C. & Northern	39.3	31.2	60.7	68.8
CANADA	39.2	38.5	60.8	61.5

TABLE 11

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

		to-Year t Change	Between Survey Revisions		
	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983	1984	
Public Majority Owned					
Atlantic	10.6	-2.8	-2.5	-8.9	
Quebec	-5.0	0.3	-7.7	1.3	
Ontario	0.5	-9.8	-4.3	0.6	
Prairies	-2.8	22.6	-17.6	-12.4	
B.C. & Northern	-0.5	-29.7	-2.4	-15.7	
CANADA	0.6	-1.5	-7.5	-5.0	
Private Majority Owned					
Atlantic	-9.8	-13.2	12.2	-10.3	
Quebec	-16.0	25.8	-6.4	6.2	
Ontario	-5.6	5.8	-8.4	6.6	
Prairies	-5.8	-4.8	-3.0	-6.0	
B.C. & Northern	-20.0	0.2	-3.2	-10.6	
CANADA	-14.3	1.5	-4.2	-3.0	

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984. See Table 11.A for 1982, 1983 and 1984 dollar levels.

TABLE 11.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1982-1984

(Current & Millions)

PUBLIC COMPANIES/PRIVATE COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

Public	1982	1983	1984
Atlantic	929.8	1,028.5	999.9
Quebec	2,787.2	2,649.0	2,659.4
Ontario	2,769.2	2,783.2	2,510.6
Prairies	1,889.5	1,836.6	2,253.0
B.C. & Northern	1,416.7	1,410.0	992.4
CANADA	10,147.6	10,212.6	10,067.9
Private			
Atlantic	1,494.9	1,348.4	1,171.5
Quebec	1,986.9	1,670.3	2,102.0
Ontario	4,159.5	3,927.9	4,156.3
Prairies	6,113.8	5,760.9	5,484.8
B.C. & Northern	2,724.6	2,179.7	2,185.0
CANADA	18,449.9	15,813.8	16,058.6

Note: (1) Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

(2) The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 12

SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1982-1987 CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF

(Current \$ Millions)

SURVEY/REGION	1982	2	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	TOTAL
October 1983*								
Atlantic (57) Quebec (92) Ontario (124) Prairies (100) B.C. & Northern (8)	1,774 4,299 4,254 6,753 (83) 3,789	9.3	1,806.3 4,010.9 4,140.4 6,436.3 3,224.9	1,656.5 4,368.8 4,205.8 6,589.9 2,932.6	1,802.0 4,107.0 4,520.3 6,781.9 3,419.2	2,005.8 3,725.3 4,347.3 7,210.1 3,598.4	2,517.1 3,741.7 4,319.0 7,827.7 3,628.1	11,562.6 24,252.8 25,787.1 41,599.1 20,593.0
CANADA (208)	23,045.2		21,030.3	21,219.9	21,996.2	22,086.0	23,205.9	132,583.5
April 1983								
Atlantic (57) Quebec (92) Ontario (124) Prairies (100) B.C. & Northern (8)	1,752.0 4,300.2 4,266.8 6,753.8 (83) 3,880.6	0.20	1,842.6 4,298.4 4,384.2 7,025.7 3,303.8	1,743.3 4,220.1 4,071.5 7,135.1 3,319.0	1,949.1 4,050.8 4,485.3 16,934.9 3,558.9	2,390.9 3,707.5 4,325.9 7,023.7 3,702.0	2,709.4 3,775.3 4,378.4 7,620.8 3,571.9	12,387.3 24,352.3 25,912.1 42,494.0 21,336.2
CANADA (208)	23,133.4	Ť	22,405.3	22,015.0	22,366.7	22,902.9	23,485.8	136,309.1

Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984-1987. * Note:

Only those firms which reported for the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys for the years 1982-1987 (each and every year) are included in this table, i.e. a matched panel. The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets. See Appendix point (1) for explanation of matching.

TABLE 13

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Percent Change)

Between Survey Revisions

	1982 - 1984	1985 - 1987	1982 - 1987
Atlantic	-1.8	-10.3	-6.7
Quebec	-1.1	0.4	-0.4
Ontario	-1.0	0.0	-0.5
Prairies	-5.4	1.1	-2.1
B.C. & Northern	-5.3	-1.7	-3.5
		-	***********
CANADA	-3.3	-2.1	-2.7

TABLE 14

CONSIDERED INVESTMENT

(Percent Distribution)

Companies with H.Q. in:	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Total
Atlantic (3 of 15) Quebec (6 of 38)	0.0	2.7 13.6	2.7
Ontario (18 of 134) Prairies (8 of 54) B.C. & Northern (5 of 30)	15.0 0.6 14.9	20.1 29.0 3.0	35.1 29.6 17.9
<u>All Companies</u> (40 of 271)	31.7	68.3	100.0
			(3,380.3)

Note: The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets.

TABLE 15

FACTORS REPORTED AS AFFECTING CURRENT AND CONSIDERED INVESTMENT SPENDING

(Frequency of Response)

FACTOR/REGION OF H.Q.	ATLAN	NTIC	QUE	BEC	ONTA	RIO	PRAI	RIES	B.C NORT	HERN	TOT	AL
	A83	083	A83	083	A83	083	A83	083	A83	083	A83	083
Cdn. Fed. Gov't Policies	9	က	2	4	51	37			00	œ		76
Other Cdn. Gov't Policies	က	2	2	2	22	15	13	15	m	2	9 7	36
Foreign Gov't Policies	t	ł	3	1	10		9		7	2		10
Exchange Rates		1	n	2	12	10	2	2	5	7		21
Non-Tariff Barriers Canada	1	ŧ	1	ı	2		Ť	1	1	1		_
Tariffs Too High		1		-	1	1	1	П	ı	ı	2	3
riffs Too Lo	1	1	1	1	-	3	П	1	t	1	2	3
O	1	1	-	t	3	m	ł	1	1	1	4	n
Other Trading Factors	ı	1	П	Т	2	4	2	-	1	1	5	9
Expected Cash Flow	7	3	10	10	50	41		17	10	6	76	80
Rates of Return	4	2	9	10	32		15	15	4	2	61	59
the	n	2	-	1	7		က	3	3	2	17	13
Cost of Funds	5	2	4	4	29	26	17	00	2	2	09	45
ability of	4	က	H	c	13		7	2	2	-	27	20
ther	2	2	ı	Н	10	5	2	2	2	-	16	11
er Fin. &	t	1	İ	ı	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	2
Raw Material Shortages	ŧ	П	1	ı	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	9
	1	ł	!	ı	-	ı		f	1	1	2	ŀ
Manpower Shortages	ı	1	1	1	സ	İ	1	F	H	1	4	1
Labour Problems	1	1	2	ł	4		2	1	2	m	10	7
xpected S	2	3	12	9	64				7		92	
Expected Sales Abroad	7	2	∞	7	30			17	10	14	71	
xp. Econ. Cond.	2	2	တ	7	55	47	24		11		100	79
Exp. Econ. Cond. Abroad	2		4	4	24			6	13	10	57	
Other Factors	2	1	2	1	4	9	က	2	1	1	11	∞
								1		1		
Sample Size	15	15	39	38	135	134	54	54	31	30	274	271

A83 = April 1983 Survey 083 = Oct. 1983 Survey

TABLE 16

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1982-1987 AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS FOR THE OCTOBER 1983 SURVEY

(1982 = 100.0)

Industry	Base	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Food & Beverages Forest Products Primary Metals Chemicals Transportation Equip. Other Manufacturing	265.8 1,220.1 700.3 540.0 395.9 574.4	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	144.0 52.1 64.1 79.5 149.1 118.5	174.0 74.0 103.0 79.5 77.4	144.3 101.6 92.0 98.5 102.0 180.1	127.9 98.1 84.7 94.6 92.1	114.3 83.1 59.7 95.9 95.2 163.8
Total Manufacturing	3,696.5	100.0	85.7	101.5	114.6	107.1	9.96
Mining Companies Oil & Gas Companies Oil & Gas Pipelines Transp. & Storage Communications Electric Utilities Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1,070. 6,295. 2,373. 1,459. 2,752. 4,812. 584. 9,348.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	79.6 100.6 63.9 106.9 80.2 101.2 89.1	65.9 102.1 46.8 117.4 85.3 93.0 117.4	67.3 105.2 42.6 111.7 95.9 88.9 145.8	50.3 120.5 39.2 103.6 103.3 82.6 93.7	54.8 137.5 38.4 111.5 108.2 85.2 132.4
TOTAL	23,133.4	100.0	91.3	92.1	95.4	95.8	100.7

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys for the years 1982-1987 (each and every year) are included in this table, namely 208 firms.

TABLE

and October 1983 Surveys for the in this table, namely 208Only those firms which reported for the April 1983 years 1982-1987 (each and every year) are included years 1982-1987 firms. -K

TABLE 18

TYPES OF CHANGES IN PLANS

(Percent Distribution of Responses)

Types of Changes	1983	1984	1985-1987
Abandoned Plans	5.7	6.7	6.9
Deferred Plans	21.0	15.0	9.3
Reduced Existing Plans	19.5	15.6	12.4
Expanded Existing Plans	8.7	11.9	10.7
Introduced New Plans	6.6	12.8	14.8
Brought Forward Plans from Future Years	3.3	3.7	2.4
Re-introduced Deferred Plans	1.8	5.5	8.3
No Change in Plans	33.0	27.8	34.5
Not Specified	0.3	0.9	0.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Responses	333	327	290
Number of Companies	240	228	205

TABLE 19

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1983

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	5.8	17.8	0.4	24.0
Market Demand - Foreign	2.4	8.4	****	10.8
Capacity	2.4	3.0	-	5.4
Rate of Return	1.3	3.9	-	5.2
Financing - External	0.2	1.9	-	2.1
Financing - Internal	1.5	3.2	-	4.7
Costs - Labour	1.1	0.4		1.5
Costs - Other	0.6	1.5	-	2.1
Strikes	-	0.2	-	0.2
Government Regulations	1.3	1.5	-	2.8
Better Estimates	7.3	14.2	0.6	22.1
Carry-overs	1.9	3.2	-	5.1
Other Reasons	3.0	3.2	0.4	6.6
Not Specified	0.9	0.9	5.6	7.4
TOTAL	29.6	63.3	7.1	100_0
Number of Responses	138	295	33	466
Number of Companies	74	137	29	240

TABLE 20

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1984

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	9.4	15.1	0.7	25.2
Market Demand - Foreign	4.4	7.5	0.2	12.1
Capacity	2.9	2.9	con .	5.8
Rate of Return	2.0	3.5	0.2	5.7
Financing - External	0.2	1.3	4400	1.5
Financing - Internal	1.3	3.3	oun	4.6
Costs - Labour	0.7	0.7	-	1.4
Costs - Other	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.2
Strikes		0.2	-	0.2
Government Regulations	2.0	2.0	***	4.0
Better Estimates	8.6	7.5	0.7	16.8
Carry-overs	4.4	1.3		5.7
Other Reasons	3.5	3.3	0.7	7.5
Not Specified	0.7	1.5	5.5	7.7
TOTAL	41.0	50.9	8.1	100.0
Number of Responses	187	232	37	456
Number of Companies	94	100	34	228

TABLE 21

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1985 - 1987

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	13.5	12.8	0.3	26.6
Market Demand - Foreign	5.3	5.3	***	10.6
Capacity	3.0	2.8	-	5.8
Rate of Return	3.3	2.3	-	5.6
Financing - External	1.0	0.8	-	1.8
Financing - Internal	2.8	2.3	-	5.1
Costs - Labour	0.3	0.3	-	0.6
Costs - Other	1.0	0.5	-	1.5
Strikes	-	0.3	-	0.3
Government Regulations	1.8	1.0	-	2.8
Better Estimates	8.0	8.0	0.3	16.3
Carry-overs	2.3	1.0	••	3.3
Other Reasons	4.0	3.0	0.3	7.3
Not Specified	1.8	1.8	9.8	13.4
TOTAL	47.8	41.8	10.5	100_0
Number of Responses	191	167	42	400
Number of Companies	94	70	41	205

TABLE 22

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING -- CANADA

1983

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

					New		Re-introduced Deferred	No	Not	,
Reasons for Change	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Market Demand-Domestic	3.7	12.2	8.6	0.3	0.7		1	1.4	ı	28.1
Market Demand-Foreign	2.4	6.1	4.4	1	0.3	ı	1	1	Ī	13.2
Capacity	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	f	ţ	ı	t	ı	4.7
Rate of Return	0.3	2.4	3.1	1	0.3	1	ı	1	ı	6.1
Financing - External	1	2.0	0.3	1	1	0.3	ı	0.3	1	3.1
Financing - Internal	0.7	2.0	1.7	1	1	ı	ı	0.7	ì	5.1
Costs - Labour	1	0.3	0.3	Ī	ş	Ť	ı	1		0.7
Costs - Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	ł	0.3	1	1	1.0	ı	2.4
Strikes	ı	0.3	ţ	1	ţ		1	t	ı	0 .3
Government Regulations	0.7	1.4	1	1	1	ì	1	0.3	ı	2.4
Better Estimates	0.3	2.0	7.1	0.3	0.3	i	!	12.2	1	22.4
Carry-overs	1	1.0	3.7	1	1	ı	1	0.3	t	5.1
Other Reasons	0.3	1.7	1.4	1	ţ	1	1	1.7	ı	5.1
Not Specified	0.3	0.3	0	De la companya de la	ŧ	ľ	1	0.7	1	1.4
				1	1			000-00-00-00-00-00	1	
TOTAL	8.6	34.2	33.6	1.4	2.0	0.3		18.6	1	100.0
	1									

Number of Responses 295
Number of Companies 137

TABLE 23

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING -- CANADA

1983

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

					New	Brought	Re-introduced Deferred		Not	,
Reasons for Change	Abandoned Deferred	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
		c	1	ď	7	2.9	2.2	1	1	19.6
Market Demand-Domestic	1.0	6.7			7 - 1	1 7	1	0.7	1	0.8
Market Demand-Foreign	0.7	1	1	3.0	T • T	+ c	7		1	α
Canacity	1	1	0.7	2.2	0.7	2.9	/ 0		t	0 -
Date of Doting	1	0.7	1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	ı	1	4.3
kare of heruin			î	1	1	1	0.7	1	1	0.7
Financing - External	t			7 1	i	7 '	1 4	1	1	5,1
Financing - Internal	1	0./	1	T. 4	ł	† • † ·	r • 1		1	2
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1.4	1	1	ı	0.0
COSES Dabout			1	1	0.7	0.7	1	0.7	1	7.7
Costs - Other	ı			1	,	1	*		1	0.0
Strikes	1	î	ı	1	c	1	ſ	7.0	1	4.3
Government Regulations	1	f	1	0.0	6.7	ı		7 01	7	9 7/6
DOCT TOTAL MOTOR	1	1	t	3.6	0.7	ı	ı	19.0) L
Deller Estimates	1	1	t	2.9	1	1	0.7	2.9	1	6.5
Carry-overs	I		1	3 6	٤ ٧	1	0.7	1.4	1	10.1
Other Reasons	ı	8	1	0.0	•)	0 0	1	5.9
Not Specified	1	ı	1	t	1	1	1	7.07		1
מין הליים הליים היים היים היים היים היים הי										
10.141	1.4	5.1	1.4	26.1	16.7	11.6	7.2	29.7	0.7	100.0
TOTAL										

Number of Responses 138

Number of Companies 74

TABLE 24

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING -- CANADA

1984

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

	d Total	29.7	14.7	5.6	6.9	2.6	6.5	1.3	1.7	7.0	3.9	14.7	2.6	6.5	3.0	100.0
Not	Specified	7.0	î	1	0.4	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ł	I	6.0
	Change	6.0	1	î	1	0.4	0.9	1	ı	1	1	7.8	0.4	2.2	2.2	14.7
Re-introduced Deferred	Plans	1	ı	1	1	ı	ı	t	ı	t	1	ł	0.4	1	1	4.0
Brought	Forward	6.0	ı	0.4	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	1	1	ı	i	t	1	2.6
New	Plans	0.4	1	I	0.4	1	1	1	0.4	ş	1	1.3	ı	1	1	2.6
	Expanded	1.3	0.4	7.0	ı	1	!	t	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1	t	2.2
	Reduced	9.1	5.6	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	6.0	1	0.4	4.3	1.3	3.0	0.4	32.3
	Deferred	11.2	5.2	2.2	3.0	0.4	2.6	7.0	1	0.4	2.2	6.0	0.4	1.3	1	30.2
	Abandoned	5.6	3.4	6.0	0.4	4.0	1.3	ı	1	1	1.3	0.4	1	1	0.4	14.2
	Reasons for Change	Market Demand-Domestic	Market Demand-Foreign	Capacity	Rate of Return	Financing - External	Financing - Internal	Costs - Labour	Costs - Other	Strikes	Government Regulations	Better Estimates	Carry-overs	Other Reasons	Not Specified	TOTAL

232 Number of Responses 100 Number of Companies

TABLE 25

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1984

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

Forward Plans Change Specified	ē					Nora	Rronght	Re-introduced	oN b	Not	
1.1 0.5 8.0 6.4 1.6 4.3 1.1 0.5 3.2 2.7 1.1 1.6 1.1 0.5 - 2.7 2.7 - 1.1 0.5 - 0.5 1.1 - 0.5 - 0.5 1.1 - 0.5 - 1.1 0.5 - - 1.1 0.5 - 0.5 - 1.1 0.5 - 0.5 - 1.1 0.5 - 1.1 - 1.1 0.5 0.5 0.5 - 4.8 0.5 0.5 0.5 - 1.1 0.5 0.5 0.5 - 1.1 0.5 0.5 0.5 - 2.7 3.2 0.5 1.1 - - - - - - - - - - - 1.1 0.5 0.5 0.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Abs	ndoned		Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
1.1 0.5 8.0 6.4 1.0 4.3 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1					,	-	7		-	1	23.0
0.5 0.5 3.2 2.7 1.1 1.6 1.1		1	°	0.5	۰ «	6.4	T.6	4.3	T o T	l	2000
0.5		ı	0.5	0.5	3.2	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.1	ı	10./
0.5		1	5	- 1	2.7	2.7	ı	1.1	1	ı	7.0
0.5				1	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.1	1	ı	4.8
0.5 - 1.1 0.5 - 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5			• 1	1	1	1	ı	0.5	1	ı	0.5
0.5		1	и. С	1	-	5.0	1	1	0.5	0.5	3.2
0.5		1	0.0		-1 -1 -1) [-	1	ı	0.5	1	1.6
0.5		1	1	1	l	T • T	L			ı	2.7
0.5		1	ı	1	ı	T°T	0.0		T • T		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1	1	1	ŧ	1	1	1	ı	ı	5 .
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1	1	1	0.5	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	\$°4
1.1 3.2 1.1 0.5 2.7 2.1 - 2.7 3.2 1.1 0.5 1.1 0.5 - 3.7 2.1 26.7 24.1 5.9 13.4 23.0 0.5			C C	!	8.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	13.9	1	20.9
3.7 2.1 26.7 24.1 5.9 13.4 0.5 0.5 -				1 1	2 0	1	5	2.7	2.1	1	10.7
3.7 2.1 26.7 24.1 5.9 13.4 23.0 0.5		•	1	707	7.00	7 • 7) () [u	1	×
3.7 2.1 26.7 24.1 5.9 13.4 23.0 0.5		0.5	1	1	2.7	3.2	0.5	1.1	0.0	ı	
3.7 2.1 26.7 24.1 5.9 13.4 23.0 0.5				!	1	ı	Ť	9	1.6	ŧ	1.6
3.7 2.1 26.7 24.1 5.9 13.4 23.0 0.5		ı	î	1							
3,7 2,1 26,7 24,1 5,9 13,4 23,0 0,5											(
		0.5	3.7	2.1	26.7	24.1	5.9	13.4	23.0	0.5	100.0

Number of Responses 187

Number of Companies 94

TABLE 26

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1985 - 1987

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

	E - 4 - E	Total	30 5	000	17.0	9.9	5.4	00	, r	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0 0	7.04	19.2	2.4	7.7	, . ,	7.4		100		
	Not	Specified	1		1	1	1	•		1	ı	1	ı		1	1	ı	1		1		1		
	No	Change	7 0	0.0	1	1	1		ı	1	1	0.6)	1	1.2	9°6	1.2	1 4	0 0	3.6		177	1/04	
Re-introduced	Deferred	Plans	(9.0		9.0	. 1		1	1	1	1		1	ŧ	ŧ	9	0 0	٥.٥	1		(7.4	
	Brought	Forward		1	1	1		t	ŧ	ı	ŧ	1		1	Ę.	1	1		0.0	t			0.0	
	New	Plans		2.4	1.2	9		0.0	1	9.0	1	9 0	0.0	1	1	1 2	7 • 1	1	1	ţ			7.2	
		Expanded		ı	1	9		1	ı	ı	1		1	1	1	1 2	T • 7	1	9.0	1			2.4	
		Reduced		9°6	8.4) ·	7.4	9.0	9.0	1.2	9 0	0	ı	î	1	9	0.0	0.0	3°6	1			30.5	
		Deferred		10.8	9 6) r	7.7	1.8	9.0	2.4	1	8	1	9"0	9 0	0.0	0.0	ı	1.2	1			23.4	
		Abandoned		9.9	0 0	0 0	T.7	2.4	9-0) •	ţ	1	1	9 0	0.0	1	1	1	9 0	0.0		16.2	
		Reasons for Change		Otto On Otto	Market Demand-Domestic	Market Demand-Foreign	Capacity	Rate of Return	Disconstant - Hetorical	rinducing parentar	Financing - Incellar	Costs - Labour	Costs - Others	(()) () () () () () () () ()	STITKES	Government Regulations	Better Estimates	Carry-overs	Other December	CLIET NEASONS	Not Specified		TOTAL	

Number of Responses 167

Number of Companies 70

TABLE 27

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1985 - 1987

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

. Observed to the control of	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	New	Brought Forward	Re-introduced Deferred Plans	No	Not Specified	Total
	Damania									
Mantest Domond-Domostie	1.6	1.0	I	8.4	8.9	1.6	5.2	1.0	0.5	28.3
Market Demand-Forefor	. C	1	0.5	2.1	2.1	1.0	3.7	1.0	ł	11.0
Mainer Demails Forcesin	1	1	1	2.1	3.7	0.5	1	1	ı	6.3
Capacity Pate of Potium	1	ŧ	1	1.0	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	8.9
Mare of Neturn	ı	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	ı	2.1
Financing - Daternal	7,0	1	1	1°0	1.0	0.5	2.1	0.5	ł	5.8
Coate - Labour	1	1	ı	1	t	1	0.5	1	1	0.5
Costs Labour	1	ı	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	1	2.1
COSCS CEITEL	ı	1	1	1	!	1	t	1 -	1	0.0
SLILKES Designed	1	1	1	1	2.1	0.5	1.0	1	1	3.7
Government Regulations	1	1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	13.6	1	16.8
Derret parimares	1	ı	0.5	1.6	- 1	ı	1.6	0.5	0.5	4.7
Carry-overs	1	1) • §	1.6	4.7	1	1.6	0.5	t	8.4
Not Chortfied	1	•	1	0.5	1.0	1	1	2.1	1	3.7
Not openities										
TOTAL	2.6	1.0	2.1	19.9	28.8	5.8	17.8	20.9	1.0	100.0

Number of Responses 191

Number of Companies 94

TABLE 28

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

	Number of Reporting		
	Companies	1983	1984
		(\$ Mil]	lions)
Research and Development	73	256.8	258.8
Pollution Abatement	70	409.1	452.9
Working Environment	69	149.5	215.4
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	137	7,507.2	7,696.3
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	195	3,991.5	4,859.6
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	81	7,147.6	6,457.6
Other	63	2,685.8	2,846.0
	gradient de la constitue de la		-
TOTAL	224*	22,147.5	22,786.6

Note: Preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

^{*} As one company may allocate its investment expenditures to various purpose categories, this number is not the sum of the column.

TABLE 29

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

(Percent Distribution* of Total)

	Manufac	turing	Non Manufac	turing	Tot	tal
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Research and Development	4.3	4.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.1
Pollution Abatement	3.9	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0
Working Environment	2.3	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	21.8	25.3	36.0	35.5	33.9	33.8
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	42.1	45.4	13.8	16.3	18.0	21.3
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	7.6	5.6	36.6	33.1	32.3	28.3
Other	18.0	13.2	11.1	12.3	12.1	12.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*} Total may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

1984/1983

(Year-to-Year Percent Change in Level of Spending)

	Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	Total
Research and Development	7.1	-7.5	0.7
Pollution Abatement	6.4	12.6	10.7
Working Environment	49.3	38.5	44.0
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	36.9	-1.2	2.5
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	26.9	18.5	21.7
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	-12.4	-9.6	-9.7
Other	-13.8	11.6	5.9
TOTAL	17.6	0.2	2.8

^{*} Year-to-year changes in total investment here are different from those reported in Table 2. This is due to differences in coverage.

TABLE 31

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1982-1984

ATLANTIC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983	1984
Manufacturing	476 (5,419)	338 (4,429)	198 (5, 132)	-29. (- 8.3) -4 .3 (5.8)	-41.3 (15.8)	5.7 (-6.0)	19.3 (3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	1,949 (23,179)	2,039 (21,597)	1,973 (20,994)	4.6 (-6.9)	4.6 (-6.9) -3.3 (-2.8)	5.2 (-5.4)	5.2 (-5.4) -11.8 (-5.3)
TOTAL	2,425 (28,598)	2,377 (26,026)	2,171 (26,126)	-2.0 (-9.0)	-8.7 (0.3)	5.3 (-5.5)	5.3 (-5.5) -9.7 (-3.7)

Note: Actual 1982 and revised intentions 1983.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1982-1984 from the October 1983 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys.

TABLE 32

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ATLANTIC REGION

		to-Year t Change	Between Revis	•
	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983	7) 1984
Foreign Majority Owned	-			
Manufacturing	-47.4 (6.5)	-3.3 (17.5)	4.2 (-11.9)	37.7 (6.0)
Non-Manufac- turing	4.6 (-3.3)	2.3 (-4.4)	5.7 (-3.8)	-33.3 (-6.7)
TOTAL	-10.1 (-0.5)	1.4 (2.3)	5.5 (-6.4)	-27.2 (-2.6)
Domestic Majorit Owned	- -			
Manufacturing	-18.8 (-36.0)	-55.3 (13.8)	6.3 (2.1)	7.9 (-0.4)
Non-Manufac- turing	4.6 (-8.0)	-4.9 (-2.3)	5.1 (-5.9)	-2.2 (-4.8)
TOTAL	0.7 (-12.3)	-11.7 (-0.5)	5.3 (-5.1)	-1.5 (-4.3)

TABLE 33

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ATLANTIC REGION

		o-Year Change		Between Revis	sions	,
	1983/1982	1984/1983	1	983 ((%) 19	84
Total Government Majority Owned	10.6 (0.6)	-2.8 (-1.5)	-2.5	(-7.5)	-8.9	(-5.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	-9.8 (-14.3)	-13.2 (1.5)	12.2	(-4.2)	-10.3	(-3.0)
Manufacturing	-41.1 (-16.7)	-35.6 (19.3)	5.4	(-6.7)	21.3	(3.9)
Non-Manufacturing	4.1 (-13.5)	-7.5 (-4.9)	14.1	(-3.2)	-14.2	(-5.8)

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

TABLE 34

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1983 AND 1984

BY COMPANIES HEADQUARTERED IN THE ATLANTIC REGION*

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1983/1982			1984/1983	
	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	71.4 (55.6)	71.4 (55.6) 21.4 (23.2)	7.1 (21.1)	7.1 (21.1) 64.2 (69.1) 28.5 (22.6)	28.5 (22.6)	7.1 (8.2)
Export Sales	(9.04) 0.04	30.0 (32.0)	30.0 (27.2)	40.0 (40.6) 30.0 (32.0) 30.0 (27.2) 60.0 (55.6) 30.0 (32.0) 10.0 (12.2)	30.0 (32.0)	10.0 (12.2)
Profits	30.7 (58.4)	30.7 (19.4)	38.4 (22.0)	30,7 (58,4) 30,7 (19,4) 38,4 (22,0) 46,1 (63,9) 38,4 (21,3) 15,3 (14,7)	38.4 (21.3)	15.3 (14.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	14.2 (18.2)	50.0 (40.6)	35.7 (41.1)	2 (18.2) 50.0 (40.6) 35.7 (41.1) 21.4 (26.0) 50.0 (57.6) 28.5 (16.2)	50.0 (57.6)	28.5 (16.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	14.2 (46.1)	57.1 (36.2)	28.5 (17.6)	,2 (46.1) 57.1 (36.2) 28.5 (17.6) 42.8 (55.8) 50.0 (37.9)	50.0 (37.9)	7.1 (6.1)
Canadian Business Conditions	38.4 (51.7)	23.0 (29.2)	38.4 (19.0)	(4 (51.7) 23.0 (29.2) 38.4 (19.0) 53.8 (64.2) 46.1 (33.4)	46.1 (33.4)	0.0 (2.2)
Foreign Investment Climate	50.0 (37.7)	25.0 (48.3)	25.0 (13.9)	.0 (37.7) 25.0 (48.3) 25.0 (13.9) 50.0 (47.5) 25.0 (48.3) 25.0 (4.0)	25.0 (48.3)	25.0 (4.0)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 15 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Atlantic Region.

TABLE 35

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1982-1984

QUEBEC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	o-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983 \$ 1984	361 7	4
Manufacturing	800 (5,419)	803 (4,429)	1,236 (5,132)	0.4 (-18.3)	53.8 (15.8)	-10.4 (-6.0) 4.9 (-3.0)	14 .9	(-3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing 3,974 (23,179)	3,516 (21,597)	3,526 (20,994)	(6.9) 9.11-	0.2 (-2.8)	-6.4 (-5.4)		-0.1 (-5.3)
TOTAL	4,774 (28,598)	4,319 (26,026)	4,761 (26,126)	(0.6) 9.6-	10.2 (0.3)	-7.2 (-5.5)		3.4 (-3.7)

Note: Actual 1982 and revised intentions 1983.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1982-1984 from the October 1983 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys.

TABLE 36

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

QUEBEC REGION

		o-Year Change			n Survey sions
	1983/1982	1984/	1983	1983	(%) 1984
Foreign Majority Own	ed				
Manufacturing	40.1 (6.5)	94.7	(17.5)	-19.9 (-11.9)	22.0 (6.0)
Non-Manufacturing	0.4 (-3.3)	-32.6	(-4,4)	14.5 (-3.8)	-16.2 (-6.7)
TOTAL	20.6 (-0.5)	42.7	(2.3)	-8.7 (-6.4)	12.1 (-2.6)
Domestic Majority Ow	ned				
Manufacturing	-18.4 (-36.0)	20.6	(13.8)	-0.8 (2.1)	6.8 (-0.4)
Non-Manufacturing	-12.4 (-8.0)	2.7	(-2.3)	-7.7 (-5.9)	0.9 (-4.8)
TOTAL	-13.1 (-12.3)	4.9	(-0.5)	-6.9 (-5.1)	1.6 (-4.3)

TABLE 37

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

QUEBEC REGION

			o-Year Change			n Survey sions	•
	1983	3/1982	1984/1983	19	83	(%) 19	84
Total Government Majority Owned	-5.0	(0.6)	0.3 (-1.5)	-7.7	(-7.5)	1.3	(-5.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	-16.0	(-14.3)	25.8 (1.5)	-6.4	(-4.2)	6.2	(-3.0)
Manufacturing	13.1	(-16.7)	52.0 (19.3)	-10.1	(-6.7)	17.7	(3.9)
Non-Manufacturing	-31.2	(-13.5)	3.2 (-4.9)	-3.0	(-3.2)	-5.5	(-5.8)

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

TABLE 38

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1983 AND 1984
BY COMPANIES HEADQUARTERED IN THE QUEBEC REGION*

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1983/1982			1984/1983	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	58.0 (55.6)	58.0 (55.6) 12.9 (23.2)	29.0 (21.1)	70.0 (69.1) 23.3 (22.6)	23.3 (22.6)	6.6 (8.2)
Export Sales	37.5 (40.6)	20.8 (32.0)	41.6 (27.2)	5 (40.6) 20.8 (32.0) 41.6 (27.2) 60.8 (55.6) 34.7 (32.0)	34.7 (32.0)	4.3 (12.2)
Profits	74.1 (58.4)	6.4 (19.4)	19.3 (22.0)	1 (58.4) 6.4 (19.4) 19.3 (22.0) 63.3 (63.9) 23.3 (21.3) 13.3 (14.7)	23.3 (21.3)	13.3 (14.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	9.6 (18.2)	35.4 (40.6)	54.8 (41.1)	6 (18.2) 35.4 (40.6) 54.8 (41.1) 13.3 (26.0) 70.0 (57.6) 16.6 (16.2)	70.0 (57.6)	16.6 (16.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	44.8 (46.1)	44.8 (36.2)	10.3 (17.6)	44.8 (46.1) 44.8 (36.2) 10.3 (17.6) 57.1 (55.8) 39.2 (37.9)	39.2 (37.9)	3.5 (6.1)
Canadian Business Conditions	51.7 (51.7)	24.1 (29.2)	24.1 (19.0)	7 (51.7) 24.1 (29.2) 24.1 (19.0) 75.8 (64.2) 24.1 (33.4)	24.1 (33.4)	0.0 (2.2)
Foreign Investment Climate	30.7 (37.7)	46.1 (48.3)	23.0 (13.9)	30,7 (37,7) 46,1 (48,3) 23,0 (13,9) 30,7 (47,5) 61,5 (48,3)	61.5 (48.3)	7.6 (4.0)

^{*} There are 38 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Quebec region.

TABLE 39

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1982-1984

ONTARIO REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983 \$ 1984	1984
Manufacturing	2,295 (5,419)	1,978 (4,429)	2,074 (5,132)	-13.9 (-18.3)	4.8 (15.8)	-9.3 (-6.0)	-9.3 (-6.0) 10.7 (3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	4,633 (23,179)	4,733 (21,597)	4,593 (20,994)	2.1 (-6.9)	-3.0 (-2.8)	-5.6 (-5.4)	1.6 (5.3)
TOTAL	6,929 (28,598)	6,711 (26,026)	6,667 (26,126)	-3.2 (-9.0)	-0.7 (0.3)	-6.7 (-5.5)	4.3 (-3.7)

Note: Actual 1982 and revised intentions 1983.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1982-1984 from the October 1983 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys.

TABLE 40

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ONTARIO

		co-Year Change			n Survey sions	
	1983/1982	1984/198	83 1	983	(2) 19	84
Foreign Majority Own	ed					
Manufacturing	29.8 (6.5)	-0.2 (1	7.5) -11.8	(-11.9)	19.6	(6.0)
Non-Manufacturing	0.3 (-3.3)	-25.1 (-4	4.4) -8.2	(-3.8)	15.5	(-6.7)
TOTAL	17.9 (-0.5)	-8.7 (2.3) -10.6	(-6.4)	18.4	(-2.6)
Domestic Majority Ow	ned					
Manufacturing	-45.6 (-36.0)	13.4 (13	3.8) -4.8	(2.1)	-0.5	(-0.4)
Non-Manufacturing	2.4 (-8.0)	0.5 (-2	2.3) -5.2	(-5.9)	0.2	(-4.8)
TOTAL	-9.6 (-12.3)	2.5 (-0).5) -5.1	(-5.1)	0.1	(-4.3)

TABLE 41

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ONTARIO REGION

	Year-to Percent				n Survey sions	
	1983/1982	1984/1983	19	83	(2) 19	84
Total Government Majority Owned	0.5 (0.6)	-9.8 (-1.5)	-4.3	(-7.5)	0.6	(-5.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	-5.6 (-14.3)	5.8 (1.5)	-8.4	(-4.2)	6.6	(-3.0)
Manufacturing	-9.9 (-16.7)	10.0 (19.3)	-10.7	(-6.7)	12.2	(3.9)
Non-Manufacturing	-1.5 (-13.5)	2.1 (-4.9)	-6.3	(-3.2)	1.8	(-5.8)

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

TABLE 42

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1983 AND 1984
BY COMPANIES HEADQUARTERED IN THE ONTARIO REGION*

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1983/1982			1984/1983	
	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	59.6 (55.6)	17.6 (23.2) 22.6 (21.1)	22.6 (21.1)	72.0 (69.1)	72.0 (69.1) 17.7 (22.6) 10.1 (8.2)	10.1 (8.2)
Export Sales	(9.04) 4.74	(40.6) 30.9 (32.0) 21.6 (27.2)	21.6 (27.2)	51.5 (55.6)	51.5 (55.6) 31.9 (32.0) 16.4 (12.2)	16.4 (12.2)
Profits	63.5 (58.4)	(58.4) 16.1 (19.4) 20.3 (22.0)	20.3 (22.0)	67.5 (63.9)	67.5 (63.9) 18.8 (21.3) 13.6 (14.7)	13.6 (14.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	20.1 (18.2)	(18.2) 39.4 (40.6) 40.3 (41.1)	40.3 (41.1)	26.2 (26.0)	26.2 (26.0) 57.6 (57.6) 16.1 (16.2)	16.1 (16.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	51.6 (46.1)	(46.1) 31.3 (36.2) 16.9 (17.6)	16.9 (17.6)	58.6 (55.8)	58.6 (55.8) 35.3 (37.9)	6.0 (6.1)
Canadian Business Conditions	57.3 (51.7)	(51.7) 24.3 (29.2) 18.2 (19.0)	18.2 (19.0)	64.6 (64.2)	64.6 (64.2) 30.9 (33.4)	4.4 (2.2)
Foreign Investment Climate	40.9 (37.7)	(37.7) 46.9 (48.3) 12.1 (13.9)	12.1 (13.9)	47.6 (47.5)	47.6 (47.5) 49.2 (48.3)	3.0 (4.0)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 134 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Ontario region.

TABLE 43

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1982-1984

PRAIRIE REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	Change	Between Surv Revisions	Between Survey Revisions	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983	\$ 1984	
Manufacturing	414 (5,419)	364 (4,429)	328 (5, 132)	-12. (-18.3)	-9.9 (15.8)	-7.1 (-6.0) -11.8 (3.0)	8	3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing 7,589 (23,179)	7,234 (21,597)	7,410 (20,994)	-4.7 (-6.9)	2.4 (-2.8)	-7.5 (-5.4)	-8.0 (-5.3)	(5° 5)
TOTAL	8,003 (28,598)	7,598 (26,026)	7,738 (26,126)	(0.6-) 1.6-	1.8 (0.3)	-7.0 (-5.5)	-7.9 (-3.7)	(-3.7)

Note: Actual 1982 and revised intentions 1983.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1982-1984 from the October 1983 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys.

TABLE 44

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1982-1984

(Current \$ Millions)

MANITOBA

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983	1984
Manufacturing	41 (5,419)	34 (4,429)	57 (5, 132)	-17.5 (-18.3)	70.0 (15.8)	-4.6 (-6.0)	3.9 (3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	382 (23, 179)	377 (21,597)	454 (20,994)	-1.3 (-6.9)	20.3 (-2.8)	-0.7 (-5.4)	-1.2 (5.3)
TOTAL	422 (28,598)	411 (26,026)	511 (26, 126)	-2.8 (-9.0)	24.4 (0.3)	-1.1 (-5.5)	-0.7 (-3.7)

SASKATCHEWAN

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983	1984
Manufacturing	25 (5,419)	29 (4,429)	35 (5, 132)	12.9 (-18.3)	22.2 (15.8)	21.6 (-6.0)	5.4 (3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	918 (23, 179)	1,096 (21,597)	1,129 (20,994)	19.4 (-6.9)	3.0 (-2.8)	-5.0 (-5.4)	-5.0 (-5.4) -20.1 (-5.3)
TOTAL	943 (28,598)	1,125 (26,026)	1, 164 (26, 126)	19.3 (-9.0)	3.4 (0.3)	-4.5 (-5.5)	-4.5 (-5.5) -19.5 (-3.7)

Note: Actual 1982, and revised Intentions 1983.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1982–1984 from the October 1983 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys.

TABLE 45

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1982-1984

ALBERTA

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983 \$ 1984	1984
Manufacturing	309 (5,419)	280 (4,429)	210 (5,132)	-9.2 (-18.3) -25.0 (15.8)	-25.0 (15.8)	3.3 (-6.0)	3.3 (-6.0) -10.7 (3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing 6,107 (23,179)	5,601 (21,597)	5,653 (20,994)	-8.4 (-6.9)	0.9 (-2.8)	-7.6 (-5.4)	-7.6 (-5.4) -5.8 (-5.3)
TOTAL	6,416 (28,598)	5,881 (26,026)	5,863 (26,126)	-8.4 (-9.0) -0.3 (0.3)	-0.3 (0.3)	-7.2 (-5.5)	-6.0 (-3.7)

Note: Actual 1982 and revised intentions 1983.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1982–1984 from the October 1983 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys.

TABLE 46

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

PRAIRIE REGION

		o-Year Change			n Survey sions
	1983/1982	1984/19	983	1983	(%) 1984
Foreign Majority Own	ed				
Manufacturing	-3.4 (6.5)	-10.4 (17.5)	-5.6 (-11.9)	-13.6 (6.0)
Non-Manufacturing	-6.0 (-3.3)	3.9 (-	-4.4)	-5.7 (-3.8)	-4.2 (-6.7)
TOTAL	-5.8 (-0.5)	3.1 (2.3)	-5.7 (-6.4)	-4.7 (-2.6)
Domestic Majority Ow	ned				
Manufacturing	-18.6 (-36.0)	-9.5 (13.8)	11.7 (2.1)	-0.6 (-0.4)
Non-Manufacturing	-3.9 (-8.0)	1.4 (-2.3)	-8.5 (-5.9)	-10.3 (-4.8)
TOTAL	-4.7 (-12.3)	1.0 (-0.5)	-7.8 (-5.1)	-9.9 (-4.3)

TABLE 47

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

PRAIRIE REGION

	Year-to Percent			Between Revis	•	
	1983/1982	1984/1983	19	83 (%) 19	84
Total Government Majority Owned	-2.8 (0.6)	22.6 (-1.5)	-17.6	(-7.5)	-12.4	(-5.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	-5.8 (-14.3)	-4.8 (1.5)	-3.0	(-4.2)	-6.0	(-3.0)
Manufacturing	-12.7 (-16.7)	-9.5 (19.3)	3.1	(-6.7)	-6.2	(3.9)
Non-Manufacturing	-5.3 (-13.5)	-4.5 (-4.9)	-3.4	(-3.2)	-5.9	(-5.8)

TABLE 48

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ALBERTA

		co-Year Change			en Survey sions
	1983/1982	1984/19	983	1983	(%) 1984
Foreign Majority Own	<u>ned</u>				
Manufacturing	4.0 (6.5)	-13.6 (17.5)	-5.0 (-11.9)	-13.3 (6.0)
Non-Manufacturing	-7.7 (-3.3)	2.2 (-	-4.4)	-7.3 (-3.8)	-1.3 (-6.7)
TOTAL	-7.1 (-0.5)	1.4 (2.3)	-7.2 (-6.4)	-1.9 (-2.6)
Domestic Majority Ow	ned				
Manufacturing	-20.2 (-36.0)	-37.1 (13.8)	14.0 (2.1)	-6.4 (-0.4)
Non-Manufacturing	-8.9 (-8.0)	-0.2 (-	-2.3)	-7.9 (-5.9)	-9.5 (-4.8)
TOTAL	-9.5 (-12.3)	-1.8 (-0.5)	-7.2 (-5.1)	-9.4 (-4.3)

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

TABLE 49

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ALBERTA

		o-Year Change		Between Revis	Survey	
	1983/1982	1984/1983	19	83 (%) 19	84
Total Government Majority Owned	-18.3 (0.6)	42.2 (-1.5)	-27.3	(-7.5)	-10.0	(-5.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	-6.6 (-14.3)	-6.9 (1.5)	-3.0	(-4.2)	-5. 0	(-3.0)
Manufacturing	-9.2 (-16.7)	-25.0 (19.3)	3.3	(-6.7)	-10.7	(3.9)
Non-Manufacturing	-6.5 (-13.5)	-5.9 (-4.9)	-3.4	(-3.2)	-4.7	(-5.8)

TABLE 50

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1983 AND 1984
BY COMPANIES HEADQUARTERED IN THE PRAIRIE REGION*

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1983/1982			1984/1983	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	39.5 (55.6)	39.5 (55.6) 39.5 (23.2) 20.9 (21.1)	20.9 (21.1)	58.1 (69.1)	58.1 (69.1) 32.5 (22.6)	9.3 (8.2)
Export Sales	18.1 (40.6)	(40.6) 39.3 (32.0) 42.4 (27.2)	42.4 (27.2)	41.1 (55.6)	41.1 (55.6) 44.1 (32.0) 14.7 (12.2)	14.7 (12.2)
Profits	39.5 (58.4)	39.5 (58.4) 32.5 (19.4) 27.9 (22.0)	27.9 (22.0)	54.5 (63.9)	54.5 (63.9) 22.7 (21.3) 22.7 (14.7)	22.7 (14.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	20.0 (18.2)	20.0 (18.2) 46.6 (40.6) 33.3 (41.1)	33.3 (41.1)	24.4 (26.0)	24.4 (26.0) 62.2 (57.6) 13.3 (16.2)	13.3 (16.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	37.7 (46.1)	7 (46.1) 44.4 (36.2) 17.7 (17.6)	17.7 (17.6)	40.0 (55.8)	40.0 (55.8) 53.3 (37.9)	6.6 (6.1)
Canadian Business Conditions	44.1 (51.7)	.1 (51.7) 39.5 (29.2) 16.2 (19.0)	16.2 (19.0)	53.4 (64.2)	53,4 (64,2) 46,5 (33,4)	0.0 (2.2)
Foreign Investment Climate	20.0 (37.7)	68.0 (48.3)	20.0 (37.7) 68.0 (48.3) 12.0 (13.9)		46.1 (47.5) 50.0 (48.3)	3.8 (4.0)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 54 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Prairie region.

TABLE 51

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1982-1984

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Percent Change	Change	Between Survey Revisions
	1982	1983 mercalende from the control of control	1984 MYXMMYCHOTOLOGIC LICENSON CONTROL GEOLOGIC STREET CONTROL	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983 (\$) 1984
Manufacturing	631 (5,419)	307 (4,429)	617 (5, 132)	-51.4 (-18.3) 101.1 (15.8)	101.1 (15.8)	3.6 (-6.0) -18.2 (3.0)
Non- Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing 3,510 (23,179)	3,283 (21,597)	2,560 (20,994)	-6.5 (-6.9) -22.1 (-2.8)	-22.1 (-2.8)	-3.4 (-5.4) -10.7 (-5.3)
TOTAL	4,141 (28,598)	3,590 (26,026)	3, 177 (26, 126)	-13.4 (-9.0) -11.5 (0.3)	-11.5 (0.3)	-2.9 (-5.5) -12.3 (-3.7)

Note: Actual 1982 and revised intentions 1983.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1982-84 from the October 1983 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1983 and October 1983 Surveys.

TABLE 52

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

		o-Year Change			en Survey Isions	
	1983/1982	1984/198	33 1	983	(%) 19	84
Foreign Majority Own	ned					
Manufacturing	-15.1 (6.5)	76.5 (17	·.5) -0.3	(-11.9)	-22.8	(6.0)
Non-Manufacturing	-2.2 (-3.3)	-13.0 (-4	-2.2	(-3.8)	-6.3	(-6.7)
TOTAL	-3.4 (-0.5)	-6.1 (2	-2.0	(-6.4)	-9.1	(-2.6)
Domestic Majority Ow	<u>ned</u>					
Manufacturing	-59.9 (-36.0)	113.3 (13	5.8) 5.6	(2.1)	-16.2	(-0.4)
Non-Manufacturing	-8.9 (-8.0)	-27.4 (-2	-4.2	(-5.9)	-13.5	(-4.8)
TOTAL	-18.3 (-12.3)	-14.7 (-0	-3.4	(-5.1)	-14.2	(-4.3)

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

TABLE 53

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

		o-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions			
	1983/1982	1984/1983	198	83 ((%)19	84
Total Government Majority Owned	-0.5 (0.6)	-29.7 (-1.5)	-2.4	(-7.5)	-15.7	(-5.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	-20.0 (-14.3)	0.2 (1.5)	-3.2	(-4.2)	-10.6	(-3.0)
Manufacturing	-51.4 (-16.7)	101.1 (19.3)	3.6	(-6.7)	-18.2	(3.9)
Non-Manufacturing	-10.6 (-13.5)	-16.3 (-4.9)	-4.2	(-3.2)	-7.2	(-5.8)

TABLE 54

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1983 AND 1984
BY COMPANIES HEADQUARTERED IN THE B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION*

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

			1983/1982			1984/1983	
	BE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	54.1	(55.6)	37.5 (23.2)	8.3 (21.1)	75.0 (69.1)	25.0 (22.6)	0.0 (8.2)
Export Sales	50.0	(9.04)	(40.6) 40.9 (32.0)	9.0 (27.2)	86.3 (55.6) 13.6 (32.0)	13.6 (32.0)	0.0 (12.2)
Profits	0.49	(58.4)	24.0 (19.4)	(58.4) 24.0 (19.4) 12.0 (22.0)	72.0 (63.9)	72.0 (63.9) 20.0 (21.3)	8.0 (14.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	19.2	(18.2)	34.6 (40.6)	(18.2) 34.6 (40.6) 46.1 (41.1)	46.1 (26.0)	46.1 (26.0) 38.4 (57.6) 15.3 (16.2)	15.3 (16.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	53.8	(46.1)	23.0 (36.2)	53.8 (46.1) 23.0 (36.2) 23.0 (17.6)	76.9 (55.8)	76.9 (55.8) 15.3 (37.9)	7.6 (6.1)
Canadian Business Conditions	46.1	(51.7)	42.3 (29.2)	46.1 (51.7) 42.3 (29.2) 11.5 (19.0)	73.0 (64.2)	73.0 (64.2) 26.9 (33.4)	0.0 (2.2)
Foreign Investment Climate	57.1	(37.7)	28.5 (48.3)	1 (37.7) 28.5 (48.3) 14.2 (13.9)	64.2 (47.5)	64.2 (47.5) 35.7 (48.3)	0.0 (4.0)

^{*} There are 30 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the B.C. and Northern region.





Survey of Business Capital Investment -

Nature and Coverage of the Data

1) All of the tables containing regional data incorporate "matched" company data to avoid variation in the number of firms reporting in each year and in different surveys. Matching allows for consistent comparisons, since only the data for those companies which have reported in the last two surveys for specified years, e.g., 1982, 1983 and 1984 are used. This is referred to as a 2 survey-3 year matched panel.

The above system of matching is applied separately for each of the investment categories specified in the regional tables. Hence, it is clear that the regional totals obtained from a matched sample will not necessarily add to the matched Canada total.

2) The problem of companies in the Survey not reporting their regional distribution of expenditures is minimal. The following table provides a reconciliation between the total dollar amounts reported on Table 1 and the total amounts distributed by region.

	1983 (Current \$ B	1984 Billions)
Totals as Per Table 1	26.03	26.13
Amounts Reported by Region		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies B.C. & Northern Region Unallocated Region*	2.38 4.32 6.71 7.60 3.59 0.85	2.17 4.76 6.67 7.74 3.18 1.01
TOTAL	25.45	25.53
Difference between totals Portion of difference explained by "matching" Portion of difference explained by non-response	0.58 0.31 0.27	0.60 0.40 0.20

Note: Actual 1982, preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984.

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it was uncertain in which province or region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment which were not allocated to a specific region, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

- The fact that companies reported on a corporate rather than an establishment basis would definitely affect the sectoral breakdown of both the regional and Canada distribution, i.e., whether outlays were categorized under manufacturing, resource industries, etc. Therefore, the DRIE sectoral coverage cannot be satisfactorily reconciled with Statistics Canada's Private and Public Investment in Canada Survey (PPI) as investment data collected on a corporate basis are allocated to the various industrial sectors according to the company's main line of business.
- The following table provides a breakdown of the number of companies reporting to the DRIE Survey, by manufacturing or non-manufacturing sector, and by region of investment. Since the companies in the Survey panel are the larger ones, they tend to have investments in more than one region and as such the figures for Canada are not the sum of the regions.

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. & Northern	CANADA
Mfg. Non-Mfg.	35 41	75 40	101	57 75	53 55	144 115
TOTAL	76	115	156	132	108	259





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REPORT OF THE DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS SURVEY CONDUCTED IN APRIL 1984











REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN APRIL 1984

June, 1984
Surveys and Analysis
Statistical and Data Base Services
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa



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We are grateful to the many business executives who entrusted their forward plans to us and who took the time to discuss relevant matters with us, thereby making the DRIE Capital Investment Intentions Survey possible.

Our appreciation is also extended to those officials of the Bank of Canada; the Federal Departments of Energy, Mines and Resources and Finance; the Industry Department of the Province of Manitoba; and the Industry and Policy Planning branches and the Regional Offices of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion; who assisted us with the Survey.

Mr. A. Skahen, Analyst, Surveys and Analysis Group, will be pleased to answer any questions which may arise from this report.

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PREFACE

This report is based on the Capital Investment Intentions Survey of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) covering some 285 large corporations, which was carried out in April and May 1984. The survey does not include smaller firms, nor investments in housing, agriculture or fishing. Direct government outlays are also excluded.

The data provided in this report should be regarded only as the investment intentions of a panel of large firms at a given point in time; thus, the data do not provide the investment picture for the economy as a whole, as the spending plans for these large firms do not necessarily reflect the spending patterns of small businesses.

Nevertheless, the data presented here are an indication of those changes in planned outlays which have occurred since the previous survey, and of the factors which have caused those changes. The survey results also provide a breakout of investment intentions at a fairly disaggregated level.

Since the participating companies are not selected randomly, the overall results of the survey may not be representative of the total economy. It should be noted that all individual company information is kept confidential; neither the names of the corporations nor their individual responses are released.

The purpose of the Survey is to provide intelligence on the decision-making process for corporate capital investment and to generate timely material, to be used in conjunction with other data, for departmental policy and planning decisions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Capital Investment Intentions Survey of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) conducted in April and May 1984 covers 285 large corporations and provides a reading on business capital spending for 1984. Highlights from the report are given below.

- The April 1984 Survey indicates that capital spending in 1984 by responding companies may increase by about 8.3 per cent. These same firms indicated last October that an increase of 4.2 per cent was expected for 1984.
- ii) When comparing April returns with those of the Survey conducted in October 1983, the levels of investment for 1983 and 1984 represent revisions of -6.8 per cent and -3.2 per cent, respectively.
- iii) On a regional basis, Quebec, the Prairie region and
 Ontario record expected increases for 1984. The
 British Columbia and Atlantic regions show year-to-year
 decreases.
 - iv) The spending of domestic majority-owned firms on new plant and equipment in 1984 is anticipated to advance by 8.2 per cent compared with an increase of 8.5 per cent for the spending of foreign-owned firms.

- v) Compared to the Survey conducted in October 1983 this recent Survey shows a 3.8 per cent decrease in the level of investment plans for the 1985-1988 period. Companies presently indicate a total of about \$80 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium term.
- vi) Private firms show an 11 per cent increase in capital spending plans for 1984 compared to a 3.7 per cent advance shown by public companies.
- vii) A total of about \$5.9 billion in capital investments considered but not included by the large companies in their spending plans, nevertheless, was thought to hold potential for the medium term. Twenty-four manufacturing companies reported \$2.1 billion (or about 36 per cent) of this amount while the remaining \$3.8 billion was reported by 15 non-manufacturing firms. Thirty-four per cent of the potential medium-term investments under consideration were reported by oil and gas companies, 29 per cent by primary metals companies, and 12 per cent by mining companies.
- viii) About 70 per cent of the survey panel reported that they expect their profit levels in 1984 to be higher than in 1983 while about 15 per cent expect a lower profit performance.
 - ix) Factors mentioned most often as affecting outlays were expected domestic and export sales, future economic conditions in Canada, anticipated cash flow, and government policies.

- x) During 1984, manufacturing companies in the survey panel expect to operate at 80 per cent capacity, up from 76 per cent in 1983.
- xi) Corporate sales are expected to advance in current dollar terms, by about 8 per cent in 1984.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE APRIL 1984 SURVEY



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE APRIL 1984 SURVEY

The Aggregate Picture

The April 1984 Survey* provides an indication of planned investment for 1984 based on conditions at the time of the survey. The Survey results indicate that the 1984 investment spending of some of Canada's larger firms has improved somewhat since the Fall of 1983.

Last October the firms who responded to our Survey expected that their capital spending in 1984 would increase by about 4.2 per cent in current dollars over 1983 levels. (Unless otherwise stated dollar amounts and per centage changes in this report are in or based on current dollars). These same firms now indicate an increase in 1984 of 8.3 per cent.

It should be reiterated that the Survey does not cover investments in housing, agriculture, fishing, and direct government outlays. As well, the spending patterns of the larger corporations may differ from those of smaller companies and industry sectors not covered by the Survey, and as such, the results cannot be applied directly to the total business sector. That is to say, this reported increase for 1984 refers only to those large companies included in the survey panel and, thus, does not reflect the spending pattern of all businesses.

It should also be noted that while the Survey was conducted mainly during the month of April 1984, the results presented here include some returns received as late as May 18, 1984.

^{*} See appendix for details on the nature and coverage of the Survey.

In manufacturing there still exists some excess productive capacity, which helps to explain why the Survey results indicate weak investment spending. Although some 70 per cent of the companies indicate an improved profit outlook for 1984, there is still a need for restructuring of company balance sheets which continues to contribute to weakness in business investment outlays.

The National Accounts reported that real business spending on new plant and equipment (excluding housing) declined by 12.4 per cent in 1983. This followed a decrease of 9.1 per cent in 1982, and increases of 7.7 per cent and 7.3 per cent, for 1981 and 1980, respectively. For 1984, real business spending on plant and equipment may show little or no gain over 1983.

The companies surveyed indicated that their level of spending on new plant and equipment in 1984 would be about \$25.2 billion in current dollars, an increase of about \$1.9 billion over 1983.

Decreases by transportation equipment companies, oil and gas pipelines, and electric utilities were more than offset by the year-to-year increases reported by oil and gas companies, primary metals, forest products, and communications (Tables 1 and 2).

Outlook for Manufacturing

Capital spending by reporting manufacturing corporations on new plant and equipment for 1984 is expected to be about \$5.2 billion in current dollars, a 24 per cent advance from the 1983 level of spending. This increase reflects to a large extent the spending intentions of the primary metals and forest products companies.

Other manufacturing and food and beverage companies also are recording increases for 1984. Transportation equipment and chemicals industries, however, indicate weakness (Tables 1 and 2). During 1984,

the manufacturing companies in the Survey panel expect to operate at 80 per cent capacity, up from 76 per cent in 1983.

Outlook for Non-Manufacturing

The spending plans of respondents in the non-manufacturing sector for 1984 are expected to be almost \$20 billion in current dollars, an increase of about 5 per cent from the 1983 spending level. Areas of strength include the trade, finance & other commercial, oil and gas companies, communications, and transportation and storage industries. Mining shows a modest advance. Spending plans of oil & gas pipelines and electric utilities, for 1984, show anticipated decreases (Tables 1 and 2).

Cost of Capital Goods

The average cost adjustment factor or inflation rate used by the survey firms in their capital budgets for 1984 was about 6.0 per cent over the cost level for 1983; this represents a decrease from the 7.5 per cent used for 1984 in the October 1983 Survey (Table 7).

On an industry basis, it may be noted that primary metals and forest products companies are expecting larger cost increases in the 1984-1988 period than the manufacturing sector as a whole. Within the non-manufacturing sector, mining, oil & gas companies, and electric utilities expect the larger cost increases.

Public Compared to Private Capital Spending

Capital spending in the public (government) segment of the panel (i.e. crown corporations) is expected to increase by 3.7 per cent in 1984, while the private sector expects an increase of 11.0 per cent

(Table 11). The public portion represents 35 per cent of total capital spending for 1984 (Table 10).

For 1983, the public and private sectors indicated downward revisions in the level of spending reported earlier: 8.6 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively. For 1984, the public sector indicated an 8 per cent (or \$770 million) downward revision between surveys while the private sector recorded a 0.3 per cent reduction (or \$36 million).

On a regional basis, the government portion of total capital investments in 1984 ranges from 27 per cent in the Prairies to 48 per cent in Quebec (Table 10). Within the public sector, Quebec and the Prairie region expect to record increases in 1984; in the British Columbia region spending is expected to decline by some 35 per cent (Table 11). For both 1983 and 1984, the reported levels of investment for all areas were reduced from earlier estimates.

For private sector investment in 1984, Quebec is expected to experience a large year-to-year increase while Ontario and the Prairies anticipate advances above the Canadian average. The B.C. & Northern region foresees a modest advance while the Atlantic region anticipates a year-to-year decline. For 1983, the reported levels of spending for all regions were reduced from those reported earlier. For 1984, all regions except Ontario and Quebec reported levels of spending below those recorded in October 1983 (Table 11).

Foreign versus Domestic Companies

Foreign majority-owned firms plan an increase of 8.5 per cent in their capital spending for 1984 compared with an advance of 8.2 per cent for domestic majority-owned firms (Table 9). Domestic majority-owned firms represent about 69 per cent of total capital spending reported for 1984 by the Survey panel, with foreign majority-owned firms accounting for the remainder (Table 8).

Spending intentions on plant and equipment, for 1984, by domestic majority-owned firms have been reduced by 4.2 per cent (\$750 million) since the October 1983 Survey. Revisions to investment intentions, for 1984, by foreign majority-owned firms in the Survey panel showed a reduction of 0.8 per cent or \$60 million (Table 9).

Within the domestic sector, the Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions show year-to-year advances for 1984 while the B.C. & Northern and Atlantic regions expect declines. For foreign sector spending in 1984, Quebec shows a large increase with the Prairie region and Ontario also registering advances. Both the Atlantic and the B.C. & Northern regions record declines for 1984.

On a regional basis, downward revisions are prevalent for 1983 for both domestic and foreign majority-owned firms, the only exception being for foreign firms in the Atlantic region.

For 1984, the foreign majority-owned firms show downward revisions in spending in Quebec, the B.C. & Northern, and Atlantic regions from the October 1983 Survey, while domestic firms record downward revisions in all areas (Table 9); the proportion of investment associated with domestic majority-owned firms ranges from a high of 82 per cent in Quebec to 60 per cent in the Prairie region (Table 8).

Tentative Medium Term Investments

A total of \$5.9 billion in capital investments not included by the large corporations in their spending plans, nevertheless, had potential over the medium term. Regionally, firms with headquarters in Ontario represented about \$2.0 billion or 34 per cent of the total while Prairie-based firms accounted for \$2.2 billion or 38 per cent of the total potential investments (Table 14).

Thirty-four per cent of the \$5.9 billion under consideration was reported by oil & gas companies, 29 per cent by primary metals companies, and 12 per cent by mining companies.

Factors Affecting Outlays

In the April 1984 Survey expected sales in Canada was the factor mentioned most often as affecting current and future plans (Table 15). Cash flow continues to be a major concern, with government policies, expected economic conditions in Canada, and expected sales abroad in close contention. Cost of funds (interest rates) was also of some concern in this April 1984 Survey.

Reasons for and Types of Changes in Investment

An upward revision in spending for 1984 was reported by about 46 per cent of firms, while 35 per cent reported downward revisions and 19 per cent indicated no change from the October 1983 Survey.

Domestic and foreign market demand, rate of return and internal (cash flow) financial considerations, as well as better estimates were identified as the major factors causing firms to revise their 1984 spending plans downward. Firms who reported upward revisions indicated that better estimates, domestic and foreign market demand, capacity requirements and carry-overs were some of the factors contributing to their budget decisions. For further details see Tables 18-27.

Purpose of Investment

Of the total corporations in the Survey panel, 255 or about 90 per cent, reported the breakdown of their capital spending by purpose, for 1984. Categories generally fall into two basic groups:

those which add directly to production facilities, and those which do not. The latter group includes research & development, pollution abatement and working environment; the former group includes expansion of facilities at existing sites, upgrading & replacement, and new facilities at new sites.

The larger portions of capital spending continue to be directed to the expansion of existing facilities and to new facilities at new sites. Expenditures directed toward upgrading and replacement shows an increase for 1984; the portion directed toward research & development, at 1.2 per cent in 1984, remains unchanged. Funds allocated to pollution abatement, at 1.8 per cent in 1984, show a slight decrease from 1983. For further details, see Tables 28, 29 and 30.

Medium Term Investment

A comparison of the results of the current Survey with that of October 1983 shows that investment plans for the 1985-1988 period in Canada as a whole have suffered a 3.8 per cent reduction. This adjustment is attributable almost entirely to the non-manufacturing sector (especially electric utilities), which accounts for about 98 per cent of this decrease. All companies presently indicate a total of about \$80 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium term (1985-1988). Increased spending intentions for the medium term reported by companies in primary metals, food & beverages, transportation equipment, oil and gas pipelines and other manufacturing were more than offset by reduced levels of spending reported by electric utilities, oil and gas companies, mining, forest products and chemical companies.

On a regional basis, Quebec, the Atlantic and British Columbia & Northern regions show downward between-Survey revisions for the 1985-1988 period, while Ontario and the Prairie region indicate

increased spending intentions. See Tables 12, 13, 16 and 17 for further details.

Regional Distribution of Business Investment

Spending patterns reported in the Survey reflect developments in the various regions in broad terms only, and, therefore, should be interpreted with some caution.

For 1984, compared to 1983, a larger proportion of capital expenditures on new production facilities was designated to all regions except the Atlantic and British Columbia & the North. Also, from 1984 on, the proportional share of investment directed to the Atlantic and Prairie regions is increasing while that to Quebec is declining.

The regional per cent distribution of total business capital investment over the medium term, reported by the firms surveyed in October 1983, is presented in the following table:

Regions	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Atlantic	8.6	7.9	7.2	8.5	11.3	11.1
Quebec	17.0	19.5	18.2	15.7	12.1	11.4
Ontario	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.2	20.6	20.4
Prairies	32.0	33.3	33.6	37.2	38.1	38.6
B.C. & Northern	n 18.4	14.9	15.4	13.8	13.9	14.3
Unallocated*	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.2

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not yet been determined in which region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

Regional Perspectives

Atlantic Region (Tables 31-34)

Total spending on plant and equipment in 1984 in the Atlantic region by companies in the Survey panel is now expected to be about \$2.0 billion. (As noted earlier, dollar levels and per cent changes are based on current dollars.) This represents a decrease of 6.4 per cent from the revised level of \$2.2 billion reported for 1983 (Table 31). Compared with the October 1983 Survey returns, these levels of investment represent revisions of -6.0 per cent for 1983 and -3.9 per cent for 1984.

Investment spending in 1984 by the manufacturing sector in the Atlantic region is expected to decline by 36 per cent, to a level of \$194 million. Within this sector the chemicals and other manufacturing sectors register per centage increases for 1984 while forest products, transportation equipment, food & beverages and primary metals report declines.

For the non-manufacturing sector in the Atlantic region, capital spending for 1984 is expected to reach \$1,832 million, down 1.5 per cent from 1983. The declines for 1984 are reported by mining, trade, finance & other commercial companies, and utilities. Oil and gas companies, pipelines and communication companies are expected to increase their spending in 1984.

Crown corporations, which account for 46 per cent of total capital spending in the Atlantic region for 1984 (Table 10), have revised their 1984 spending plans downward by 6.1 per cent, while the private sector recorded a 2.0 per cent decrease in investment plans for 1984, since the last Survey. For 1983, Crown corporations recorded a downward revision of 11.1 per cent in its level of spending from October levels, while private firms reported a 2 per cent downward revision. Year-over-year investment changes for 1984 for the Crown

corporations private firms amounted to 2.6 per cent and -13.0 per cent, respectively (Table 33).

Foreign majority-owned firms expect to decrease spending in the Atlantic provinces, on new plant and equipment by almost 10 per cent in 1984; while domestic majority-owned firms expect spending to drop by some five per cent from 1983 levels. Domestic majority-owned firms show a downward revision of 2.9 per cent from the previous Survey in the level of spending in 1984, due primarily to revised spending by non-manufacturing firms. Similarly, foreign majority-owned firms show a reduction (7.0 per cent) in intended outlays for 1984 (Table 32).

Quebec (Tables 35-38)

The April 1984 Survey shows that the large corporations investing in new plant and equipment in Quebec now expect to spend \$4.3 billion in 1984, an increase of 26.2 per cent from the revised 1983 level (\$3.4 billion). This represents decreases for 1983 and 1984, from October 1983, of 6.7 and 4.4 per cent, respectively (Table 35).

Capital spending by the manufacturing sector in Quebec is expected to reach about \$1.3 billion in 1984, 58.9 per cent higher than the 1983 level. All broad industry groupings recorded advances for 1984 with the primary metals, chemicals, and transportation equipment sectors showing the strongest year-over-year increases.

The 15.3 per cent increase in spending plans for 1984 in the Quebec non-manufacturing sector is significantly higher than the national average of 4.8 per cent. The larger year-to-year percentage increases for 1984 are in mining, trade, finance & other commercial and electric utilities. Oil & gas companies and pipelines record relatively weak spending plans. It should be noted that the non-manufacturing sector in Quebec is heavily influenced by the investment of Crown corporations.

Crown (public) corporations, which account for 48 per cent of total capital spending in Quebec (Table 10), are expecting to increase spending in 1984 by some 24 per cent; private sector spending in Quebec is expected to advance by almost 28 per cent. The level of spending for 1984 reported by public companies has decreased (10.4 per cent) since the October 1983 Survey, while the current level reported by private companies is 2 per cent higher.

Companies with headquarters in Quebec are generally more optimistic for 1985 than they are for 1984. This is true with respect to exports and Canadian sales and profits. However, some softening of Canadian business conditions is expected in 1985 (Table 38).

In April 1984, companies with headquarters in Quebec considered about \$0.7 billion in investments, which were not included in their reported spending plans but which were nevertheless thought to hold high potential for introduction over the medium term (Table 14). Expected sales and cash flow were the factors most frequently mentioned as affecting the spending plans of these companies (Table 15).

Ontario (Tables 39-42)

Corporations with plant and equipment investments in Ontario reported in the April 1984 Survey that they now expect 1984's level of spending to reach \$7.1 billion, an increase of 8 per cent or \$523 million from the revised 1983 level (Table 39).

Investment spending in 1984 by the manufacturing sector in Ontario is expected to reach about \$2.3 billion, an increase of 16.7 per cent from the 1983 level. The forest products, primary metals, food & beverages, and miscellaneous manufacturing sectors are recording year-to-year advances. Transportation equipment and chemicals recorded decreases in the level of investment for 1984.

The 4.3 per cent increase in spending for 1984 by the non-manufacturing sector in Ontario is more or less in line with the national average of 4.8 per cent for this sector. Oil & gas companies, and mining companies anticipate decreased spending in 1984; in contrast, transportation & storage, trade, finance and other commercial, and communications expect to increase spending in Ontario in 1984.

Private sector spending in Ontario for 1984 is expected to advance by 16 per cent compared to about a 5 per cent year-to-year decrease in the public segment (Table 41). Private sector spending on plant & equipment accounts for 66 per cent of total investment in Ontario for 1984 (Table 10). Revisions in investment intentions for 1984, from the October 1983 Survey, by the public segment of the Survey panel are reflected in a decrease of 4.3 per cent (about \$105 million), and in an increase of \$275 million (6.2 per cent) for the private portion of the Survey panel.

Foreign majority-owned firms show a 7.3 per cent increase in spending in Ontario, in 1984, while domestic majority-owned firms indicate a 8.2 per cent advance (Table 40). For 1984, the foreign sector records a 12 per cent, or about a \$210 million revision from the October 1983 Survey. In contrast, in the domestic majority-owned segment the spending plans for 1984 showed a 0.8 per cent reduction (\$40 million).

Companies with headquarters in Ontario are slightly less optimistic about Canadian business conditions and corporate financial conditions for 1985 than they are for 1984 (Table 42). They are, however, more optimistic about corporate employment and profits in 1985.

Capital investments of \$2.0 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Ontario-headquartered corporations but

were thought to hold potential for introduction over the next few years (Table 14). About 48 per cent of this considered investment was reported by non-manufacturing firms, in particular, mining, and trade, finance & other commercial companies. The considered investments by manufacturing firms are centered in chemicals and primary metals.

In April 1984 expected sales and economic conditions in Canada were the factors most often cited by companies with headquarters in Ontario as having a negative impact on spending plans (Table 15). Government policies, cash flow and export sales were also concerns.

Prairie Region (Tables 43-50)

Total capital spending in the Prairies in 1984 is now expected to be about \$7.6 billion, (a decrease of some 2 per cent or \$185 million from that expected in the October survey), reflecting an increase of 13.4 per cent from the 1983 level (Table 43). For 1984, spending in Alberta is expected to advance by 11 per cent, while spending in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected to increase by 24 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. About three-quarters of investment for the Prairies has been allocated to Alberta and as such it dominates the Prairie picture.

Manufacturing spending in the Prairies is expected to advance by about 15½ per cent in 1984 due mainly to increased spending by miscellaneous manufacturing and primary metals companies. This offsets the decreased spending reported by chemicals and food & beverage companies (Table 43). Spending by manufacturing firms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected to advance by 117 and 34 per cent, respectively, in 1984.

Total non-manufacturing spending in the Prairies, at \$7.2 billion for 1984, represents an advance of some 13 per cent over

the 1983 level — this is significantly more than the per cent increase (4.8 per cent) expected for non-manufacturing in Canada as a whole (Table 43). Non-manufacturing spending in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected to advance by about 15 and 19 per cent, respectively, in 1984. This increase is due mainly to the planned spending by mining companies in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, oil & gas companies in Saskatchewan, and transportation & storage companies in Manitoba.

Private sector spending, in 1984, has advanced by
12.6 per cent in the Prairies, compared to a 15.5 per cent advance for
the public segment. Since October 1983 the public or government sector
has decreased its expected level of spending for 1984 by some
8 per cent, which is in line with the Canadian average. Private sector
spending levels for 1984 show a modest 0.1 per cent reduction from
October's expectations (again, approximating the Canada average)
(Table 47).

Domestic majority-owned firms expect an increase in 1984 spending in the Prairies of about 10 per cent over the 1983 level, while spending by foreign majority-owned firms will advance by 18 per cent (Table 46). Spending for 1984, by domestic firms in the Prairies, has been revised downward by about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent while that of foreign firms has increased almost 3 per cent.

Companies with headquarters in the Prairies are somewhat more optimistic for 1985 than for 1984, especially with respect to domestic and export sales (Table 50).

Capital investments of about \$2.2 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Prairie-headquartered companies, but were thought to hold potential for introduction over the medium term (Table 14). Most of this considered investment was reported by the oil & gas companies; however, portions were associated with chemicals and primary metals companies.

In April 1984, as was the case in October 1983, the dominant factor affecting capital spending plans was federal government policies (Table 15). Expected sales, economic conditions in Canada, cash flow, and other Canadian government policies are continuing concerns.

Alberta

Total capital spending in Alberta in 1984 is expected to reach approximately \$5.7 billion, an 11 per cent increase over the allocation of \$5.1 billion in 1983, by the responding large companies. For both years, the levels of investment were lower than anticipated in the October 1983 survey: 9.8 per cent for 1983 and 3.7 per cent for 1984 (Table 45).

At \$248 million, manufacturing spending shows a decline of some $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from 1983; however, this current level of expected spending is 11 per cent higher than anticipated in October 1983. Forest products and miscellaneous manufacturing companies record year-over-year increases for 1984, which were more than offset by declines expected by chemicals, food & beverage, and primary metal companies.

Spending by the non-manufacturing segment in Alberta is expected to amount to \$5.4 billion in 1984, 12 per cent above 1983 outlays. Oil & gas companies, as well as communication and mining companies recorded increased spending in 1984. In contrast, trade, finance & other commercial, oil & gas pipelines, transportation & storage companies, and utilities reported declines.

Splitting the overall investment into domestic or foreignowned segments, the former group anticipates an investment increase of
7 per cent in 1984 while the latter group expects a 16 per cent advance
(Table 48). The proportion of investment for 1984 is about equally
split between these two segments: 52 per cent is accounted for by
domestic majority-owned firms, the remaining 48 per cent by foreign
firms (Table 8).

Private sector spending in Alberta is expected to advance by about 10 per cent in 1984, while government or Crown corporation spending is increasing by 16 per cent (Table 49).

Companies with headquarters in Alberta indicate more optimism for prospects in 1985 than in 1984, specifically, export and domestic sales (Table 50).

Five of the thirty-six Alberta-headquartered companies reported a total of \$2 billion in capital investments which was thought to hold potential for the medium-term but was not included in their spending plans. All but \$20 million of this was reported by oil and gas companies.

Federal government policies, cash flow, other Canadian government policies and expected sales (domestic and export) were the factors mentioned most often as affecting both current and expected capital outlays on plant, machinery and equipment.

British Columbia & Northern Region (Tables 51-54)

Spending for 1984 in the British Columbia & Northern region (Yukon & Northwest Territories) is now expected to reach about \$3.1 billion, about 11 per cent below the revised 1983 level (\$3.4 billion) and 11 per cent or \$370 million less than the October 1983 estimates (Table 51).

Investment in the manufacturing sector in this region is expected to reach \$671 million in 1984, more than double the figure reported for 1983. This reflects the increased spending plans of the forest products and other manufacturing companies.

Expected 1984 spending of \$2.4 billion by non-manufacturing firms in the British Columbia & Northern region, represents a drop of

23 per cent from 1983 levels - in contrast to the national average (4.8 per cent). Spending plans of the mining, oil & gas companies, electric utilities and transportation & storage companies account for this decrease. Communication and trade, finance & other commercial companies expect to increase their level of spending in 1984.

Spending for 1984 by the private segment on new plant and equipment is expected to increase by almost 4 per cent (Table 53). Public sector spending for 1984 has reported a decrease of about 35 per cent.

Foreign majority-owned firms investing in the British Columbia & Northern region are expected to decrease spending by about 8 per cent in 1984, while a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent drop is expected by domestic majority-owned firms. These year-to-year decreases reported by both segments are in contrast to the advances expected for Canada as a whole (Table 52).

Companies with headquarters in the British Columbia & Northern region show somewhat more optimism for 1985 than they do for 1984, especially with respect to Canadian business conditions, domestic sales and profits (Table 54).

The British Columbia & Northern-headquartered firms reported \$0.8 billion of capital investments which were not included in their reported budgets but were being considered for implementation over the next few years (Table 14). This entire amount was concentrated in manufacturing (primary metals, forest products, and food & beverages firms).

Cash flow was the factor mentioned most often by the firms in this region, as affecting spending plans (Table 15). Expected sales both in Canada and abroad, economic conditions and cash flow were also concerns.







TABLE 1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	1983		1984	
	Reported in Oct. 1983	Reported in April 1984	Reported in Oct. 1983	Reported in April 1984
Industry				
Food & Beverages	493.9	488.9	550.6	587.4
Forest Products	1006.6	926.4	1372.4	1261.0
Primary Metals	640.7	552.6	965.2	1012.7
Chemicals	438.4	419.8	433.5	410.5
Transportation Equip.	759.7	747.0	616.8	705.9
Other Manufacturing	1103.9	1056.2	1299.9	1221.2
Total Manufacturing	4443.2	4190.9	5238.4	5198.7
Mining Companies	1301.9	1267.1	1349.1	1306.0
Oil & Gas Companies	6644.5	6079.0	6980.9	6725.6
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1061.0	1032.6	980.1	943.2
Transp. & Storage	1612.0	1560.7	1761.6	1678.9
Communications	2282.3	2251.3	2441.2	2452.6
Electric Utilities	6640.1	5942.9	6248.1	5828.5
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	957.4	922.5	993.7	1049.9
Total Non-Manufacturing	20499.2	19056.1	20754.7	19984.7
TOTAL	24942.4	23247.0	25993.1	25183.4

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the October 1983 and the April 1984 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are used in this table, namely 264 firms.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	Revisions Between April 1984 & October 1983 Surveys		1984,	1984/1983	
			Year-to		
				t Change)	
		Change)		Reported in	
	1983	1984	Oct. 1983	April 1984	
Industry					
Food & Beverages	-1.1	6.6	11.4	20.1	
Forest Products	-8.0	-8.2	36.3	36.1	
Primary Metals	-13.8	4.9	50.6	83.2	
Chemicals	-4.3	-5.4	-1.2	-2.3	
Transportation Equip.	-1.7	14.4	-18.9	-5.6	
Other Manufacturing	-4.4	-6.1	17.7	15.6	
			And district the second second second		
Total Manufacturing	-5.7	-0.8	17.8	24.0	
Mining Companies	-2.7	-3.2	3.6	3.0	
Oil & Gas Companies	-8.6	-3.7	5.0	10.6	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-2.7	-3.8	-7.7	-8.7	
Transportation & Storage	-3.2	-4.7	9.2	7.5	
Communications	-1.4	0.4	6.9	8.9	
Electric Utilities	-10.5	-6.8	-6.0	-2.0	
Trade, Finance and					
Other Commercial	-3.7	5.6	3.7	13.8	
Total Non-Manufacturing	-7.1	-3.8	1.2	4.8	
TOTAL	-6.8	-3.2	4.2	8.3	

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are used in this table, namely 264 firms.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Constant 1983 \$ Millions)

	1983		1984		
	Reported in Oct. 1983	Reported in April 1984	Reported in Oct. 1983	Reported in April 1984	
Industry					
Food & Beverages	493.9	488.9	515.0	556.1	
Forest Products	1006.6	926.4	1290.5	1185.1	
Primary Metals	640.7	552.6	895.4	933.1	
Chemicals	438.4	419.8	411.4	389.0	
Transportation Equip.	759.7	747.0	578.2	672.5	
Other Manufacturing	1103.9	1056.2	1222.8	1154.6	
Total Manufacturing	4443.2	4190.9	4913.3	4890.4	
Mining Companies	1301.9	1267.1	1257.1	1227.3	
Oil & Gas Companies	6644.5	6079.0	6533.2	6328.4	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1061.0	1032.6	917.1	890.7	
Transp. & Storage	1612.0	1560.7	1669.9	1590.9	
Communications	2282.3	2251.3	2296.2	2326.9	
Electric Utilities	6640.1	5942.9	5722.1	5495.4	
Trade, Finance and					
Other Commercial	957.4	922.5	931.9	992.2	
Total Non-Manufacturing	20499.2	19056.1	19327.5	18851.8	
TOTAL	2/0/2 /	222/7 0	24240.8	23742.2	
TOTAL	24942.4	23247.0	24240.0	2314202	

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are used in this table, namely 264 firms.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1983 AND PLANS FOR 1984 -- CANADA

(Constant 1983 \$ Millions)

	Revisions		1984/1983	
	Between April 1984 & October 1983 Surveys		Year-to-Year (Per cent Change)	
	(Per cer	nt Change)	Reported in	Reported in
	1983	1984	October 1983	April 1984
Industry				
Food & Beverages	-1.1	7.9	4.2	13.7
Forest Products	-8.0	-8.2	28.2	27.9
Primary Metals	-13.8	4.2	39.7	68.8
Chemicals	-4.3	-5.5	-6.2	-7.4
Transportation Equip.	-1.7	16.3	-23.9	-10.0
Other Manufacturing	-4.4	-5.6	10.7	9.3

Total Manufacturing	-5.7	-0.5	10.5	16.6
Mining Companies	-2.7	-2.4	-3.5	-3.2
Oil & Gas Companies	-8.6	-3.2	-1.7	4.1
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-2.7	-2.9	-13.6	-13.8
Transp. & Storage	-3.2	-4.8	3.5	1.9
Communications	-1.4	1.3	0.6	3 3
Electric Utilities	-10.5	-4.0	-13.9	-7.6
Trade, Finance and				
Other Commercial	-3.7	6.4	-2.7	7.5
Total Non-Manufacturing	-7.1	-2.5	-5.8	-1.1
TOTAL	-6.8	-2.1	-2.9	2.1

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys for the years 1983 and 1984 are used in this table, namely 264 firms.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

TABLE 5

(Current \$ Millions)

	1983		1984		
2	No. of Companies	Reported in Oct. 1983	Reported in Apr. 1984	Reported in Oct. 1983	Reported in Apr. 1984
Province					
Newfoundland	32	747.9	648.2	730.4	547.4
Prince Edward Island	11	13.1	10.7	12.0	16.4
Nova Scotia	42	787.5	797.3	722.9	799.5
New Brunswick	36	497.4	494.5	330.5	372.7
Atlantic Provinces	84	2301.3	2164.9	2108.6	2026.5
Quebec	123	3649.6	3405.6	4491.9	4298.0
Ontario	168	6937.6	6536.6	6889.1	7059.9
Manitoba	55	432.2	435.1	529.0	540.8
Saskatchewan	62	1062.9	994.2	1137.2	1192.9
Alberta	107	5636.2	5086.6	5876.6	5659.3
Prairie Region	141	7302.9	6680.7	7761.7	7576.3
British Columbia	109	2705.0	2463.4	2552.4	2216.6
Yukon	8	7.8	8.2	11.1	9.6
Northwest Territorie	s 17	877.5	884.7	821.5	747.3
B.C. and Northern	115	3645.7	3428.7	3427.7	3055.9
CANADA	264	24942.4	23247.0	25993.1	25183.4

Note: The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals will not necessarily add to the matched Canada total. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 6

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Per cent Change)

	Year-to-Year Per cent Change				
Province	1984/1983	1983	% 1984		
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Atlantic	-15.6	-13.4	-25.1		
	53.2	-18.4	36.6		
	0.2	1.2	10.5		
	-24.7	-0.6	12.7		
	-6.4	-6.0	-3.9		
Quebec	26.2	-6.7	-4.4		
Ontario		-5.8	2.4		
Manitoba	24.2	0.6	2.2		
Saskatchewan	19.9	-6.5	4.8		
Alberta	11.2	-9.8	-3.7		
Prairies	13.4	-8.6	-2.4		
British Columbia	-10.1	-9.0	-13.2		
Yukon	17.0	5.1	-13.6		
Northwest Territories	-15.6	8.0	-9.1		
B.C. & Northern	-10.9	-6.0	-10.9		
CANADA	8.3	-6.8	-3.2		

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 7

COST ADJUSTMENT FACTORS 1983-1988

Industry	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Food & Beverages	100.0	105.6	112.0	118.4	124.9	131.9
Forest Products	100.0	106.4	113.6	122.1	131.0	136.6
Primary Metals	100.0	108.5	116.4	122.6	131.6	141.4
Chemicals	100.0	105.5	112.3	120.2	127.3	136.9
Transportation Equipment	100.0	104.9	109.5	119.2	128.0	136.2
Other Manufacturing	100.0	105.7	112.1	118.8	126.0	133.5
Total Manufacturing	100.0	106.3	112.8	120.9	129.0	136.5
Mining Companies	100.0	106.4	113.6	122.0	130.9	138.7
Oil & Gas Companies	100.0	106.2	113.3	121.2	129.4	136.9
Oil & Gas Pipelines	100.0	106.0	113.5	120.4	127.5	135.3
Transportation & Storage	100.0	105.6	112.2	119.6	128.0	137.1
Communications	100.0	105.4	111.2	117.8	124.2	130.5
Electric Utilities	100.0	106.0	113.0	121.5	130.3	140.0
Trade, Finance &						
Other Commercial	100.0	105.8	111.8	118.6	126.6	134.4
Total Non-Manufacturing	100.0	106.0	112.8	120.5	128.5	136.1
TOTAL	100.0	106.0	112.8	120.6	128.5	136.2

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	Domes	stic	Foreign			
	- 1983	1984	1983	1984		
	()	%)	(%)		
Atlantic	74	75	26	25		
Quebec	83	82	17	18		
Ontario	72	72	28	28		
Prairies	62	60	38	40		
Alberta	54	52	46	48		
B.C. & Northern	64	63	36	37		
			-			
CANADA	69	<u>69</u>	31	31		

TABLE 9

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

	Year-to-Year Per cent Change		Survey visions
	1984/1983	1983	% 1984
Domestic Majority Owned			
Atlantic	-5.2	-8.5	-2.9
Quebec	24.8	-7.4	-2.8
Ontario	8.2	-6.3	-0.8
Prairies	10.4	-7.4	-5.6
Alberta	7.1	-9.5	-9.3
B.C. & Northern	-12.5	-6.2	-12.4
CANADA	8.2	-7.0	-4.2
Foreign Majority Owned			
Atlantic	-9.9	-2.0	-7.0
Quebec	32.9	-3.4	-10.7
Ontario	7.3	-4.6	12.0
Prairies	18.2	-10.4	2.7
Alberta	15.9	-10.2	3.0
B.C. & Northern	-8.1	-5.7	-8.2
CANADA	8.5	-6.5	-0.8

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984. See Table 9A for the dollar levels for 1983 and 1984.

TABLE 9.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1984

(Current \$ Millions)

DOMESTIC OWNED COMPANIES/FOREIGN OWNED COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

DOMESTIC	1983	1984
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies Alberta B.C. & Northern	1605.1 2823.7 4697.6 4116.3 2729.0 2186.3	1522.0 3524.3 5086.2 4544.6 2924.7 1913.9
CANADA	15994.9	17310.2
FOREIGN		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies Alberta B.C. & Northern	559.8 581.9 1839.0 2564.4 2357.6 1242.4	504.5 773.7 1973.7 3031.7 2734.6 1142.0
CANADA	7252.1	7873.2

Note: (1) Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

(2) The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to the matched Canada total. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	Pu	blic	Private			
	1983	% 1984	1983	%	1984	
Atlantic	42	46	58		54	
Quebec	49	48	51		52	
Ontario	39	34	61		66	
Prairies	27	27	73		73	
Alberta	15	16	85		84	
B.C. & Northern	38	28	62		72	
CANADA	37	35	63		65	

TABLE 11

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

	Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Revi	Survey sions		
	1984/1983	1983	1984		
Public Majority Owned					
Atlantic	2.6	-11.1	-6.1		
Quebec	24.4	-10.5	-10.4		
Ontario	-4.9	-9.4	-4.3		
Prairies	15.5	-2.5	-8.2		
Alberta	16.0	-1.1	-19.4		
B.C. & Northern	-35.3	-8.1	-15.5		
		0 (
CANADA	3.7	-8.6	-8.0		
Private Majority Owned					
Atlantic	-13.0	-1.9	-2.0		
Quebec	27.8	-2.8	2.0		
Ontario	16.0	-3.4	6.2		
Prairies	12.6	-10.6	-0.1		
Alberta	10.3	-11.2	-0.1		
B.C. & Northern	3.9	-4.7	-9. 0		
CANADA	11.0	-5.8	-0.3		

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984. See Table 11.A for the dollar levels for 1983 and 1984.

TABLE 11.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1984

(Current \$ Millions)

PUBLIC COMPANIES/PRIVATE COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

PUBLIC	1983	1984
Atlantic	912.5	936.8
Quebec	1652.5	2056.3
Ontario	2515.4	2394.0
Prairies	1791.4	2070.1
Alberta	779.8	904.6
B.C. & Northern	1296.8	839.4
CANADA	8597.9	8918.7
PRIVATE		
Atlantic	1252.4	1089.7
Quebec	1753.1	2241.7
Ontario	4021.2	4665.9
Prairies	4889.3	5506.2
Alberta	4306.8	4754.7
B.C. & Northern	2131.9	2216.5
CANADA	14649.1	16264.7

Note: (1) Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

(2) The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to the matched Canada total. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 12

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1988

(Current \$ Millions)

SURVEY/REGION	1	.983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	TOTAL
April 1984*								
Atlantic (49) Quebec (87) Ontario (117) Prairies (95) Alberta (70) B.C. & Northern	28 36 54 41	458.7 899.3 613.4 445.6 108.9	1447.7 3580.9 3941.8 6098.9 4550.6 2723.4	1433.6 3603.0 4301.1 6637.0 4920.1 3049.9	1681.4 3098.3 4180.3 7345.8 5905.9 2719.9	2250.8 2416.7 4103.2 7576.4 6063.1 2767.3	2338.4 2394.2 4302.8 8126.7 6193.4 3002.7	10610.6 17992.4 24442.6 41230.4 31742.0 17400.8
CANADA (193)	170)42.2	18337.5	19780.0	19728.0	19904.0	21047.7	115839.4
October 1983**								
Atlantic (49) Quebec (87) Ontario (117) Prairies (95) Alberta (70) B.C. & Northern	31 37 59 45	593.6 137.8 759.1 935.5 528.8 339.6	1546.9 3863.7 3883.8 6322.5 4800.2 3104.3	1724.6 3757.2 4148.5 6712.3 5062.3 3540.5	2040.7 3324.8 3929.5 7201.2 5734.1 3404.6	2452.6 3209.3 3834.2 7592.0 6033.2 3466.2	2373.6 2383.8 4228.9 8025.7 6097.6 3255.3	11732.0 19676.6 23784.0 41789.2 32256.2 20110.5
CANADA (193)	182	293.0	19271.1	20595.8	20568.9	21286.0	21196.2	121211.0

Note: * Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984-1988.

^{**} Preliminary actual 1983 and intentions 1984-1988.

Only those firms which reported for the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys for the years 1983-1988 (each and every year) are included in this table, i.e. a matched panel. The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets after the name of the region. See Appendix, point (1) for explanation of "matching".

TABLE 13

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Per cent Change)

Between Survey Revisions

	1983-1984	1985-1988	1983-1988
Atlantic	-7.5	-10.3	-9.6
Quebec	-7.5	-9.2	-8.6
Ontario	-1.2	4.6	2.8
Prairies	-5.8	0.5	-1.4
Alberta	-7.2	0.7	-1.6
B.C. & Northern	-9.1	-15.6	-13.5
			to the of some form the contract of the contra
CANADA	-5.8	-3.8	-4.5

TABLE 14

CONSIDERED INVESTMENT

(Per cent Distribution)

Companies with H.Q. in:	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Total
Atlantic (2 of 14)	0.0	3.7	3.7
Quebec (7 of 43)	1.9	9.6	11.5
Ontario (18 of 139)	17.6	16.4	33.9
Prairies (7 of 56)	3.4	34.1	37.5
Alberta (5 of 36)	0.3	34.0	34.3
B.C. & Northern (5 of 33)	13.3	0.0	13.3
	who were the second sec		
All Companies (39 of 285)	36.2	63.7	(\$5, 898.9)

Note: The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets.

Percentages may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 15

FACTORS REPORTED AS AFFECTING CURRENT AND CONSIDERED INVESTMENT SPENDING

(Frequency of Response)

FACTOR/REGION OF H.Q.	ATLA	NTIC	QUEE	BEC	ONTA	ARIO	ALI	A	PRAI	RIES	B.C. NORT		TOT	TAL
	083	A84	083	A84	083	A84	083	A84	083	A84	083	A84	083	A84
Cdn. Fed. Gov't Policies	3	4	4	7	37	41	22	23	24	29	8	5	76	85
Other Cdn. Gov't Policies	2	1	2	2	15	16	13	16	15	18	2	2	36	39
Foreign Gov't Policies	-			1	5	8	3	2	3	4	2	3	10	16
Exchange Rates	-	1	2	5	10	16	2	5	2	6	7	4	21	32
Non-Tariff Barriers Canada	-	-		1	1	4	-	1	_	1		-	1	6
Cdn. Tariffs Too High	1	1	1	3	_	1	1	1	1	1		1	3	7
Cdn. Tariffs Too Low	-	-	-000	1	3	3		_				1	3	5
Barriers Abroad	-	_		3	3	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	3	10
Other Trading Factors		-	1	2	4	4	2	2	1	2	-	_	6	8
Expected Cash Flow	3	4	10	15	41	38	12	17	17	20	9	16	80	93
Rates of Return	2	2	10	12	27	22	12	11	15	14	5	8	59	58
Other Internal Fin. Cond.	2	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	13	11
Cost of Funds	2	3	4	8	26	25	7	6	8	7	5	7	45	5 0
Availability of Funds	3	3	3	3	8	11	4	3	5	5	1	2	20	24
Other External Fin. Cond.	2	1	1	-	5	5	2	3	2	6	1	-	11	12
Other Fin. & Mon. Factors	-	1	-	1	5	2	-	1	-	1	_	_	5	5
Raw Material Shortages	1	-	-	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	-	-	6	7
Mach. & Equip. Shortages	-		_	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Manpower Shortages		_	_	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-		3
Labour Problems	***	_	_	1	4	4		***		_	3	5	7	10
Expected Sales in Canada	3	5	6	18	51	44	13	13	18	20	11	8	89	95
Expected Sales Abroad	2	2	7	13	33	28	12	13	17	19	14	8	73	70
Exp. Econ. Cond. in Canada	2	3	7	14	47	43	10	8	15	14	8	7	79	81
Exp. Econ. Cond. Abroad	1	2	4	8	21	13	5	4	9	7	10	5	45	35
Other Factors		_	-	_	6	3	1	-	2	_		2	8	5
										_				
Sample Size	15	14	39	43	134	139	35	36	54	56	30	33	271	285

083 = Oct. 1983 Survey

A84 = April 1984 Survey

TABLE 16

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1988 AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS FOR THE APRIL 1984 SURVEY

(1983 = 100.0)

Industry	Base Value	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Food & Beverages	409.3	100.0	115.1	95.3	85.0	77.5	76.2
Forest Products	423.7	100.0	203.0	271.4	217.9	166.4	153.3
Primary Metals	450.8	100.0	161.4	144.5	133.2	93.4	92.7
Chemicals	241.9	100.0	94.0	136.3	142.6	127.0	113.9
Transportation Equip.	571.4	100.0	43.1	45.9	38.3	38.0	40.3
Other Manufacturing	607.4	100.0	132.8	156.6	141.2	139.0	141.6
-							
Total Manufacturing	2704.5	100.0	123.5	138.1	121.8	104.0	101.5
Mining Companies	603.3	100.0	107.1	118.4	84.8	91.2	86.2
Oil & Gas Companies	6144.6	100.0	100.3	104.9	117.6	132.7	140.3
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1044.6	100.0	91.5	81.1	81.9	68.4	66.7
Transp. & Storage	1156.7	100.0	101.2	120.3	120.9	137.9	164.7
Communications	2173.4	100.0	106.4	119.7	129.1	135.5	139.0
Electric Utilities	3886.1	100.0	102.2	102.2	95.9	95.6	69.2
Trade, Finance and							
Other Commercial	579.8	100.0	122.6	152.7	129.7	138.3	172.0
Total Non-Manufacturing	15588.5	100.0	102.2	108.2	110.8	118.5	118.4
TOTAL	18293.0	100.0	105.3	112.6	112.4	116.4	115.9

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the October 1983 and the April 1984 Surveys for the years 1983-1988 (each and every year) are included in this table, namely 193 firms.

TABLE 17

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1988 AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS FOR THE OCTOBER 1983 SURVEY

(1983 = 100.0)

Industry	Base Value	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Food & Beverages	402.6	100.0	126.4	104.3	90.6	82.0	75.3
Forest Products	365.2	100.0	190.6	270.0	239.7	193.5	163.4
Primary Metals	385.5	100.0	178.4	204.4	125.9	119.0	111.2
Chemicals	223.3	100.0	91.5	124.1	149.8	129.2	112.4
Transportation Equip.	544.9	100.0	50.7	57.6	44.3	43.0	41.5
Other Manufacturing	580.7	100.0	142.2	162.1	158.0	150.7	151.8
Total Manufacturing	2502.2	100.0	127.8	148.9	128.6	115.6	107.4
Mining Companies	526.7	100.0	109.4	127.7	96.3	91.6	87.3
Oil & Gas Companies	5627.6	100.0	105.0	110.5	123.3	140.4	150.1
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1017.1	100.0	90.6	87.4	85.2	68.1	69.9
Transp. & Storage	1149.2	100.0	97.4	116.4	120.2	139.8	154.2
Communications	2144.8	100.0	107.9	124.2	131.8	139.6	145.1
Electric Utilities	3501.0	100.0	101.3	95.0	90.1	70.9	84.0
Trade, Finance and							
Other Commercial	573.6	100.0	130.9	165.4	145.3	148.8	160.4
Total Non-Manufacturing	14540.0	100.0	104.1	110.4	113.5	117.0	126.3
TOTAL	17042.2	100.0	107.6	116.1	115.8	116.8	123.5

^{*} Only those firms which reported for the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys for the years 1983-1988 (each and every year) are included in this table, namely 193 firms.

TABLE 18

TYPES OF CHANGES IN PLANS

(Per cent Distribution of Responses)

Types of Changes	1983	1984	1985-1988
Abandoned Plans	5.5	3.5	3.9
Deferred Plans	18.4	12.4	10.2
Reduced Existing Plans	19.6	11.6	13.8
Expanded Existing Plans	6.4	13.0	8.9
Introduced New Plans	3.4	14.5	11.8
Brought Forward Plans from Future Years	1.5	3.5	1.3
Re-introduced Deferred Plans	1.5	7.2	7.9
No Change in Plans	43.6	34.4	41.6
Not Specified	-	-	0.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Responses	326	346	305
Number of Companies	251	249	229

TABLE 19

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1983

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision		No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	3.5	11.8	0.2	15.5
Market Demand - Foreign	0.9	5.1	0.2	6.2
Capacity	1.2	2.5	Green Common Com	3.7
Rate of Return	2.3	3.5	-	5.8
Financing - External	0.7	2.1	-	2.8
Financing - Internal	1.8	5.1		6.9
Costs - Labour	0.9	0.7	-	1.6
Costs - Other	0.2	0.2		0.4
Strikes	0.2	-	-	0.2
Government Regulations	0.9	1.2	0.2	2.3
Better Estimates	9.9	18.2	0.9	29.0
Carry-overs	0.7	8.5		9.2
Other Reasons	0.9	6.2	-	7.1
Not Specified	0.7	1.4	7.1	9.2
TOTAL	24.9	66.4	8.8	100,0
Number of Responses	108	288	38	434
Number of Companies	65	151	35	251

TABLE 20

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1984

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	9.6	9.6	0.4	19.6
Market Demand - Foreign	2.6	3.9	-	6.5
Capacity	3.7	2.2		5.9
Rate of Return	3.0	3.9	ma	6.9
Financing - External	2.0	1.7	500	3.7
Financing - Internal	2.4	3.7	-	6.1
Costs - Labour	0.4	0.4	-ma	0.8
Costs - Other	0.7	0.4	Min	1.1
Strikes	-	~	-	-
Government Regulations	2.0	0.7	-	2.9
Better Estimates	11.7	7.6	1.5	20.8
Carry-overs	3.7	3.5	0.7	7.9
Other Reasons	5.4	2.8	0.2	8.4
Not Specified	1.1	0.2	8.3	9.6
TOTAL	48.3	40.7	11.1	100.0
Number of Responses	222	187	51	460
Number of Companies	114	88	47	249

TABLE 21

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1985 - 1988

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	10.7	6.1	0.8	17.6
Market Demand - Foreign	3.6	4.3	0.3	8.2
Capacity	3.6	2.0	-	5.6
Rate of Return	3.3	4.3	-	7.6
Financing - External	1.3	1.3	-	2.6
Financing - Internal	1.8	2.8	-	4.6
Costs - Labour	0.8	0.8	-	1.6
Costs - Other	0.8	0.3	A400	1.1
Strikes	-	-	-	***
Government Regulations	2.0	0.5	0.3	2.8
Better Estimates	12.0	6.9	0.8	19.7
Carry-overs	3.3	2.6	-	5.9
Other Reasons	3.1	2.6	0.5	6.2
Not Specified	1.0	0.3	15.3	16.6
TOTAL	47.3	34.8	17.9	100.0
Number of Responses	185	136	70	391
Number of Companies	96	67	66	229

TABLE 22

TYPPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING — CANADA

1983

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANCES

•						R	e-introduced			
					New	Brought	Deferred	N _O	Not	
Reasons for Change	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Rorward	Plans	Change	Specified	Ibtal
Market Demand-Domestic	2.1	8.3	6.9	1	ı	ı	1	0.3	ı	17.7
Market Denand-Foreign	1.0	00°	2.4	t	1	1	1	0.3	î	7.6
Capacity	0.3	2.4	0.7	ı	0.3	1	1	ł	ı	တ္
Rate of Return	1.4	1.4	2.1	ł	0.3	ı	1	1	ł	5.2
Financing - External	0.3	2.4	0.3	1	1	1	ı	ı	I	
Financing - Internal	1.0	4.2	1.7	ı	1	ı	1	0.7	ı	7.6
Costs - Labour	ı	0.3	0.7	1	1	1	ł	1	ſ	1°0
Costs - Other	1	0.3	1	1	9	ı	ı	ı	ı	m 0
Strikes	1	1	İ	ı	1	ŀ	î	I	ı	0, 1
Covernment Regulations	ı	1.0	0.7	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	1.7
Better Estimates	0.3	2.1	4.5	1.7	ı	0.3	1	18.4	1	27.4
Carry-overs	1	3.1	0°.7	0°3	1	0.3	ı	0.3	ŧ	12.8
Other Reasons	1.0	1.7	3.5	1.0	0.3	1	ł	1.7	I	9.4
Not Specified	i	0.3	ı	1	0.3	ı	ı	1.4	ı	2.1
		Value of the last			1					
TOTAL	7.6	31.6	32,3	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	23.3	1	100.0

Number of Responses 288

Number of Companies 151

TABLE 23

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING — CANADA

1983

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

							Re-introduce	p		
					New	Brought	Deferred		Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Mostrot Branda Drawatt	1 9	1	1	6.5	1.9	ı	2.8		1	13.9
Market Deliging Doubs City	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					1	1		ı	3.7
Market Demand-Foreign	1.9	1	1	1.9	ı	1	ı			, ,
Canacity	1	1	6.0	1.9	ı	1.9	ı		t	0.4
Rate of Return	1	6.0	1	2.8	2.8	6.0	6.0		1	6,3
Financing - External	ı	1	1	ı	6.0	1	ı		ı	2.8
Financing - Internal	ŀ	ı	0.9	6.0	2.8	1.9	ı		ı	7.4
Chete - Tabair	1	ı	6.0	6.0	ı	6.0	0.9		1	3.7
Costs raine	ı	ı	1	6.0	ı	i	1		1	0.9
Costs - Other		1	1	000	1	ı	1		ı	0.9
Strikes	1		ı) 1	0.9	0.9	6"0		ì	3.7
Covernment Regulations	1 + 1	ı	ı	ı	6.0	1	ı		1	39.8
berrer Estimates			0	0) 	ı	ı		İ	2.8
Carry-overs	l		0.0	1.07	0,0		0		ı	3.7
Other Reasons	ı	6.0	t	1	0.9	ı	1.3			
Not Specified	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	ı		1	7.0
	-		The state of the s			-				
TOTAL	3.7	1.9	3.7	18.5	11.1	6.5	7.4		0.0	100.0

Number of Responses 108

Number of Companies 65

TABLE 24

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOMMARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING — CANADA

786

(Per cent Distribution of Total Reponses)

TYPES OF CHANCES

Total 100.0 Specified Change 2 15.7 1 1 1 1 Re-introduced Deferred Plans Brought Forward Plans New Expanded Reduced 35,3 Deferred Abandoned Sovernment Regulations Market Demand-Domestic Market Demand-Foreign Financing - External Financing - Internal Reasons for Charges Better Estimates Rate of Return Costs - Labour Costs - Other Other Reasons Not Specified Carry-overs Capacity Strikes TOTAL

Number of Responses 102

Number of Companies 46

TABLE 25

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

786

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

					TYPES OF C	HANGES				
							Re-introduce			
					New	Brought	Deferred	2	Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Market Demand-Dumestic	1-0	1.0	1	6.4	6.9	1	2.9	2.0	ı	18.6
Market Demand-Foreign) •	1	0-1	1	1	1	1.0	1	2.9
Canacity	0	1	ı	2.9	1.0	1	1	1	ı	3.9
Rate of Return	1	1.0	1	3.9	1.0	1	1.0	1	1	6.9
Financing - External	1	1	1	1.0	ı	1.0	ı	1.0	ł	2.9
Financing - Internal	1	1.0	1	1.0	2.9	1.0	ı	1.0	ı	6.9
Costs - Labour	1	1	1	1	Ţ	1	1	ł	1	0.0
Costs - Other	1	ł	1	1	1.0	1	1	ı	1	1.0
Strikes	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	0.0
Government Regulations	ı	1	ı	1.0	2.0	1	ı	1.0	8	3.9
Better Estimates	1	ı	1.0	7.8	2.0	1	1.0	19.6	1	31,4
Carry-overs	ı	1	1	2.9	ı	1	2.0	5.9	1	7.8
Other Reasons	ŀ	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.9	1.0	ı	2.0	ı	12.7
Not Specified	ı	1	1	1	ŧ	ŧ	ı	1.0	I	1.0
			1							
TOTAL	2.0	3.9	2.9	30.4	19.6	2.9	6.9	31.4	0.0	100.0

Number of Responses 102

Number of Companies 50

TABLE 26

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOMINARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1985 - 1988

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

					TYPES OF (
						R	e-introduced			
					New	Brought	Deferred	No.	Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Chamge	Specified	Total
							,			7 10
Market Demand-Domestic	2.9	10.0	7.1	1	ı	ı	1.4	1	i	4.17
Market Demand-Foreign	1.4	2.9	4.3	į	ı	1	1.4	1	ı	0.01
Capacity	I	1.4	1	ŧ	1	1	1	1	1	1.4
Rate of Return	2.9	4.3	5.7	1	1	9	4.3	1	1	1/.1
Financing - External	1	2.9	1.4	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	4، ۲
Financing - Internal	1	1	5.7	1	1	ł	t	ı	1	7.0
Costs - Labour	1	ı	4.3	1	ı	1	1	I	ı	ν°+ γ°+
Costs - Others	ı	ı	1.4	l	1	1	ı	ŧ	1	4.0
Strikes	1	1	1	1	1	ŧ	ı	1	î	0, 0
Government Regulations	1	1	1.4	1	1	1	ı	1 ;	1	1.4
Better Estimates	ì	2.9	1.4	1.4	essi	1	2.9	14.3	I	2.23
Carry-overs	9	2.9	2.9	1	1	1	1	1	ı	7.0
Other Reasons	ı	1	2.9	1.4	P	1	1	ı	ı	4.3
Not Specified	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	ł	0.0
TOTAL	7.1	27.1	38.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	14.3	0.0	100.0

Number of Responses 70

Number of Companies 32

TAME 27

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING — CANADA

1985 - 1988

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

							&-Introduced			
leasons for Clenges	Akmdoned	Deferred	Returned	Expanded	New Plans	Brought Forward	Deferred Plans	No	Not	Total
Market Dynamid Dynassife	1.1	1.1	1.1	3,3	6.6	ı	3,3	3,3	ı	23.1
Market Demind-Foreign	1.1	1	1		1-1	1	2.2	1	-	7.
Capacity	1	1	-	1,1	1.1	ı		1	1	2.2
Rate of Return	1	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	1	1,1		1	7.7
Financing - External	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1	1	2.2	1	4.4
Firancing - Interval	t	1	1	ŧ	2.2	1	1	ı	1	2.2
Costs - Labour	٠	1	1	1	1.1	1	ł	1	1	
Costs - Other	f	1	1	1	1	i	1	8	1	0.0
Strikes		1	ı	1	1	1	1	!	1	0.0
Government Regulations	1	1	1	1.1	2.2	Û	1.1	1,1	1	5.5
Better Estimates	1	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	20.9	1.1	30.8
Carry overs	ī	1.1	3,3	1	1	1	2.2	1.1	ı	7.7
Other Reasons	1	1.1	î	2.2	1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1	9.9
Not Specified	ı	1.1	1	1	ı	1	1.1	1.1	1	3,3
		-	1			-	place season on	N MINNE	F	T verse as
TOTAL	2.2	9.9	9.9	15.4	22.0	2.2	12.1	31.9	1.1	100.0

Number of Responses 91

Number of Companies 51

TABLE 28

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

	Number of Reporting		
	Companies	1983	1984
		(\$ Mil	lions)
Research and Development	84	249.4	273
Pollution Abatement	67	395.5	411.7
Working Environment	79	111.6	158.9
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	148	7017.8	7385.6
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	220	3986.7	5530.7
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	83	6325.8	6268.1
Other	69	2216.8	2717.7
TOTAL	255*	20303.6	22747.1

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

^{*} As one company may allocate its investment expenditures to various purpose categories, this number is not the sum of the column.

TABLE 29

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

(Per cent Distribution* of Total)

	Manufac	cturing		Non- acturing	Т	Cotal
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Research and Development	4.5	4.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.2
Pollution Abatement	3.8	3.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8
Working Environment	2.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	22.5	24.7	36.9	34.3	34.6	32.5
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	40.2	48.8	15.6	18.7	19.6	24.3
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	6.2	4.2	36.0	32.9	31.2	27.6
Other	20.6	12.2	9.0	11.9	10.9	11.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*} Percentages may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

1984/1983

(Year-to-Year Per cent Change in Level of Spending)

	Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	Total
Research and Development	16.6	-1.2	9.6
Pollution Abatement	12.5	0.4	4.3
Working Environment	55.0	20.5	42.3
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	40.2	1.0	5.2
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	55.4	30.3	38.7
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	-12.7	-0.6	-1.0
Other	-24.0	43.2	22.5
TOTAL	28.0	8.9	12.0

^{*} Year-to-year changes in total investment here are different from those reported in Table 2. This is due to differences in coverage.

TABLE 31

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1984

ATLANTIC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

					Year-to-Year Percent Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey	
		1983	1	1984	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984) 1984	
Manufacturing	306	(4191)	194	194 (5199)	-36.4 (24.0)	-15.0 (-5.7) 4.5 (-0.8)	4.5 (-0	(8.0
Non-Manufacturing	1859	(19056)	1832	1832 (19985)	-1.5 (4.8)	-4.3 (-7.1)	-4.8 (-3.8)	3.8)
TOTAL	2165	(23247)	2026	2026 (25184)	-6.4 (8.3)	-6.0 (-6.8) -3.9 (-3.2)	-3.9 (-3	3.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1984 from the April 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 32

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ATLANTIC REGION

		to-Year nt Change				n Survey Isions	
	1984	/1983	•	19	83	(%) 19	84
Foreign Majority Owned							
Manufacturing	-2.6	(17.0)		-15.2	(-2.8)	-11.9	(-2.5)
Non-Manufacturing	-11.0	(4.5)		5.2	(-8.1)	-6.1	(0.2)
TOTAL	-9.9	(8.5)		2.0	(-6.5)	-7.0	(-0.8)
Domestic Majority Owned							
Manufacturing	-47.3	(32.7)		-15.0	(-9.1)	17.5	(1.1)
Non-Manufacturing	1.9	(4.9)		-7.3	(-6.7)	-4.3	(-5.0)
TOTAL	-5.2	(8.2)		-8.5	(-7.0)	-2.9	(-4.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 33

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ATLANTIC REGION

	Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions
	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984
Total Government Majority Owned	2.6 (3.7)	-11.1 (-8.6) -6.1 (-8.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	-13.0 (11.0)	-1.9 (-5.8) -2.0 (-0.3)
Manufacturing	-42.0 (25.4)	-10.6 (-4.9) -6.4 (-1.7)
Non-Manufacturing	-5.4 (5.6)	0.7 (-6.1) -1.2 (0.3)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 34

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ATLANTIC REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1984/1983			1985/1984	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	76.9 (65.6)	23.0 (25.6)	0.0 (8.8)	76.9 (70.5)	23.0 (21.7)	0.0 (7.6)
Export Sales	55.5 (53.2)	22.2 (32.5)	22.2 (14.2)	77.7 (59.1)	22.2 (31.5)	0.0 (9.3)
Profits	69.2 (70.2)	15.3 (15.0)	15.3 (14.6)	76.9 (74.8)	23.0 (17.0)	0.0 (8.0)
Corporate Employment in Canada	7.6 (25.0)	76.9 (52.1)	15.3 (22.7)	15.3 (26.4)	76.9 (63.6)	7.6 (9.8)
Corporate Financial Conditions	53.8 (56.4)	38.4 (34.8)	7.6 (8.8)	53.8 (56.4)	46.1 (36.2)	0.0 (7.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	30.7 (50.8)	61.5 (42.4)	7.6 (6.8)	53.8 (47.9)	46.1 (43.5)	0.0 (8.4)
Foreign Investment Climate	20.0 (42.2)	80.0 (53.3)	(7.4)	0.0 (35.8)	100.0 (61.9)	0.0 (2.2)

^{*} There are 14 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Atlantic Region.

TABLE 35

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1984

QUEBEC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

ear Between Survey nange Revisions	3 1983 (%) 1984	.0) -8.5 (-5.7) -0.8 (-0.8)	.8) -6.1 (-7.1) -6.5 (-3.8)	.3) -6.7 (-6.8) -4.4 (-3.2)
Year-to-Year Per cent Change	1984/1983	58.9 (24.0)	15.3 (4.8)	26.2 (8.3)
	1984	1343 (5199)	2955 (19985)	4298 (25184)
	1983	845 (4191)	2561 (19056)	3406 (23247)
		Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1984 from the April 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 36

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

QUEBEC REGION

	Year-t Per cen	o-Year t Change				n Survey isions	
	1984	/1983		19	83	(%) 19	84
Foreign Majority Owned							
Manufacturing	76.2	(17.0)		-3.0	(-2.8)	-13.4	(-2.5)
Non-Manufacturing	-30.4	(4.5)		-4.0	(-8.1)	0.8	(0.2)
TOTAL	32.9	(8.5)		-3.4	(-6.5)	-10.7	(-0.8)
Domestic Majority Owned							
Manufacturing	46.9	(32.7)	_	12.0	(-9.1)	16.6	(1.1)
Non-Manufacturing	20.0	(4.9)		-6.4	(-6.7)	-6.9	(-5.0)
TOTAL	24.8	(8.2)		-7.4	(-7.0)	-2.8	(-4.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 37

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

QUEBEC REGION

		co-Year it Change			Survey sions	
	1984	1983	19	83 (%) 19	84
Total Government Majority Owned	24.4	(3.7)	-10.5	(-8.6)	-10.4	(-8.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	27.8	(11.0)	-2.8	(-5.8)	2.0	(-0.3)
Manufacturing	49.5	(25.4)	-6.1	(-4.9)	-1.0	(-1.7)
Non-Manufacturing	8.7	(5.6)	0.2	(-6.1)	5.9	(0.3)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 38

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE QUEBEC REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1984/1983			1985/1984		
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	SE SE
Canadian Sales	(9°59) 9°99	17.9 (25.6)	15.3 (8.8)	64.1 (70.5)	33.3 (21.7)	2.5 (7.6)	(7.6)
Export Sales	53.3 (53.2)	33.3 (32.5)	13.3 (14.2)	66.6 (59.1)	30.0 (31.5)	3,3 (9,3)	(8.3)
Profits	69.2 (70.2)	15.3 (15.0)	15.3 (14.6)	71.7 (74.8)	17.9 (17.0)	10.2 (8.0)	(8.0)
Corporate Employment in Canada	20.5 (25.0)	56.4 (52.1)	23.0 (22.7)	15.3 (26.4)	76.9 (63.6)	7.6 (9.8)	(8.8)
Corporate Financial Conditions	(8.6 (56.4)	43.2 (34.8)	8.1 (8.8)	48.6 (56.4)	48.6 (36.2)	2.7 (7.2)	(7.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	60.5 (50.8)	34.2 (42.4)	5.2 (6.8)	44.7 (47.9)	47.3 (43.5)	7.8 (8.4)	(8.4)
Foreign Investment Climate	47.3 (42.2)	42.1 (53.3)	10.5 (4.4)	42.1 (35.8)	52.6 (61.9)	5.2 (2.2)	(2.2)

^{*} There are 43 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Quebec Region.

TABLE 39

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1984

ONTARIO REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

			rear-to-rear Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions	rvey
	1983	1984	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984	1984
Manufacturing	1943 (4191)	2267 (5199)	16.7 (24.0)	-3.4 (-5.7)	6-7 (-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	4594 (19056)	4793 (19985)	4.3 (4.8)	-6.8 (-7 1)	(2 0 0)
TOTAL	6537 (23247)	7060 (25184)	8.0 (8.3)		0.5 (-3.0)
					700 100

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1984 from the April 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 40

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ONTARIO

	Year-t Per cen	o-Year t Change		Between Revis	Survey sions	
	1984	/1983	19	83 (%) 1984	+
Foreign Majority Owned						
Manufacturing	13.2	(17.0)	-1.6	(-2.8)	10.4 ((-2.5)
Non-Manufacturing	-4.8	(4.5)	-10.1	(-8.1)	16.0	(0.2)
TOTAL	7.3	(8.5)	-4.6	(-6.5)	12.0	(-0.8)
Domestic Majority Owned						
Manufacturing	22.5	(32.7)	-6.4	(-9.1)	1.2	(1.1)
Non-Manufacturing	5.7	(4.9)	-6.3	(-6.7)	-1.3 ((-5.0)
TOTAL	8.2	(8.2)	-6.3	(-7.0)	-0.8	(-4.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 41

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ONTARIO REGION

		to-Year ent Change			Between Revis	Survey sions	
	198	84/1983		198	33 (%)198	84
Total Government Majority Owned	-4.9	(3.7)	-9	9.4	(-8.6)	-4.3	(-8.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	16.0	(11.0)	(3.4	(-5.8)	6.2	(-0.3)
Manufacturing	22.9	(25.4)	-	3.5	(-4.9)	6.9	(-1.7)
Non-Manufacturing	10.4	(5.6)		3.4	(-6.1)	5.7	(0.3)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 42

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ONTARIO REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1984/1983			1985/1984	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	71.1 (65.6)	22.8 (25.6)	5.9 (8.8)	74.3 (70.5)	16.2 (21.7)	9.4 (7.6)
Export Sales	54.4 (53.2)	30.6 (32.5)	14.8 (14.2)	54.0 (59.1)	33.0 (31.5)	13.0 (9.3)
Profits	74.5 (70.2)	11.8 (15.0)	13.5 (14.6)	81.5 (74.8)	10.5 (17.0)	7.8 (8.0)
Corporate Employment in Canada	26.8 (25.0)	47.8 (52.1)	25.2 (22.7)	27.9 (26.4)	59.3 (63.6)	12.7 (9.8)
Corporate Financial Conditions	60.1 (56.4)	32.2 (34.8)	7.6 (8.8)	56.4 (56.4)	35.0 (36.2)	8.5 (7.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	52.1 (50.8)	38.4 (42.4)	9.4 (6.8)	48.6 (47.9)	39.1 (43.5)	12.1 (8.4)
Foreign Investment Climate 45.0 (42.2)	45.0 (42.2)	52.1 (53.3)	2.8 (4.4)	32.8 (35.8)	65.7 (61.9)	1.4 (2.2)

^{*} There are 139 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Ontario Region.

TABLE 43

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1984

PRAIRIE REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

					Year-to-Year Per cent Chan	Year-to-Year Per cent Change		Between Survey Revisions	urvey	
	1	1983	15	1984	1984/1983	1983	198	1983 (%) 1984	198	7
Manufacturing	355	355 (4191)	411	411 (5199)	15.6	15.6 (24.0)	6.4-	-4.9 (-5.7) 17.9 (-0.8)	17.9	(-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	6326	6326 (19056)	7165	7165 (19985)	13.2	13.2 (4.8)	80	-8.8 (-7.1)	-3.4 (-3.8)	(-3.8)
TOTAL	. 6681	6681 (23247)	7576	7576 (25184)	13.4	13.4 (8.3)	-8-6	-8.6 (-6.8)	-2.4 (-3.2)	(-3.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1984 from the April 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 44

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1984

MANITOBA

(Current \$ Millions)

			Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions
1	1983	1984	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984
Manufacturing	38 (4191)	82 (5199)	117.7 (24.0)	-6.0 (-5.7) 29.4 (-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	397 (19056)	459 (19985)	15.4 (4.8)	1,3 (-7,1) -1,5 (-3,8)
TOTAL	435 (23247)	541 (25184)	24.2 (8.3)	0.6 (-6.8) 2.2 (-3.2)
		SASKATCHEWAN	IN	
		(Current \$ Millions)	ions)	
			Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions
1	1983	1984	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984
Manufacturing	39 (4191)	52 (5199)	34.0 (24.0)	-7.2 (-5.7) 42.3 (-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	955 (19056)	1,140 (19985)	19.4 (4.8)	-6.5 (-7.1) 3.6 (-3.8)
TOTAL	994 (23247)	1,192 (25184)	19.9 (8.3)	-6.5 (-6.8) 4.8 (-3.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1984 from the April 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 45

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1984

ALBERTA

(Current \$ Millions)

					Year-t	Year-to-Year Per cent Change		Between Survey Revisions	reen Survey Revisions	
	16	1983	11.0	1984	1984/1983	1983	19	1983 (%) 1984	() 19	84
Manufacturing	266	266 (4191)	248	248 (5199)	-6.5	-6.5 (24.0)	-3.9	-3.9 (-5.7) 11.3 (-0.8)	11.3	(8.0-)
Non-Manufacturing	4821	4821 (19056)	5411	5411 (19985)	12.2	12.2 (4.8)	-10.1	-10.1 (-7.1)		-4.3 (-3.8)
TOTAL	2087	5087 (23247)	5659	5659 (25184)	11.2	11.2 (8.3)	8.6-	-9.8 (-6.8)		-3.7 (-3.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1984 from the April 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 46

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

PRAIRIE REGION

		to-Year nt Change			n Survey isions	
	1984	/1983	19	83	(%) 19	84
Foreign Majority Owned						
Manufacturing	13.6	(17.0)	-4.5	(-2.8)	12.7	(-2.5)
Non-Manufacturing	18.5	(4.5)	-10.8	(-8.1)	2.1	(0.2)
TOTAL	18.2	(8.5)	-10.4	(-6.5)	2.7	(-0.8)
Domestic Majority Owned						
Manufacturing	17.4	(32.7)	-5.2	(-9.1)	22.5	(1.1)
Non-Manufacturing	10.0	(4.9)	-7.5	(-6.7)	-6.7	(-5.0)
TOTAL	10.4	(8.2)	-7.4	(-7.0)	-5.6	(-4.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 47

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

PRAIRIE REGION

	Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions
	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984
Total Government Majority Owned	15.5 (3.7)	-2.5 (-8.6) -8.2 (-8.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	12.6 (11.0)	-10.6 (-5.8) -0.1 (-0.3)
Manufacturing	16.9 (25.4)	-5.1 (-4.9) 18.2 (-1.7)
Non-Manufacturing	12.2 (5.6)	-11.0 (-6.1) -1.3 (0.3)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 48

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ALBERTA

		to-Year nt Change		Between Revi	Survey sions	
	1984	/1983	19	83 (%) 19	84
Foreign Majority Owned						
Manufacturing	1.5	(17.0)	-3.9	(-2.8)	8.1	(-2.5)
Non-Manufacturing	16.9	(4.5)	-10.6	(-8.1)	2.7	(0.2)
TOTAL	15.9	(8.5)	-10.2	(-6.5)	3.0	(-0.8)
Domestic Majority Owned						
Manufacturing	-16.6	(32.7)	-4.0	(-9.1)	16.6	(1.1)
Non-Manufacturing	8.2	(4.9)	-9.7	(-6.7)	-10.0	(-5.0)
TOTAL	7.1	(8.2)	-9.5	(-7.0)	-9.3	(-4.2)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 49

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ALBERTA

	Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions
	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984
Total Government Majority Owned	16.0 (3.7)	-1.1 (-8.6) -19.4 (-8.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	10.3 (11.0)	-11.2 (-5.8) -0.1 (-0.3)
Manufacturing	-6.5 (25.4)	-3.9 (-4.9) 11.3 (-1.7)
Non-Manufacturing	11.5 (5.6)	-11.7 (-6.1) -0.6 (0.3)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 50

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRAIRIE REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

1985/1984	NO DOWN/ CHANGE WORSE	29.1 (21.7) 10.4 (7.6) 45.7 (31.5) 5.7 (9.3)	(17.0)		50.0 (43.5) 8.0 (8.4)
	UP/ BETTER	60.4 (70.5) 48.5 (59.1)			30.0 (47.9)
	DOWN/ WORSE	12.2 (8.8) 14.7 (14.2)	10.0 (14.6)	9.8 (8.8)	6.0 (6.8)
1984/1983	NO CHANGE	40.8 (25.6) 52.9 (32.5)	58.8 (52.1)	45.0 (34.8)	58.0 (42.4)
	UP/ BETTER	46.9 (65.6)	27.4 (25.0)	45.0 (56.4)	36.0 (50.8)
		Canadian Sales Export Sales	rroiles Corporate Employment in Canada	Corporate Financial Conditions Canadian Business	Conditions Foreign Investment Climate

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets. Note:

There are 56 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Prairie Region.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ALBERTA*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

1984/1983

1985/1984

	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales Export Sales Profits	46.8 (65.6) 10.5 (53.2) 53.1 (70.2)	40.6 (25.6) 63.1 (32.5) 34.3 (15.0)	12.5 (8.8) 26.3 (14.2) 12.5 (14.6)	58.0 (70.5) 35.0 (59.1) 54.8 (74.8)	35.4 (21.7) 55.0 (31.5) 35.4 (17.0)	6.4 (7.6) 10.0 (9.3) 9.6 (8.0)
Corporate Employment in Canada	21.2 (25.0)	63.6 (52.1)	15.1 (22.7)	31.2 (26.4)	59.3 (63.6)	9.3 (9.8)
Conditions Canadian Rusiness	39.3 (56.4)	48.4 (34.8)	12.1 (8.8)	46.8 (56.4)	43.7 (36.2)	9.3 (7.2)
Conditions Foreign Investment Climate	31.2 (50.8) 25.0 (42.2)	59.3 (42.4) 75.0 (53.3)	9.3 (6.8) 0.0 (4.4)	25.0 (47.9) 35.0 (35.8)	65.6 (43.5) 65.0 (61.9)	9.3 (8.4)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in Alberta There are 36

TABLE 51

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1984

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

Between Survey Revisions	1983 (%) 1984	-8.4 (-5.7) -17.5 (-0.8)	-5.7 (-7.1) -8.8 (-3.8)	-6.0 (-6.8) -10.9 (-3.2)
Year-to-Year Per cent Change	1984/1983	101.7 (24.0)	-23.0 (4.8)	-10.9 (8.3)
	1984	671 (5199)	2385 (19985)	3056 (25184)
	1983	333 (4191)	3096 (19056)	3429 (23247)
		Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1984 from the April 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the October 1983 and April 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 52

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

		o-Year t Change		Between Revi	Survey sions		
	1984	/1983	19	83 (%)19	84	
Foreign Majority Owned							
Manufacturing	48.1	(17.0)	-1.4	(-2.8)	4.6	(-2.5)	
Non-Manufacturing	-13.7	(4.5)	-6.1	(-8.1)	-10.1	(0.2)	
TOTAL	-8.1	(8.5)	-5.7	(-6.5)	-8.2	(-0.8)	
Domestic Majority Owned							
Manufacturing	128.7	(-32.7)	-11.6	(-9.1)	-22.9	(1.1)	
Non-Manufacturing	-28.4	(4.9)	~5.5	(-6.7)	-8.0	(-5.0)	
TOTAL	-12.5	(8.2)	-6.2	(-7.0)	-12.4	(-4.2)	

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 53

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

	Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions
	1984/1983	1983 (%) 1984
Total Government Majority Owned	-35.3 (3.7)	-8.1 (-8.6) -15.5 (-8.0)
Total Private Majority Owned	3.9 (11.0)	-4.7 (-5.8) -9.0 (-0.3)
Manufacturing	101.7 (25.4)	-8.4 (-4.9) -17.5 (-1.7)
Non-Manufacturing	-14.2 (5.6)	-4.0 (-6.1) -4.8 (0.3)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

TABLE 54

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION* EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1984/1983			1985/1984	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	70.0 (65.6)	23.3 (25.6)	6.6 (8.8)	76.6 (70.5)	16.6 (21.7)	6.6 (7.6)
Export Sales	75.0 (53.2)	17.8 (32.5)	7.1 (14.2)	75.0 (59.1)	14.2 (31.5)	10.7 (9.3)
Profits	74.1 (70.2)	3.2 (15.0)	22.5 (14.6)	80.6 (74.8)	9.6 (17.0)	9.6 (8.0)
Corporate Employment in Canada	28.1 (25.0)	40.6 (52.1)	31.2 (22.7)	34.3 (26.4)	56.2 (63.6)	9.3 (9.8)
Corporate Financial Conditions	70.9 (56.4)	16.1 (34.8)	12.9 (8.8)	77.4 (56.4)	12.9 (36.2)	9.6 (7.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	65.6 (50.8)	34.3 (42.4)	0.0 (6.8)	75.0 (47.9)	25.0 (43.5)	0.0 (8.4)
Foreign Investment Climate 61.5 (42.2)	61.5 (42.2)	30.7 (53.3)	7.6 (4.4)	46.1 (35.8)	46.1 (61.9)	7.6 (2.2)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 33 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the B.C. and Northern Region.







Survey of Business Capital Investment -

Nature and Coverage of the Data

1) All of the tables containing regional data incorporate "matched" company data to avoid variation in the number of firms reporting in each year and in different surveys. Matching allows for consistent comparisons, since only the data for those companies which have reported in the last two surveys for specified years, e.g., 1983 and 1984, are used. This is referred to as a 2 survey-2 year matched panel.

The above system of matching is applied separately for each of the investment categories specified in the regional tables. Hence, the regional totals obtained from a matched sample will not necessarily add to the matched Canada total.

2) The problem of companies in the Survey not reporting their regional distribution of expenditures is minimal. The following table provides a reconciliation between the total dollar amounts reported on Table 1 and the total amounts distributed by region.

	1983 (Current \$	Billions)
Totals as Per Table 1	23.25	25.18
Amounts Reported by Region		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies B.C. & Northern Region Unallocated Region*	2.16 3.41 6.54 6.68 3.43 0.49	2.03 4.30 7.06 7.58 3.06 0.70
Difference between totals Portion of difference explained by "matching" Portion of difference explained by non-response	0.54 0.26 0.28	0.45 0.26 0.19

Note: Actual 1983, and revised intentions 1984.

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not been determined in which province or region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment which were not allocated to a specific region, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.



- The fact that companies reported on a corporate rather than an establishment basis would definitely affect the sectoral breakdown of both the regional and Canada distribution, i.e., whether outlays were categorized under manufacturing, resource industries, etc. Therefore, the DRIE sectoral coverage cannot be satisfactorily reconciled with Statistics Canada's Private and Public Investment in Canada Survey (PPI) as investment data collected on a corporate basis are allocated to the various industrial sectors according to the company's main line of business. Nevertheless, it is believed that the companies surveyed account for a significant proportion of total business investment spending in Canada as reported by Statistics Canada.
- The following table provides a breakdown of the number of companies reporting matched investment statistics to the DRIE Survey, by manufacturing or non- manufacturing sector, and by region of investment. Since the companies in the Survey panel are the larger ones, they tend to have investments in more than one region and as such the figures for Canada are not the sum of the regions.

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. & Northern	CANADA
Mfg.	42	81	108	65	56	146
Non-Mfg.	42	42	60	76	59	118
TOTAL	84	123	168	141	115	264

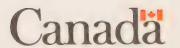




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REPORT OF THE DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS SURVEY CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER 1984





REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER 1984

December, 1984
Surveys and Analysis
Statistical and Data Base Services
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the many business executives who entrusted their forward plans to us and who took the time to discuss relevant matters with us, thereby making the DRIE Capital Investment Intentions Survey possible.

Our appreciation is also extended to those officials of the Bank of Canada; the Federal Departments of Energy, Mines and Resources and Finance; the Industry Department of the Province of Manitoba; and the Industry and Policy Planning branches and the Regional Offices of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion -- all of whom assisted us with the Survey.

Mr. A. Skahen, Analyst, Surveys and Analysis Group, will be pleased to answer any questions which may arise from this report.

Nancy Chinfen
Director
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Appendix



PREFACE

This report is based on the <u>Capital Investment Intentions</u>

<u>Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE)

covering some 287 large corporations, which was carried out in October and November 1984. The Survey does not include smaller firms, nor investments in housing, agriculture or fishing. Direct government outlays are also excluded.

The data provided in this report should be regarded only as the investment intentions of a panel of large firms at a given point in time. Thus, the data do not provide the investment picture for the economy as a whole as the spending plans for these large firms do not necessarily reflect the spending patterns of small businesses. Nevertheless, the data presented here are an indication of those changes in planned outlays which have occurred since the previous Survey, and of the factors which have caused those changes. The Survey results also provide a breakout of investment intentions at a fairly disaggregated level.

Since the participating companies are not selected randomly, the overall results of the Survey may not be representative of the total economy. It should be noted that all individual company information is kept confidential; neither the names of the corporations nor their individual responses are released.

The purpose of the Survey is to provide intelligence on the decision-making process for corporate capital investment and to generate timely material, to be used in conjunction with other data, for departmental policy and planning decisions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) conducted in October and November 1984 covers 287 large corporations and provides a reading on business capital spending for 1985. Highlights from the report are given below.

- i) The October 1984 Survey indicates that capital spending in 1985 by responding companies may increase by about 11.2 per cent. These same firms indicated last April that an increase of 7.6 per cent was expected for 1985.
- ii) When comparing October returns with those of the Survey conducted in April 1984, the levels of investment for 1984 and 1985 represent revisions of -2.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively.
- iii) On a regional basis, Ontario, the Prairie region and Quebec record expected increases for 1985. The British Columbia and Atlantic regions show year-to-year decreases.
- iv) The spending of domestic majority-owned firms on new plant and equipment in 1985 is anticipated to advance by about 6 per cent compared with an increase of 23 per cent for the spending of foreign-owned firms.

- v) Compared to the Survey conducted in April 1984 this recent Survey shows a 0.1 per cent increase in the level of investment plans for the 1985-1988 period. Companies currently indicate a total of about \$92 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium term.
- vi) Private firms show an 18 per cent increase in capital spending plans for 1985 compared to a 1.8 per cent decrease expected by public companies.
- vii) A total of about \$3.2 billion in capital investments considered but not included by the large companies in their spending plans, nevertheless, was thought to hold potential for the medium term. Twenty-four manufacturing companies reported \$2.3 billion (or about 71 per cent) of this amount while the remaining \$0.9 billion was reported by 12 non-manufacturing firms. Twenty-six per cent of the potential medium-term investments under consideration were reported by primary metals companies, 17 per cent by chemicals companies, 13 per cent by mining companies, and 10 per cent by forest products companies.
- viii) About 69 per cent of the Survey panel reported that they expect their profit levels in 1985 to be higher than in 1984 while about 12 per cent expect a lower profit performance.
 - ix) Factors mentioned most often as affecting outlays were anticipated cash flow, expected domestic and export sales, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada.

- x) During 1985, manufacturing companies in the Survey panel expect to operate at 81.5 per cent capacity, up from 79 per cent in 1984.
- xi) Corporate sales are expected to advance in current dollar terms, by about 7½ per cent in 1985.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OCTOBER 1984 SURVEY



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OCTOBER 1984 SURVEY

The Aggregate Picture

The October 1984 Survey* provides an indication of planned investment for 1985 based on conditions at the time of the Survey. The Survey results indicate that the 1985 investment spending of some of Canada's larger firms has improved somewhat since the spring of 1984.

Last April the firms who responded to our Survey expected that their capital spending in 1985 would increase by about 7.6 per cent, in current dollars, over 1984 levels. (Unless otherwise stated dollar amounts and per cent changes are in or based on current dollars). These same firms now indicate an increase in 1985 of 11.2 per cent.

It should be reiterated that the Survey does not cover investments in housing, agriculture, fishing or direct government outlays. As well, the spending patterns of the larger corporations may differ from those of smaller companies and industry sectors not covered by the Survey and, as such, the results cannot be applied directly to the total business sector. That is to say, this reported increase for 1985 refers only to those large companies included in the Survey panel and, thus, does not reflect the spending pattern of all businesses.

It should also be noted that, while the Survey was conducted mainly during the month of October 1984, the results presented here include some returns received as late as November 30, 1984.

^{*} See appendix for details on the nature and coverage of the Survey.

In manufacturing there still exists some excess productive capacity, and although some 69 per cent of the companies indicate an improved profit outlook for 1985, there is still a need for restructuring of company balance sheets; both factors contribute to weakness in business investment outlays.

The National Accounts reported that real business spending on new plant and equipment (excluding housing) declined by 12.4 per cent in 1983. This followed a decrease of 9.1 per cent in 1982, and increases of 7.7 per cent and 7.3 per cent for 1981 and 1980, respectively. For 1984, real business spending on plant and equipment may show a slight gain over 1983: possibly in the 0-2 per cent range. For 1985, real business spending on plant and equipment may advance by 1-3 per cent.

The companies surveyed indicated that their level of spending on new plant and equipment in 1985 would be about \$27.8 billion in current dollars, an increase of about \$2.8 billion over 1984.

Decreases by transportation and storage companies, oil and gas pipelines and electric utilities were more than offset by the year-to-year increases reported by transportation equipment companies, oil and gas companies, primary metals, forest products and communications (Tables 1 and 2).

Outlook for Manufacturing

Capital spending by reporting manufacturing corporations on new plant and equipment for 1985 is expected to be about \$6.8 billion in current dollars, a 38 per cent advance from the 1984 level of spending. This increase reflects, to a large extent, the spending intentions of the transportation equipment, primary metals and forest products companies.

Chemicals and other manufacturing companies also record increases for 1985. Food and beverage companies, however, indicate

weak investment intentions (Tables 1 and 2). During 1985, the manufacturing companies in the Survey panel expect to operate at 81.5 per cent capacity, up from 79 per cent in 1984.

Outlook for Non-Manufacturing

The spending plans of respondents in the non-manufacturing sector for 1985 are expected to be \$21 billion in current dollars, an increase of about 5 per cent from the 1984 spending level. Areas of strength include trade, finance and other commercial, oil and gas companies, mining and communications. Spending plans for 1985 of oil and gas pipelines, transportation and storage companies and electric utilities show anticipated decreases (Tables 1 and 2).

Cost of Capital Goods

The average cost adjustment factor or inflation rate used by the Survey firms in their capital budgets for 1984 was about 5.7 per cent over the cost level for 1983; this represents a slight decrease from the 6.0 per cent used for 1984 in the April 1984 Survey (Table 7). For 1985 a cost adjustment factor of 5.8 was applied.

On an industry basis, it may be noted that primary metals and forest products companies are expecting larger cost increases in the 1984-1989 period than the manufacturing sector as a whole. Within the non-manufacturing sector, electric utilities, oil and gas companies, oil and gas pipelines and mining expect the larger cost increases.

Public Compared to Private Capital Spending

Capital spending in the public (government) segment of the panel (i.e. crown corporations) is expected to decrease by 1.8 per cent in 1985, while the private sector expects an increase of 18.0 per cent

(Table 11). The public portion represents 30 per cent of total capital spending for 1985 (Table 10).

For 1984, the public and private sectors indicated downward revisions in the level of spending reported earlier: 4.7 per cent and 1.6 per cent, respectively. For 1985, the public sector indicated a 1.1 per cent (or \$91 million) downward revision between surveys while the private sector recorded a 1.3 per cent increase (or \$252 million).

On a regional basis, the government portion of total capital investments in 1985 ranges from 25 per cent in the Prairies to 43 per cent in Quebec (Table 10). Within the public sector, Ontario and the Prairie region expect to record increases in 1985; in the British Columbia region spending is expected to decline by some 32 per cent (Table 11). For 1984, the reported levels of investment were reduced from earlier estimates in Ontario and the Prairie region. For 1985, the expected levels of spending in the British Columbia, Prairie and Atlantic regions have been lowered from that reported in the April 1984 Survey.

For private sector investment in 1985, Ontario is expected to experience a large year-to-year increase while Quebec, the Prairie and British Columbia regions also anticipate advances over 1984 levels. The Atlantic region anticipates a year-to-year decline. For 1984, the reported levels of spending for the British Columbia and Northern region, Ontario and Quebec were reduced from those reported earlier. For 1985, the British Columbia and Northern and Atlantic regions reported levels of spending below those recorded in April 1984 (Table 11).

Foreign versus Domestic Companies

Foreign majority-owned firms plan an increase of 22.9 per cent in their capital spending for 1985 compared with an advance of 5.7 per cent for domestic majority-owned firms (Table 9). Domestic

majority-owned firms represent about 65 per cent of total capital spending reported for 1985 by the Survey panel, with foreign majority-owned firms accounting for the remainder (Table 8). The proportion of investment associated with domestic majority-owned firms ranges from a high of 79 per cent in Quebec to 55 per cent in the Prairie region.

Spending intentions on plant and equipment, for 1985, by domestic majority-owned firms have been reduced by 2.8 per cent (\$517 million) since the April 1984 Survey. Revisions to investment intentions, for 1985, by foreign majority-owned firms in the Survey panel showed a increase of 7.4 per cent or \$678 million (Table 9).

Within the domestic sector, the Ontario, Quebec and Prairie regions show year-to-year advances for 1985 while the British Columbia and Northern and Atlantic regions expect declines. For foreign sector spending in 1985, Ontario and the Prairie region show large increases with Quebec and the British Columbia and Northern region also registering advances. The Atlantic region records a decline for 1985.

On a regional basis, downward revisions from earlier estimates are prevalent for 1984 for domestic majority-owned firms investing in Ontario, the British Columbia and Northern region, the Prairies and Quebec. For 1985 downward changes in spending intentions were noted for the British Columbia and Northern, Prairie and Atlantic regions. Foreign majority-owned firms reported reduced levels of spending in the British Columbia & Northern region and Ontario for 1984. For 1985 spending reductions were noted for the British Columbia and Northern and Atlantic regions.

Tentative Medium Term Investments

A total of \$3.2 billion in capital investments not included by the large corporations in their spending plans, nevertheless had potential over the medium-term. Regionally, firms with headquarters in Ontario represented about \$1.7 billion or 54 per cent of the total while British Columbia and Northern-based firms accounted for \$0.9 billion or almost 29 per cent of the total potential investments (Table 14).

Twenty-six per cent of the \$3.2 billion under consideration was reported by primary metals companies, 17 per cent by chemicals companies, 13 per cent by mining companies, and 10 per cent by forest products companies.

Factors Affecting Outlays

In the October 1984 Survey expected cash flow was the factor mentioned most often as affecting current and future plans (Table 15). Expected sales in Canada continues to be a major concern, with government policies, expected economic conditions in Canada, expected sales abroad and rates of return in close contention. Cost of funds (interest rates) was also of some concern in this October 1984 Survey.

Reasons for and Types of Changes in Investment

An upward revision in spending for 1985 was reported by about 45 per cent of firms, while 38 per cent reported downward revisions and 17 per cent indicated no change from the April 1984 Survey.

Domestic and foreign market demand, rate of return and internal (cash flow) financial considerations as well as better estimates were identified as the major factors causing firms to revise their 1985 spending plans downward. Firms who reported upward revisions indicated that better estimates, domestic and foreign market demand, capacity requirements and carry-overs were some of the factors contributing to their budget decisions. For further details see Tables 18-27.

Purpose of Investment

Of the total corporations in the Survey panel 240, or about 84 per cent, reported the breakdown of their capital spending by purpose for 1984 and 1985. Categories generally fall into two basic

groups: those which add directly to production facilities, and those which do not. The latter group includes research and development, pollution abatement and working environment; the former group includes expansion of facilities at existing sites, upgrading and replacement, and new facilities at new sites.

The largest portion of capital spending continues to be directed to the expansion of existing facilities. Upgrading and replacement will take an increased share in 1985 while expenditures directed toward new facilities at new sites show a decrease for 1985. The portion directed toward research and development, at 1.0 per cent in 1985, records a drop from the 1.4 per cent indicated for 1984. Funds allocated to pollution abatement, at 1.6 per cent in 1985, show a slight increase from 1984. For further details, see Tables 28, 29 and 30.

Medium-Term Investment

A comparison of the results of the current Survey with that of April 1984 shows that investment plans for the 1985-1988 period in Canada as a whole have experienced a slight (0.1 per cent) increase (\$115 million). This adjustment is attributable entirely to the manufacturing sector which indicated a 1.5 per cent increase (\$225 million) while the non-manufacturing sector reports a decline of 0.1 percent (\$110 million). All companies currently indicate a total of about \$92 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium term (1985-1988). Decreased spending intentions for the medium term reported by companies in forest products, communications, transportation and storage and mining were more than offset by increased levels of spending reported by electric utilities, oil and gas companies, and transportation equipment companies.

On a regional basis, the Atlantic and British Columbia and Northern regions show downward between-Survey revisions for the 1985-1988 period, while the Prairie region, Quebec and Ontario indicate

increased spending intentions. See Tables 12, 13, 16 and 17 for further details.

Regional Distribution of Business Investment

Spending patterns reported in the Survey reflect developments in the various regions in broad terms only and, therefore, should be interpreted with some caution.

For 1985, compared to 1984, a larger proportion of capital expenditures on new production facilities was designated to Ontario and the Prairie region. From 1985 on, the proportional share of investment directed to the Atlantic and Prairie regions is increasing while that to Ontario and Quebec is declining.

The regional per cent distribution of total business capital investment over the medium term, reported by the firms surveyed in the October 1984, is presented in the following table:

Regions	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Atlantic	7.9	6.9	5.9	6.4	7.9	8.5
Quebec	15.4	18.3	17.3	14.7	12.0	12.0
Ontario	28.4	26.5	29.1	27.3	26.8	26.1
Prairies	28.0	29.8	31.6	36.1	36.9	36.4
B.C. & Northern	15.9	12.8	11.2	10.7	11.3	12.5
Unallocated*	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.5

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not yet been determined in which region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment, i.e. rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

Regional Perspectives

Atlantic Region (Tables 31-34)

Total spending on plant and equipment in 1985 in the Atlantic region by companies in the Survey panel is expected to be about \$1.9 billion. (As noted earlier, dollar levels and per cent changes are based on current dollars.) This represents a decrease of 10.3 per cent from the level of \$2.2 billion reported for 1984 (Table 31). Compared with the April 1984 Survey returns, these levels of investment represent revisions of 3.0 per cent for 1984 and -3.2 per cent for 1985.

Investment spending in 1985 by the manufacturing sector in the Atlantic region is expected to decline by close to 5 per cent to a level of \$189 million. Within this sector the chemicals, food and beverages, forest products and transportation equipment companies register percentage increases for 1985 while primary metals and other manufacturing report declines.

For the non-manufacturing sector in the Atlantic region, capital spending for 1985 is expected to reach \$1 750 million, down 10.9 per cent from 1984. Declines for 1985 are reported by oil and gas companies, trade, finance and other commercial companies, and utilities. Mining, pipelines and communication companies are expected to increase their spending in 1985.

Crown corporations, which account for 41 per cent of total capital spending in the Atlantic region for 1985 (Table 10), have revised their 1985 spending plans downward by 1.5 per cent, while the private sector recorded a 4.4 per cent decrease in investment plans for 1985 since the last Survey. For 1984, Crown corporations recorded a upward revision of 0.2 per cent in its level of spending from April levels, while private firms reported a 5.3 per cent upward revision. Year-over-year investment changes for 1985 for the Crown corporations

and private firms amounted to -15.6 per cent and -6.2 per cent, respectively (Table 33).

Foreign majority-owned firms expect to decrease spending on new plant and equipment, in the Atlantic provinces, by almost 5.1 per cent in 1985; while domestic majority-owned firms expect spending to drop by some 12 per cent from 1984 levels. Domestic majority-owned firms show a downward revision of 1.7 per cent from the previous Survey in the level of spending in 1985, due primarily to revised spending by non-manufacturing firms which accounts for about two-thirds of the reduction. Similarly, foreign majority-owned firms show a reduction (7.4 per cent) in intended outlays for 1985 (Table 32).

Quebec (Tables 35-38)

The October 1984 Survey shows that the large corporations investing in new plant and equipment in Quebec now expect to spend \$4.8 billion in 1985, an increase of 8.9 per cent from the 1984 level (\$4.4 billion). This level of spending for 1984 and 1985 represents an advance of 1.8 per cent from April 1984 (Table 35).

Capital spending by the manufacturing sector in Quebec is expected to reach about \$1.6 billion in 1985, 23.7 per cent higher than the 1984 level. All broad industry groupings, with the exception of primary metals, recorded advances for 1985 with the transportation equipment, chemicals and forest products sectors showing the strongest year-over-year increases.

The 2.5 per cent increase in spending plans for 1985 in the Quebec non-manufacturing sector is about one-half the national average of 4.7 per cent. The larger year-to-year percentage increases for 1985 are in oil and gas companies and communications. Mining and trade, finance and other commercial also indicate increases while oil and gas pipelines and transportation and storage companies record relatively weak spending plans. It should be noted that the non-manufacturing sector in Quebec is heavily influenced by the investment of Crown corporations.

Crown (public) corporations, which account for 43 per cent of total capital spending in Quebec reported for 1985 (Table 10), are expecting to decrease spending in 1985 by 1 per cent; private sector spending in Quebec is expected to advance by almost 18 per cent. The level of spending for 1985 reported by public companies has increased (3.0 per cent) since the April 1984 Survey, while the current level reported by private companies is 1 per cent higher than the April 1984 projection.

Companies with headquarters in Quebec are generally more optimistic for 1985 than they were for 1984. This is true with respect to exports and Canadian sales and profits. However, some softening of Canadian business conditions is expected in 1985 (Table 38).

In October 1984, companies with headquarters in Quebec considered about \$0.3 billion in investments, which were not included in their reported spending plans but which nevertheless were thought to hold potential for introduction over the medium term (Table 14). Cash flow and expected sales were the factors most frequently mentioned as affecting the spending plans of these companies (Table 15).

Ontario (Tables 39-42)

Corporations with plant and equipment investments in Ontario reported in the October 1984 Survey that they now expect 1985's level of spending to reach \$8.1 billion, an increase of some 27 per cent or \$1.7 billion from the 1984 level (Table 39).

Investment spending in 1985 by the manufacturing sector in Ontario is expected to reach about \$3.3 billion, an increase of 58.9 per cent from the 1984 level. The primary metals, transportation equipment and forest products sectors are recording the larger year-to-year advances. Chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing also record increased expected spending. Food and beverage companies recorded a decrease in the level of investment for 1985 over 1984 levels.

The 12.2 per cent increase in spending for 1985 by the non-manufacturing sector in Ontario is significantly higher than the national average of 4.7 per cent for this sector. Oil and gas companies, and pipelines anticipate decreased spending in 1985; in contrast, trade, finance and other commercial utilities, mining, communications and transportation and storage companies expect to increase spending in Ontario in 1985.

Private sector spending in Ontario for 1985 is expected to advance by about 34 per cent compared to a 14 per cent year-to-year increased in the public segment (Table 41). Private sector spending on plant and equipment accounts for 70 per cent of total investment in Ontario for 1985 (Table 10). Revisions in investment intentions for 1985, from the April 1984 Survey, by the public segment of the Survey panel are reflected in an increase of 7.7 per cent (about \$174 million), and in an increase of \$348 million (6.4 per cent) for the private portion of the Survey panel.

Foreign majority-owned firms show a 39.1 per cent increase in spending in Ontario, for 1985, while domestic majority-owned firms indicate a 22.6 per cent advance (Table 40). Also for 1985, the foreign sector records about a 9 per cent, or about a \$209 million, upward revision from the April 1984 Survey, while in the domestic majority-owned segment the spending plans show a 6 per cent increase (\$312 million).

Companies with headquarters in Ontario are slightly less optimistic about Canadian business conditions and corporate financial conditions for 1985 than they were for 1984 (Table 42). They are, however, more optimistic about corporate employment in 1985.

Capital investments of \$1.7 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Ontario-based corporations but were

thought to hold potential for introduction over the next few years (Table 14). About 61 per cent of this considered investment was reported by manufacturing firms, in particular chemicals and primary metals companies. The considered investments by non-manufacturing firms are centered in mining and trade, finance and other commercial.

In October 1984 expected sales in Canada, cash flow and government policies were the factors most often cited by companies with headquarters in Ontario as having a negative impact on spending plans (Table 15). Economic conditions, rates of return and export sales were also concerns.

Prairie Region (Tables 43-50)

Total capital spending in the Prairies in 1985 is expected to be about \$8.5 billion (an increase of some 6 per cent or \$477 million from that expected in the April survey), reflecting an increase of 12.6 per cent from the 1984 level (Table 43). For 1985, spending in Alberta is expected to advance by 14 per cent, while spending in Saskatchewan is expected to increase by 5.5 per cent. The level of spending is expected to remain unchanged from 1984 levels in Manitoba. About three-quarters of investment for the Prairies has been allocated to Alberta and as such it dominates the Prairie picture.

Manufacturing spending in the Prairies is expected to advance by about 8 per cent in 1985 due mainly to increased spending by forest products and chemicals companies. This offsets the decreased spending reported by miscellaneous manufacturing and food and beverage companies (Table 43). Spending by manufacturing firms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected to advance by 14 and 27 per cent, respectively, in 1985, while a decrease of 4 per cent is anticipated in Alberta.

Total non-manufacturing spending in the Prairies, at \$8.1 billion for 1985, represents an advance of some 13 per cent overt

the 1984 level. This is significantly more than the per cent increase (4.7 per cent) expected for non-manufacturing in Canada as a whole (Table 43). Non-manufacturing spending in Saskatchewan is expected to advance by 4.5 per cent in 1985 while in Manitoba a 2.3 per cent decline is observed. The increase in Saskatchewan is due mainly to the planned spending by oil and gas companies. Decreased spending by utilities in Manitoba affects the increased spending noted in mining.

Private sector spending in 1985, is expected to advance by 14.4 per cent in the Prairies, compared to a 7.5 per cent advance for the public segment. Since April 1984 the public or government sector has decreased its expected level of spending for 1985 by some 8 per cent, which is well above the Canadian average (-1.1 per cent). Private sector spending levels for 1985 show a 11.7 per cent increase from April's expectations (again, well in excess of the Canada average of 1.3 per cent) (Table 47).

Domestic majority-owned firms expect an increase in 1985 spending in the Prairies of about 3 per cent over the 1984 level, while spending by foreign majority-owned firms will advance by 26 per cent (Table 46). Spending for 1985 by domestic firms in the Prairies, has been revised downward by about 6 per cent while that of foreign firms has increased approximately 26 per cent.

Companies with headquarters in the Prairies are somewhat more optimistic for 1985 than for 1984 with respect to corporate employment but a little less optimistic about future profits (Table 50).

Capital investments of about \$0.2 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Prairie-based companies, but were thought to hold potential for introduction over the medium term (Table 14). Most of this considered investment was reported by the oil and gas companies; however, a portion was associated with electric utilities.

In October 1984, as has been the case in October 1983 and April 1984, the dominant factor affecting capital spending plans was federal government policies (Table 15). Expected sales, other Canadian government policies, cash flow and economic conditions in Canada are continuing concerns.

Alberta

Total capital spending in Alberta in 1985 is expected to reach approximately \$6.4 billion, a 14 per cent increase over the allocation of \$5.6 billion in 1984. For both years, the levels of investment were higher than anticipated in the April 1984 survey: 0.7 per cent for 1984 and 7.3 per cent for 1985 (Table 45).

At \$238 million, manufacturing spending shows a decline of some 4 per cent from 1984 levels. Forest products and chemicals companies record year-over-year increases for 1985, which were more than offset by declines expected by miscellaneous manufacturing, food and beverage, and primary metal companies.

Spending by the non-manufacturing segment in Alberta is expected to amount to \$6.2 billion in 1985, 15 per cent above 1984 outlays. Oil and gas companies, as well as utilities, mining, transportation and storage and communications recorded increased spending for 1985. In contrast, only oil and gas pipelines reported a decline.

Splitting the overall investment into domestic and foreignowned segments, the former group anticipates an investment increase of
1.6 per cent in 1985 while the latter expects a 27.1 per cent advance
(Table 48). The proportion of investment for 1985 is about equally
split between these two segments: 45 per cent is accounted for by
domestic majority-owned firms, the remaining 55 per cent by foreign
firms (Table 8).

Private sector spending in Alberta is expected to advance by about 13 per cent in 1985, while government or Crown corporation spending is increasing by 20 per cent (Table 49).

Companies with headquarters in Alberta indicate more optimism for prospects in 1985 than in 1984, specifically, corporate employment, and export and domestic sales (Table 50).

A total of about \$170 million in capital investments which was thought to hold potential for the medium term but was not included in their spending plans was reported by Alberta-based companies: all of this was reported by oil and gas companies.

Federal government policies, cash flow, other Canadian government policies and expected sales (domestic and export) were the factors mentioned most often as affecting both current and expected capital outlays on plant, machinery and equipment.

British Columbia and Northern Region (Tables 51-54)

Spending for 1985 in the British Columbia and Northern region (Yukon and Northwest Territories) is expected to reach about \$2.8 billion, some 4.4 per cent below the 1984 level (\$3.0 billion) and 21 per cent or \$739 million less than the April 1984 estimates (Table 51).

Investment in the manufacturing sector in this region is expected to reach \$781 million in 1985, some 35 per cent above the figure reported for 1984. This reflects the increased spending plans of primary metals, forest products and other manufacturing companies.

Expected 1985 spending of \$2.0 billion by non-manufacturing firms in the British Columbia and Northern region represents a drop of

14 per cent from 1984 levels in contrast to the national average increase of 4.7 per cent. Spending plans of oil and gas companies, electric utilities, transportation and storage, trade, finance and other commercial companies account for this decrease. Oil and gas pipelines, communication and mining companies expect to increase their level of spending in 1985.

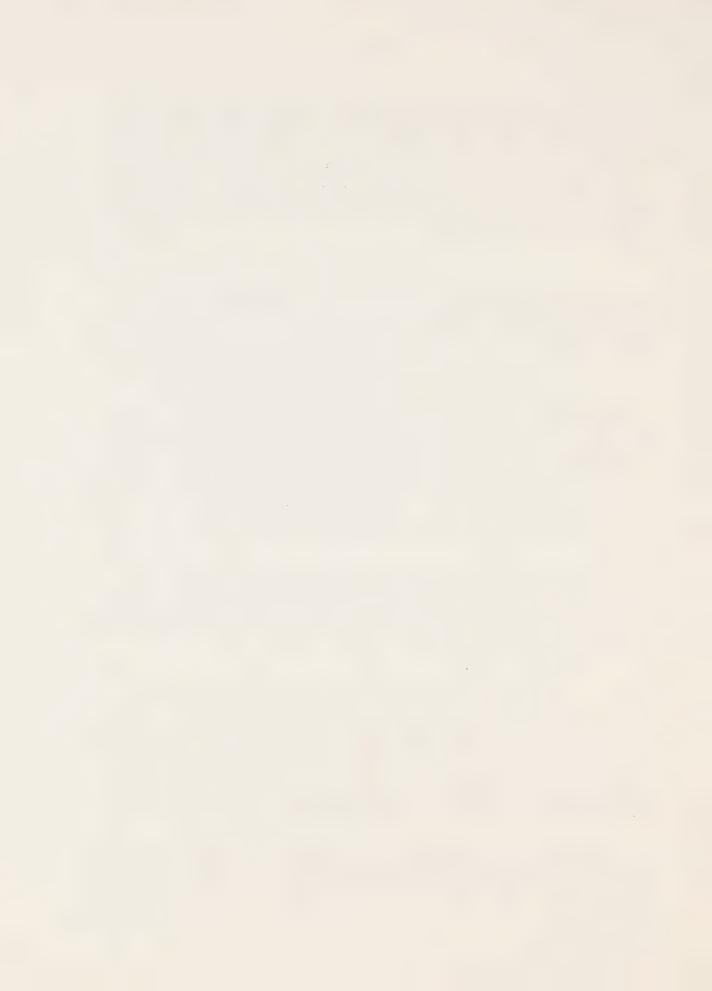
Spending for 1985 by the private segment on new plant and equipment is expected to increase by 7 per cent (Table 53). Public sector spending for 1985 has reported a decrease of about 32 per cent.

Foreign majority-owned firms investing in the British Columbia and Northern region are expected to increase spending by a little over 5 per cent in 1985, while a 9.8 per cent drop is expected by domestic majority-owned firms. The year-to-year decrease for 1985 reported by the domestic segment is in contrast to the advance expected for Canada as a whole, while the advance in the foreign segment is much less than the advance for all of Canada (Table 52).

Companies with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region show more optimism for 1985 than they did for 1984, especially with respect to Canadian business conditions, domestic sales and profits (Table 54).

The British Columbia and Northern-based firms reported \$0.9 billion of capital investments which were not included in their reported budgets but were being considered for implementation over the next few years (Table 14). More than 90 per cent of this amount was concentrated in manufacturing (primary metals and forest products). The remainder was reported by oil and gas pipelines.

Cash flow was the factor mentioned most often by the firms in this region as affecting spending plans (Table 15). Expected sales both in Canada and abroad, economic conditions and rates of return were also concerns.



TABLES

TABLE 1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	1984		1985			
	Reported in April 1984	Reported in October 1984	Reported in April 1984	Reported in October 1984		
	April 1904	october 1904	April 1904	october 1964		
Industry						
Food & Beverages	593.1	586.9	515.2	585.5		
Forest Products	1 190.1	1 108.2	1 718.2	1 490.1		
Primary Metals	1 012.7	939.3	1 431.8	1 374.6		
Chemicals	410.6	361.3	475.8	488.6		
Transportation Equip.	715.8	599.8	1 193.7	1 329.9		
Other Manufacturing	1 293.2	1 312.1	1 565.2	1 494.4		
Total Manufacturing	5 215.5	4 907 .6	6 899.9	6 763.1		
Mining Companies	1 351.3	1 237.6	1 317.2	1 393.2		
Oil & Gas Companies	6 751.8	6 960.8	7 199.5	7 834.2		
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 259.5	1 212.6	1 121.2	1 039.3		
Transp. & Storage	1 678.9	1 562.8	1 621.2	1 424.4		
Communications	2 507.6	2 510.2	2 881.2	2 793.5		
Electric Utilities Trade, Finance and	5 828.5	5 564.2	5 298.6	5 347.1		
Other Commercial	1 089.8	1 041.7	1 306.8	1 211.9		
Total Non-Manufacturing	20 467.4	20 089.9	20 745.7	21 043.6		
TOTAL	25 682.9	24 997.5	27 645.6	27 806.7		

^{*} Only the 276 firms which reported for the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys for the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	Revisions			1985/1984 ar-to-Year	
	Between Apr October 198			o-Year it Change	
	(Per cent			Reported in	
	1984	1985		October 1984	
Industry					
Food & Beverages	-1.1	13.6	-13.2	-0.3	
Forest Products	-6.9	-13.3	44.3	34.4	
Primary Metals	-7.3	-4.0	41.3	46.3	
Chemicals	-12.1	2.6	15.8	35.2	
Transportation Equip.	-16.3	11.4	66.7	121.7	
Other Manufacturing	1.4	-4.6	21.0	13.8	
			And the Control of th		
Total Manufacturing	-6.0	-2.0	32.2	37.8	
Mining Companies	-8.5	5.7	-2.6	12.5	
Oil & Gas Companies	3.0	8.8	6.6	12.5	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-3.8	-7.4	-11.0	-14.3	
Transportation & Storage	-7.0	-12.2	-3.5	-8.9	
Communications	0.1	-3.1	14.8	11.2	
Electric Utilities	-4.6	0.9	-9.1	-4.0	
Trade, Finance and					
Other Commercial	-4.5	-7.3	19.9	16.3	
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Total Non-Manufacturing	-1.9	1.4	1.3	4.7	
	-				
TOTAL	-2.7	0.5	7.6	11.2	

^{*} Only the 276 firms which reported for the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys for e the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Constant 1984 \$ Millions)

	19	84	1985		
	Reported in April 1984	Reported in October 1984	Reported in April 1984	Reported in October 1984	
Industry					
Food & Beverages	593.1	586.9	487.0	556.2	
Forest Products	1 190.1	1 108.2	1 612.9	1 406.5	
Primary Metals	1 012.7	939.3	1 328.2	1 302.7	
Chemicals	410.6	361.3	447.7	459.9	
Transportation Equip.	715.8	599.8	1 141.0	1 258.9	
Other Manufacturing	1 293.2	1 312.1	1 477.2	1 408.6	
Total Manufacturing	5 215.5	4 907.6	6 494.0	6 392.8	
10001					
Mining Companies	1 351.3	1 237.6	1 233.2	1 315.1	
Oil & Gas Companies	6 751.8	6 960.8	6 759.6	7 390.6	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 259.5	1 212.6	1 048.1	978.9	
Transp. & Storage	1 678.9	1 562.8	1 526.6	1 353.1	
Communications	2 507.6	2 510.2	2 731.7	2 678.6	
Electric Utilities Trade, Finance and	5 828.5	5 564.2	4 965.0	5 016.4	
Other Commercial	1 089.8	1 041.7	1 241.4	1 157.3	
Total Non-Manufacturing	20 467.4	20 089.9	19 505.6	19 890.0	
	vandelja, anglija odniri vililik trolik, rvijih annyma am				
TOTAL	25 682.9	24 997.5	25 999.6	26,282.8	

^{*} Only the 276 firms which reported for the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys for the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Constant 1984 \$ Millions)

	Revisions Between April 1984 & October 1984 Surveys		Year-t	5/1984 to-Year nt Change	
	(Per cen 1984	t Change) 1985	Reported in April 1984		
Industry					
Food & Beverages	-1.1	14.2	-17.9	-5.3	
Forest Products	-6.9	-12.8	35.5	26.9	
Primary Metals	-7.3	-2.0	31.1	38.6	
Chemicals	-12.1	2.7	9.0	27.2	
Transportation Equip.	-16.3	10.3	59.4	109.8	
Other Manufacturing	1.4	-4.7	14.2	7.3	
		****	g-telliggsprontiffice et all intelligences	An again and a state decision	
Total Manufacturing	-6.0	-1.6	24.5	30.2	
Mining Companies	-8.5	6.6	-8.8	6.2	
Oil & Gas Companies	3.0	9.3	0.1	6.1	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-3.8	-6.7	-16.8	-19.3	
Transportation & Storage	-7.0	-11.4	-9.1	-13.5	
Communications	0.1	-2.0	8.9	6.7	
Electric Utilities	-4.6	1.0	-14.9	-9.9	
Trade, Finance and					
Other Commercial	-4.5	-6.8	13.9	11.0	
Total Non-Manufacturing	-1.9	1.9	-4.7	-1.0	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
TOTAL	-2.7	1.0	1.2	5.1	

^{*} Only the 276 firms which reported for the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys for the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 5

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

		1984			1985				
9	No. of Companies	_	orted in r. 1984	-	rted in . 1984	_	rted in . 1984	_	rted in . 1984
Province									
Newfoundland	29		605.7		603.0		744.8		690.0
Prince Edward Island	10		12.8		12.0		15.5		17.5
Nova Scotia	41		825.0		840.6		644.8		712.1
New Brunswick	30		350.1		389.6		275.3		284.5
Atlantic Provinces	77	2	097.2	2	161.0	2	003.6	1	939.8
Quebec	128	4	454.3	4	380.1	4	682.9	4	770.7
Ontario	171	6	928.3	6	371.6	7	598.5	8	120.1
Manitoba	52		524.8		513.7		463.1		513.9
Saskatchewan	60	1	192.8	1	152.2	1	336.9	1	215.9
Alberta	99	5	565.4	5	606.6	5	960.7	6	400.8
Prairie Region	135	7	478.6	7	568.2	8	048.4	8	425.2
British Columbia	104	2	112.5	2	097.9	2	717.3	2	103.8
Yukon	6		8.0		8.5		6.3		8.8
Northwest Territories	s 17		758.9		656.8		662.9		524.9
B.C. & Northern	112	3	092.0	2	953.9	3	564.6	2	825.2
		-contraction		4,000,000		***************************************			
CANADA	276	25	682.9	24	997.5	27	645.6	27	806.7

Note: The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence,
provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily
add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of
"matching".

TABLE 6

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Per cent Change)

	Per cent	Change 1985/1984	Between Survey Revisions 1984 % 1985		
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island	-7.7 13.2	0.9 45.8	-0.5 -6.3	-18.3 12.9	
Nova Scotia New Brunswick	6.1 -31.5	-15.3	1.8	10.4	
Atlantic Provinces	-3.7		3.0	-3.2	
Quebec	26.3	8.9	-1.7	1.8	
Ontario	0.1	27.4	-8.1	6.8	
Manitoba	24.3	0.0	-2.2	10.9	
Saskatchewan Alberta	18.1 11.2	5.5 14.1	-3.5 0.7	-9.1 7.3	
Prairie Region	14.4	12.6	1.1	5.9	
British Columbia	-10.4	0.2	-0.7	-22.6	
Yukon	-32.8	3.5	6.2	39.6	
Northwest Territories	-27.7	-20.1	-13.5	-20.9	
B.C. and Northern	-11.2	-4.4	-4.5	-20.8	
CANADA	6.6	11.2	-2.7	0.5	

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 7

COST ADJUSTMENT FACTORS 1984-1989

Industry	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Food & Beverages	100.0	105.1	110.5	116.2	122.4	128.6	135.9
Forest Products	100.0	106.6	113.0	119.9	128.7	134.4	143.3
Primary Metals	100.0	105.7	111.4	118.6	126.0	135.5	142.6
Chemicals	100.0	106.0	112.6	119.9	127.9	134.7	142.7
Transportation Equipment	100.0	104.1	109.9	116.8	123.4	131.0	138.2
Other Manufacturing	100.0	105.6	112.1	119.2	126.3	133.8	141.9
Total Manufacturing	100.0	105.6	111.5	118.9	126.4	133.4	141.8
Mining	100.0	105.7	112.0	119.6	126.5	131.8	141.5
Oil & Gas Companies	100.0	105.9	112.3	119.0	126.6	133.3	141.5
Oil & Gas Pipelines	100.0	105.8	112.2	120.5	128.9	137.7	143.2
Transportation & Storage	100.0	105.2	110.8	116.6	122.9	129.8	136.6
Communications	100.0	105.1	109.6	115.5	120.9	126.5	132.4
Electric Utilities	100.0	106.1	113.0	120.6	128.9	137.7	148.1
Trade, Finance &							
Other Commercial	100.0	104.8	109.6	117.3	123.5	130.9	140.3
Total Non-Manufacturing	100.0	105.7	111.9	118.7	125.9	132.9	140.9
TOTAL	100.0	105.7	111.8	118.7	126.0	133.0	141.0

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	Domestic			Foreign		
	1984	%	1985	1984	×	1985
Atlantic	76		75	24		25
Quebec	81		79	19		21
Ontario	71		68	29		32
Prairies	60		55	40		45
Alberta	51		45	49		55
B.C. & Northern	65		61	35		39
	Metablicani					
CANADA	68		65	32		35

TABLE 9

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

	Year-	to-Year	Between Survey		
	Per cen	t Change	Revi	sions	
	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984	1985	
Domestic Majority-Owned					
Atlantic	-2.1	-11.9	2.4	-1.7	
Quebec	24.2	7.0	-3.6	1.6	
Ontario	0.8	22.6	-8.6	5.9	
Prairies	11.7	3.2	-1.0	-6.3	
Alberta	6.2	1.6	-2.9	-9.2	
B.C. & Northern	-8.7	-9.8	-2.5	-22.3	
CANADA	5.6	5.7	-3.9	-2.8	
Foreign Majority-Owned					
Atlantic	-8.4	-5.1	5.1	-7.4	
Quebec	35.6	16.5	7.0	2.8	
Ontario	-1.8	39.1	-6.8	8.8	
Prairies	18.7	26.4	4.4	25.6	
Alberta	17.0	27.1	4.6	26.4	
B.C. & Northern	-15.5	5.4	-8.0	-18.4	
CANADA	8.9	22.9	-0.1	7.4	

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985. See Table 9.A for 1983, 1984 and 1985 dollar levels.

TABLE 9.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1985

(Current \$ Millions)

DOMESTIC-OWNED COMPANIES/FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

DOMESTIC	1983	1984	1985
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies Alberta B.C. & Northern	1 685.0 2 845.4 4 479.3 4 039.0 2 684.8 2 087.1	1 650.0 3 536.2 4 518.9 4 513.4 2 852.6 1 907.2	1 454.7 3 787.0 5 541.4 4 661.7 2 898.8 1 721.9
CANADA	16 112.9	17 026.0	18 006.3
FOREIGN			
Atlantic	557.8	511.0	485.1
Quebec	622.2	843.9	983.7
Ontario	1 885.6	1 852.7	2 578.7
Prairies	2 573.3	3 054.8	3 863.5
Alberta	2 353.2	2 754.0	3 502.0
B.C. & Northern	1 237.5	1 046.7	1 103.3
CANADA	7 316.2	7 971 .5	9 800.4

Note: (1) Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

(2) The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	P	ublic	Private			
	1984	% 1985	1984	% 1985		
Atlantic	44	41	56	59		
Quebec	47	43	53	57		
Ontario	33	30	67	70		
Prairies	27	25	73	75		
Alberta	15	16	85	84		
B.C. & Northern	30	21	70	79		
			ganglepholes.	-		
CANADA	34	30	66	70		

TABLE 11

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

	Year-t	o-Year	Between Survey		
	Per cent	Change	Revi	sions	
	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984	% 1985	
Public Majority-Owned					
Atlantic	5.4	-15.6	0.2	-1.5	
Quebec	25.7	-1.0	0.5	3.0	
Ontario	-16.0	14.3	-12.8	7.7	
Prairies	11.5	7.5	-3.7	-8.3	
Alberta	9.4	20.3	-5.6	-5.7	
B.C. & Northern	-31.0	-31.6	3.1	-10.4	
CANADA	-0.1	-1.8	-4.7	-1.1	
Private Majority-Owned					
Atlantic	-9.7	-6.2	5.3	-4.4	
Quebec	26.7	17.8	-3.6	1.0	
Ontario	10.6	33.9	-5.6	6.4	
Prairies	15.5	14.4	3.0	11.7	
Alberta	11.6	13.0	1.9	10.3	
B.C. & Northern	1.1	7.1	-7.4	-23.2	
			and the same of the same		
CANADA	10.5	18.0	-1.6	1.3	

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985. See Table 11.A for 1983, 1984 and 1985 dollar levels.

TABLE 11.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1985

(Current \$ Millions)

PUBLIC COMPANIES/PRIVATE COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

Public	1983	1984	1985
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies Alberta B.C. & Northern	892.6 1 715.3 2 519.9 1 795.8 782.8 1 270.4	941.6 2 206.6 2 119.0 2 002.9 856.7	794.8 2 116.2 2 422.5 2 154.6 1 031.0 599.9
CANADA Private	8 633.3	8 693.3	8 469.4
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies Alberta B.C. & Northern	1 353.4 1 823.2 3 863.7 4 828.4 4 261.2 2 058.2	1 221.7 2 310.1 4 272.8 5 573.1 4 753.2 2 085.4	1 149.2 2 729.4 5 734.6 6 381.9 5 375.8 2 240.1
CANADA	14 904.5	16 479.6	19 479.5

Note: (1) Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

(2) The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 12

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1988

(Current \$ Millions)

SURVEY/REGION	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	TOTAL
October 1984*							
Atlantic (56) Quebec (103) Ontario (138) Prairies (106) Alberta (77) B.C. & Northern (92)	1 572.1 3 085.2 5 671.0 5 588.0 4 170.4 3 183.2	1 471.6 3 893.2 5 631.4 6 323.1 4 631.9 2 709.2	1 345.2 3 961.7 6 685.3 7 262.5 5 485.0 2 576.3	1 485.1 3 429.4 6 353.5 8 398.1 6 469.0 2 493.8	1 797.7 2 708.8 6 072.2 8 360.4 6 110.0 2 568.2	1 937.9 2 734.3 5 963.5 8 307.7 5 900.1 2 858.4	9 609.6 19 812.6 36 376.9 44 239.8 32 766.4 16 389.1
CANADA (224)	19 991.1	21 237.3	22 954.4	23 256 •6	22 656.4	22 836.0	132 931.8
April 1984							
Atlantic (56) Quebec (103) Ontario (138) Prairies (106) Alberta (77) B.C. & Northern (92)	1 599.3 3 112.4 5 733.7 5 582.6 4 154.3 3 219.4	1 465.0 3 842.6 5 995.7 6 234.5 4 600.7 2 823.1	1 465.2 3 825.3 6 293.7 6 767.4 4 970.4 3 123.2	1 701.8 3 315.7 6 221.2 7 426.5 5 943.3 2 768.5	2 332.5 2 628.7 6 147.8 7 719.2 6 156.2 2 810.3	2 359.1 2 593.7 6 110.6 8 248.7 6 265.3 3 078.6	10 922.9 19 318.4 36 502.7 41 978.9 32 090.2 17 823.1
CANADA (224)	20 143.7	21 677.6	22 764.4	22 626.1	22 640.9	23 556.1	133 408.8

Note: * Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985-1988.

Only those firms which reported for the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys for the years 1983-1988 (each and every year) are included in this table, i.e. a matched panel. The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets. See Appendix point (1) for explanation of "matching".

TABLE 13

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Per cent Change)

Between Survey Revisions

	1983 - 1984	1985 - 1988	<u> 1983 - 1988</u>
Atlantic	-0.7	-6.4	-12.0
Quebec	0.3	3.8	2.6
Ontario	-3.6	1.2	-0.4
Prairies	0.8	7.2	5.4
Alberta	0.5	2.7	2.1
B.C. & Northern	-2.5	-10.9	-8.0
		-	
CANADA	-1.4	0.1	-0.4

TABLE 14

CONSIDERED INVESTMENT

(Per cent Distribution)

Companies with H.Q. in:	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Total
Atlantic	0.0	0.2	0.2
Quebec	10.8	0.0	10.8
Ontario	33.1	20.8	54.0
Prairies	0.0	6.1	6.1
Alberta	0.0	5.5	5.5
B.C. & Northern	27.1	1.5	28.6
		Control Contro	
<u>All Companies</u> (36 of 287)	71.1	28.8	100.0
			(\$3 165.1)

Note: The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets.

Percentages may not add due to rounding

TABLE 15

FACTORS REPORTED AS AFFECTING CURRENT AND CONSIDERED INVESTMENT SPENDING

(Frequency of Response)

FACTOR/REGION OF H.Q.	ATLA	NTIC	QUE	BEC	ONTA	ARIO	PRAI	RIES	ALBE	RTA	B.C NORT		TOT	'AL
	A84	084	A84	084	A84	084	A84	084	A84	084	A84	084	A84	084
Cdn. Fed. Gov't Policies	4	3	7	5	41	43	29	24	23	21	5	5	85	80
Other Cdn. Gov't Policies	1	2	2	4	16	16	18	14	16	12	2	3	39	39
Foreign Gov't Policies	_	-	1	-	8	9	4	3	2	1	3	2	16	14
Exchange Rates	1	2	5	3	16	18	6	5	5	4	4	4	32	32
Non-Tariff Barriers Canada	_	*****	1	_	4	-	1	1	1	1	-	_	6	1
Cdn. Tariffs Too High	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	_	1		1	1	7	5
Cdn. Tariffs Too Low	-	-	1	1	3	3		***	-	_	1	-	5	4
Barriers Abroad	tester	_	3	_	3	4	3	1	1	_	1	_	10	5
Other Trading Factors	_	_	2	1	4	5	2	1	2	1	_		8	7
Expected Cash Flow	4	5	15	12	38	44	20	13	17	12	16	13	93	87
Rates of Return	2	2	12	8	22	28	14	9	11	6	8	9	58	56
Other Internal Fin. Cond.	3	2	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	11	11
Cost of Funds	3	2	8	5	25	22	7	7	6	7	7	8	50	44
Availability of Funds	3	3	3	6	11	6	5	1	3	1	2	1	24	17
Other External Fin. Cond.	1	_	-	1	5	2	6	2	3	1	_	3	12	8
Other Fin. & Mon. Factors	1	· · · —	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	-	_	5	6
Raw Material Shortages	_	-	2	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	_	2	7	11
Mach. & Equip. Shortages	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	1		1
Manpower Shortages	_	-	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		_	3	2
Labour Problems	_	-	1	-	4	4	-	2	-	2	5	2	10	8
Expected Sales in Canada	5	2	18	11	44	45	20	18	13	13	8	6	95	82
Expected Sales Abroad	2	1	13	7	28	28	19	14	13	10	8	8	. 70	58
Exp. Econ. Cond. in Canada	3	3	14	8	43	33	14	11	8	9	7	7	81	62
Exp. Econ. Cond. Abroad	2	1	8	4	13	9	7	7	4	6	5	8	35	29
Other Factors		_	-	2	3	6	_	5	_	4	2	2	5	15
										-				
Sample Size	14	14	43	42	139	143	56	55	36	36	33	32	285	287

A84 = April 1984 Survey 084 = October 1984 Survey

TABLE 16

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1988 AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS FOR THE OCTOBER 1984 SURVEY

(1983 = 100.0)

	Base						
Industry	Value	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
- color delicitation programme and programme	(\$ millions)						
Food & Beverages	394.9	100.0	128.4	121.6	98.8	87.4	77.7
Forest Products	464.4	100.0	174.5	225.5	195.8	166.2	180.4
Primary Metals	430.7	100.0	174.5	243.7	206.2	142.3	126.7
Chemicals	223.3	100.0	78.8	130.0	142.5	129.3	117.4
Transportation Equip.	553.0	100.0	62.6	71.4	64.7	78.4	78.3
Other Manufacturing	627.1	100.0	137.7	154.5	164.5	157.7	157.6
Total Manufacturing	2 693.4	100.0	128.3	157.1	144.6	127.8	125.3
Total Manufacturing	2 093 • 4	100.0	120.5	13/01	144.0	127.00	123 +3
Mining Companies	757.7	100.0	80.7	92.6	72.5	63.6	62.7
Oil & Gas Companies	5 857.3	100.0	106.2	120.6	134.4	138.5	138.6
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 088.8	100.0	93.8	77.6	81.9	72.9	73.4
Transp. & Storage	1 510.2	100.0	101.4	90.7	100.3	101.8	106.1
Communications	2 178.2	100.0	109.1	121.4	124.9	132.5	136.5
Electric Utilities	5 232.9	100.0	97.9	96.9	92.6	83.2	84.9
Trade, Finance and							
Other Commercial	672.6	100.0	133.6	153.4	143.8	156.0	156.5
Total Non-Manufacturing	17 297.7	100.0	102.8	108.2	111.9	111.1	112.5
mom 47	10 001 1	100.0	106 0	11/ 0	11()	112 2	11/ 2
TOTAL	19 991.1	100.0	106.2	114.8	116.3	113.3	114.2

^{*} Only the 224 firms which reported for the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys for the years 1983-1988 (each and every year) are included in this table.

TABLE 17

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1983-1988 AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS FOR THE APRIL 1984 SURVEY

(1983 = 100.0)

	Base						•
Industry	Value	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
and the second s	(\$ millions)						-
	,						
Food & Beverages	408.1	100.0	127.3	104.8	91.4	83.0	76.5
Forest Products	488.8	100.0	180.7	259.5	243.8	179.6	151.7
Primary Metals	430.0	100.0	172.8	224.1	166.8	156.0	138.0
Chemicals	223.3	100.0	91.5	124.1	149.8	129.2	112.4
Transportation Equip.	558.3	100.0	55.9	61.9	47.8	48.8	53.1
Other Manufacturing	631.4	100.0	143.0	160.8	157.9	150.3	150.2
		-					
Total Manufacturing	2 739.9	100.0	130.1	156.9	141.6	123.9	114.7
*** The state of t							
Mining Companies	769.3	100.0	90.0	99.5	70.1	74.4	69.2
Oil & Gas Companies	5 829.6	100.0	104.2	109.3	122.3	138.6	146.7
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 081.0	100.0	97.2	88.9	86.4	69.3	70.4
Transp. & Storage	1 508.8	100.0	107.9	104.5	99.1	108.7	127.1
Communications	2 189.6	100.0	108.2	124.9	132.7	140.9	146.9
Electric Utilities	5 300.0	100.0	101.0	93.3	90.1	77.7	81.7
Trade, Finance and							
Other Commercial	725.5	100.0	130.4	153.8	133.3	138.4	151.8
			-				-
Total Non-Manufacturing	17 403.8	100.0	104.1	106.1	107.7	110.6	117.3
						-	
TOTAL	20 143.7	100.0	107.6	113.0	112.3	112.4	116.9

^{*} Only the 224 firms which reported for the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys for the years 1983-1988 (each and every year) are included in this table.

TABLE 18

TYPES OF CHANGES IN PLANS

(Per cent Distribution of Responses)

Types of Changes	1984	1985	1986-1988
Abandoned Plans	6.1	4.4	4.5
Deferred Plans	16.7	12.7	9.7
Reduced Existing Plans	18.2	13.0	11.8
Expanded Existing Plans	10.9	14.8	10.4
Introduced New Plans	5.8	11.8	13.9
Brought Forward Plans from Future Years	3.3	7.1	4.5
Re-introduced Deferred Plans	1.5	7.7	7.6
No Change in Plans	37.1	28.4	37.5
Not Specified	0.3		-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Responses	329	338	288
Number of Companies	243	231	219

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 19

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1984

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	3.5	11.4	0.5	15.4
Market Demand - Foreign	0.9	4.9	-	5.8
Capacity	1.6	2.6	_	4.2
Rate of Return	2.3	4.2	0.7	7.2
Financing - External	0.9	1.9	0.2	3.0
Financing - Internal	1.4	4.0		5.4
Costs - Labour	0.5	0.7	_	1.2
Costs - Other	0.7	1.2	-	1.9
Strikes	0.2	1.6	-	1.8
Government Regulations	0.9	2.1	-	3.0
Better Estimates	10.5	13.5	0.2	24.2
Carry-overs	1.6	4.7	-	6.3
Other Reasons	3.5	6.8	0.2	10.5
Not Specified	1.2	1.2	7.7	10.1
TOTAL	29.8	60.6	9.6	100.0
Number of Responses	128	260	41	429
Number of Companies	77	130	36	240

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 20

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1985

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	10.2	8.9	0.9	20.0
Market Demand - Foreign	2.8	3.5	0.4	6.7
Capacity	4.1	1.3	-	5.4
Rate of Return	3.3	3.3	0.9	7.5
Financing - External	1.1	1.1	0.2	2.4
Financing - Internal	2.6	2.8	-	5.4
Costs - Labour	0.2	0.9	-	1.1
Costs - Other	0.4	0.9	-	1.3
Strikes	0.2	0.4	-	0.6
Government Regulations	1.7	0.9	0.2	2.8
Better Estimates	11.5	8.9	0.4	20.8
Carry-overs	5.9	1.3		7.2
Other Reasons	6.7	3.5	0.2	10.4
Not Specified	0.7	0.9	6.9	8.5
TOTAL	51.4	38.4	10.2	100.0
Number of Responses	237	177	47	461
Number of Companies	103	89	39	231

TABLE 21

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1986 - 1988

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	7.8	9.6	-	17.4
Market Demand - Foreign	2.4	3.5		5.9
Capacity	3.5	2.7	-	6.2
Rate of Return	2.9	4.3	0.3	7.5
Financing - External	0.5	1.3	-	1.8
Financing - Internal	3.5	1.9		5.4
Costs - Labour	0.5	1.1	-	1.6
Costs - Other	0.8	0.5	-	1.3
Strikes	400	-	-	-
Government Regulations	0.8	1.3	0.3	2.4
Better Estimates	9.9	8.6	0.8	19.3
Carry-overs	2.9	1.1	-	4.0
Other Reasons	6.7	3.7	0.3	10.7
Not Specified	1.6	0.5	14.4	16.5
TOTAL	43.9	40.1	16.0	100.0
Number of Responses	164	150	60	374
Number of Companies	91	69	59	219

TABLE 22

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING -- CANADA

1984

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

Abandoned Deferred Reduced Expanded Plans Forward Plans Change Cha	Deferred Reduced Expanded Plans Forward Plans 6.2 5.8 1.2 0.4 0.8 - 1.9 3.8 0.4 0.4 0.4 - 0.8 2.3 0.8 0.4 - - 1.9 1.2 - - - - 1.9 1.2 - - - - 0.4 - - - - - 1.2 0.4 - - - - 1.2 0.4 - - - - 2.3 4.6 1.2 0.4 - - 2.3 4.6 1.2 - - - 2.8.8 31.2 4.2 2.7 1.5 0.4								Re-introduced			
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	nange	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	New	Brought	Deferred Plans	No	Not	Total
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.2 1.9 3.8 0.4 0.4 0.4 $-$ - 0.8 2.3 0.8 0.4 $ -$ - 0.8 2.3 0.8 0.4 $ -$ 0.4 3.5 1.9 $ -$ 0.4 3.5 1.9 $ -$ 0.4 0.4 $ -$ 0.8 1.2 $ -$ 0.8 2.3 $+$ $+$ $ -$ 0.8 $+$ $ -$ 0.8 $+$ $ -$ 0.8 $ -$ 0.8 $ -$ 0.4 $ -$ 0.8 $+$ $-$ <	- Domestic	800	6.2	50.00	1.2	0.4	0.8	1	0.4	0.4	18.8
- 0.8 2.3 0.8 0.4 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- Foreign	1.2	1.9	ω° 8	0.4	0.4	0.4	ı	!	1	8.1
1.2 3.5 1.9 - - - 0.4 - - - - - - - - - - - 0.4 - - 0.8 - - 0.4 - - 0.4 - - 0.4 - - 0.4 - - 0.8 - - - 0.8 - - - - 0.8 - - - - - 0.8 - - - - - 0.8 - - - - 0.8 - - - - - - 0.8 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$)	i	0.8	2.3	0.8	0.4	1	f	I	1	4.2
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	u	1.2	3.5	1.9	9		1	1	0.4	t	6.9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	xternal	ı	1.9	1.2	i	1	1	ŧ	ŀ	î	3.1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	nternal	0.4	3.5	1.9	1	١	1	1	0.8	1	6.5
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	r	0.4	0.4	1	ı	1	1	1	0.4	1	1.2
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.4	ŧ	0.4	0.4	1	ı	1	0.8	ı	1.9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1.2	ı	1.2	ı	ı	0.4	ı	t	1	2.7
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	gulations	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	1	1	1	0.8	1	3.5
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.1 3.8 0.4 4.2 3.1 - 1.2 - 0.4 - 0.8	tes	0.4	2.3	9.4	1.2	0.4	i	- Control of the Cont	13.5	1	22.3
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1	3.1	3.00	ı	1	1	1	0.8	ı	7.7
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10.4 28.8 31.2 4.2 2.7 1.5 0.4		0.8	4.2	3.1	1	1.2	1	0.4	1.5	1	11.2
28.8 31.2 4.2 2.7 1.5 0.4 20.4 0.4	<u>28.8</u> <u>31.2</u> <u>4.2</u> <u>2.7</u> <u>1.5</u> <u>0.4</u>		1	1	0.8	1	t	1	ı	1.2	1	1.9
28.8 31.2 4.2 2.7 1.5 0.4 20.4 0.4	28.8 31.2 4.2 2.7 1.5 0.4							1				
			10.4	28.8	31.2	4.2	2.7	1.5	4.0	20.4	0.4	100.0

Number of Companies 130

260

Number of Responses

TABLE 23

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING -- CANADA

1984

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

					New	Brought	Re-introduced Deferred		Not	
Reasons for Change	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	s.0 o	0.8	ŧ	3.9	1.6	2.3	0.8	1.6	ı	11.7
Market Demand - Foreign	ı	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	0.8	ı	1	3.1
Capacity	0.8	1	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	ı	1	1	5.5
Rate of Return	ŧ	1	1	2.3	3.1	1.6	0.8	1	ı	7.8
Financing - External	0.8	1	0.8	0.8	1	1	ı	0.8	1	3.1
Financing - Internal	ı	t	0.8	0.8	ı	0.8	ı	2.3	1	4.7
Costs - Labour	1	ı	0.8	1	ı	1	1	0.8	1	1.6
Costs - Other	ı	1	0.8	t	1	1	1	1.6	1	2.3
Strikes	1	1	ı	0.8	1	1	1	ı	ı	0.8
Government Regulations	•	ı	!	3.1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	3.1
Better Estimates	i	0.8	0.8	5.5	2.3	0.8	1	25.0	1	35.2
Carry-overs	1	1	0.8	3.1	1	1	0.8	0.8	1	5.5
Other Reasons	1	0.8	1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1	3.1	ı	11.7
Not Specified	1	t	1	0.8	ı	ı	1	3.1	ı	3.9
		-								
TOTAL	2.3	3.1	5.5	25.8	11.7	9.4	3.1	39.1		100.0

Number of Responses 128

Number of Companies 77

TABLE 24

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING -- CANADA

1985

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

						24	Re-introduced			
					New	Brought	Deferred	No	Not	
Reasons for Change	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	
Markot Domand - Domostic	000	7.9		0.6	1.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	9	
Market Demand - Forejon		0.4		0 00	!	î	9.0	1	t	0.6
Capacity		1.7		1	1	1	1	1	1	3.4
Rate of Return	1.1	0.4		1	1	9.0	ı	9.0	i	8.5
Financing - External	9.0	1.07		1	1	1	1	1	1	7.8
Financing - Internal	9.0	4.0		1	1	1	ì	9.0	1	7.3
Costs - Labour	1 . 1	9.0		1	ı	ı	ł	9.0	1	2.3
Costs - Other	9.0	ı		1	i	ı	ı	- 	1	2.3
Strikes	1.1	8		1	1	1	1	i	8	T.T.
Government Regulations		9.0		ı	1	1	1	1	I	2.3
Better Estimates	9.0	3.4		9.0	9.0	ı	1	13.6	ì	23.5
Carry-overs	1	9.0		î	1	1	9.0	ł	ı	3.4
Other Reasons	1.7	2.3		9.0	1	ŧ	ı	1.7	1	0.6
Not Specified		1		1	1	1	1	1.7	I	7.3
•							diameter and the second			
TOTAL	11.9	30.5	29.4	1.7	3.4	1.1	1.7	20.3	1	100.0

Number of Responses 177

Number of Companies 89

TABLE 25

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1985

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

	Total	19.8	5.5	8.0	6.3	2.1	5.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	3.4	22.4	11.4	13.1	1.3	100.0
	Not	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	I	1	ı	l	1	ı	1	1	1
pa	No	0.8	0.4	0.4	1	ı	0.8	ł	0.4	1	1	9.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	15.6
Re-introduced	Deferred Plans	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.3	1	١	1	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.5	0.4	13.9
	Brought	3.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	ł	1.3	1	1	1	1	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	12.2
	New Plans	4.6	1.3	ω° 00	1.3	0.8	0.4	1	ı	1	1	3.0	1.7	3.8	1	20.7
	Expanded	6.8	1.3	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.7	5.1	4.2	2.5	ı	28.3
	Reduced	1.7	1	1	0.4	1	1	1	1	1	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	1	5.1
	Deferred	0.4	1	1	0.8		t	1	t	1	. 1	1.3	0.4	0.4	1	3.4
	Abandoned	0.4	0.4	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	1	0.8
	Reasons for Change	Market Demand - Domestic 0.4	Market Demand - Foreign	Capacity	Rate of Return	Financing - External	Financing - Internal	Costs - Labour	Costs - Other	Strikes	Government Regulations	Better Estimates	Carry-overs	Other Reasons	Not Specified	TOTAL

Number of Responses 237

Number of Companies 103

TABLE 26

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1986 - 1988

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

	-	Total	24.0	N. 1	1.9	10.7	Υ°Υ .	/ · ·	1.7	L • 3	1 0	0,0	21.5	7.7	ر د د د	L.J		100.0
	Not	Specified	ı	ı	ı	1	I	i	1	ì	ı	ŧ	1	ı	1	I		1
	No	Change	2.0	ı	1	I	1	0.7	1.3	0.7	1	1	10.0	1	2.0	/ • 0		17.3
Re-introduced	Deferred	Plans	1	0.7	ı	ı	t	ı	ı	1	1		0.7	0.7	0.7	1		2.7
1	Brought	Forward	0.7	ı	ī	0.7	1	0.7	0.7	8	1	ı	0.7	1	0.7	0.7		4.7
	New	Plans	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1.3	1	0.7	1		8.0
		Expanded	1.3	ı	0.7	0.7	1	ı	ı	I	ı	8	1.3	8	1	I		7 00 4
		Reduced	. 6.7	5.3	0.7	5.3	0.7	2.0	ł	0.7	1	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.0	www		30.0
		Deferred	7.3	1.3	3.3	2.0	2.0	0.7	1	ı	ı	2.0	2.0	0.7	2.0	ı		23.3
		Abandoned	2.0		1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	t	ı	!	1.3	ŧ	1.3	ı		10.0
		Reasons for Change	Market Demand - Domestic	Market Demand - Foreign	Capacity	Rate of Return	Financing - External	Financing - Internal	Costs - Labour	Costs - Others	Strikes	Government Regulations	Better Estimates	Carry-overs	Other Reasons	Not Specified		TOTAL

Number of Responses 150
Number of Companies 69

TABLE 27

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1986 - 1988

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

							e-introduced			
Reasons for Change	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	New	Brought	Deferred Plans	No	Not Specified	Total
Market Demand - Domestic 0.6	9=0	ı	00	4.3	7.3	0.6	3-0	1	ı	7 7 1
))				•			1017
Market Demand - Foreign	ו	t		1.2	1.2	9.0	2.4	1	ı	5.5
Capacity	ı	9.0	9.0	1.8	3.0	9.0	1.2	1	ı	7.9
Rate of Return	9.0	9.0	9.0	1.2	1.00	1	1.8	1	1	6.7
Financing - External	1	1	1	9.0	•	1	9.0	ı	1	1.2
Financing - Internal	9.0	1	9.0	1.8	9.0	9.0	2.4	1.2	i	7.9
Costs - Labour	1	t	1	t	9.0	9.0	900	ı	ł	1.2
Costs - Other	9	1	ı	9.0	9.0	1	1	0.6	1	1.8
Strikes	ı	1	ŧ	1	1	1	ŧ		1	0.0
Government Regulations	t	1	ı	1.2	9.0	ı	1	ı	1	1.8
Better Estimates	ŀ	ı	9.0	3.7	6.4	1.2	9.0	11.6	ŧ	22.6
Carry-overs	1	1	ı	1.2	1.8	1	2.4	1.2	1	6.7
Other Reasons	9.0	9.0	9.0	2.4	5.5	1.8	2.4	1.2	1	15.2
Not Specified	000	1	1	1	ł	ı	1	3.7	1	3.7
	According to the Period Agency	Commission of Co								
TOTAL	2.4	1.8	6.4	20.1	28.0	6.1	17.1	19.5	1	100.0

Number of Responses 164

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

91

Number of Companies

TABLE 28

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

	Number of Reporting Companies	1984	1985
		(\$ Mil1	
Research and Development	73	299.1	242.1
Pollution Abatement	63	295.8	382.3
Working Environment	75	139.2	171.6
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	154	7 229.3	7 348.7
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	211	5 350.5	7 068.4
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	77	6 062.9	6 380.8
Other	85	2 198.9	2 535.6
TOTAL	240*	21 575.7	24 129.5

Note: Preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

^{*} As one company may allocate its investment expenditures to various purpose categories, this number is not the sum of the column.

TABLE 29

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

(Per cent Distribution* of Total)

	Manufac	turing	Non Manufac	turing	To	tal
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Research and Development	5.9	3.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.0
Pollution Abatement	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6
Working Environment	2.4	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	25.2	19.2	35.3	33.8	33.5	30.5
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	49.7	52.9	19.3	22.3	24.8	29.3
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	4.1	4.8	33.4	32.9	28.1	26.4
Other	10.4	15.8	10.1	9.0	10.1	10.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*} Total may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

1985/1984

(Year-to-Year Per cent Change in Level of Spending)

	Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	Total
Research and Development	-28.2	12.5	-19.1
Pollution Abatement	19.2	33.8	29.2
Working Environment	28.8	11.9	23.2
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	6.7	0.8	1.6
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	49.8	21.9	32.1
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	65.2	3.5	5.2
Other	115.1	-7.4	15.3
TOTAL	40.5	5.4	11.8

^{*} Year-to-year changes in total investment here are different from those reported in Table 2. This is due to differences in coverage.

TABLE 31

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECIED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1985

ATLANTIC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Per cent Chang	Year-to-Year Per cent Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984	1985
Manufacturing	297 (4 107)	198 (4 908)	189 (6 763)	4.6 (19.4)	4.6 (19.4) -4.6 (37.8)	15.0 (-6.0)	4.8 (-2.0)
Non-							
Manufacturing	1 946 (19 322)	1 963 (20 089)	1 750 (21 044)	-5.3 (3.9)	-5.3 (3.9) -10.9 (4.7)	1.9 (-1.9)	1.9 (-1.9) -4.0 (1.4)
TOTAL	2 243 (23 429)	2 161 (24 997)	1 939 (27 807)	-4.5 (6.6) -10.3 (11.2)	-10.3 (11.2)	3.0 (-2.7)	-3.2 (0.5)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1985 from the October 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 32

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ATLANTIC REGION

		Year-t Per cent	o-Year Change			Between Revis	n Survey sions	
	1984	/1983	1985	/1984	1	984	(%) 19	85
Foreign Majority Owned	-							
Manufacturing	-16.1	(17.1)	34.9	(34.4)	13.9	(-1.2)	25.4	(-1.2)
Non-Manufac- turing	-7.3	(5.1)	-10.6	(17.0)	4.0	(0.4)	-12.2	(13.2)
TOTAL	-8.4	(8.9)	-5.1	(22.9)	5.1	(-0.1)	-7.4	(7.4)
Domestic Majorit Owned	y-							
Manufacturing	-38.9	(22.5)	-22.3	(41.9)	15.5	(-11.1)	-7.0	(-2.9)
Non-Manufac- turing	3.5	(3.5)	-10.9	(0.3)	1.3	(-2.7)	-1.3	(-2.8)
TOTAL	-2.1	(5.6)	-11.9	(5.7)	2.4	(-3.9)	-1.7	(-2.8)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 33

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ATLANTIC REGION

		to-Year t Change	Between Revision	•
	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984 (%) 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	5.4 (-0.1)	-15.6 (-1.8)	0.2 (-4.7)	-1.5 (-1.1)
Total Private Majority-Owned	-9.7 (10.5)	-6.2 (18.0)	5.3 (-1.6)	-4.4 (1.3)
Manufacturing	-38.5 (20.7)	17.6 (39.9)	19.8 (-5.9)	8.4 (-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	-3.1 (6.9)	-9.6 (9.2)	3.4 (0.2)	-6.5 (3.2)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 34

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ATLANTIC REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

			1984	1984/1983					1985	1985/1984		
	BE	UP/ BETTER	5	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	_ B	UBET	UP/ BETTER	CHA	NO	DOWN/ WORSE	N/
Canadian Sales	76.9	(70.4)		23.0 (20.4)	0.0 (9.1)	9.1)	84.6	84.6 (70.9)	15.3	15.3 (22.4)	(9.9) 0.0	(9.9)
Export Sales	62.5	(51.7)	12.5	(29.4)	(51.7) 12.5 (29.4) 25.0 (18.7) 75.0 (53.2) 25.0 (35.0)	8.7)	75.0	(53.2)	25.0	(35.0)	0.0 (11.6)	(9.11
Profits	61.5	(66.3)	15.3	(17.6)	61.5 (66.3) 15.3 (17.6) 23.0 (15.9) 84.6 (68.6) 15.3 (19.5)	5.9)	9.48	(9.89)	15.3	(19.5)	0.0 (11.7)	11.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	38.4	(24.3)	46.1	(47.9)	38.4 (24.3) 46.1 (47.9) 15.3 (27.6) 46.1 (26.3) 30.7 (56.6) 23.0 (17.0)	7.6)	46.1	(26.3)	30.7	(999)	23.0 (17.0)
Corporate Financial Conditions	46.1	(49.7)	23.0	(9.04)	46.1 (49.7) 23.0 (40.6) 30.7 (9.5) 53.8 (48.7) 38.4 (42.9)	9.5)	53.8	(48.7)	38.4	(42.9)	7.6 (8.2)	8.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	72.7	72.7 (47.8) 18.1 (46.6)	18.1	(46.6)	9.0 (5.5)	36.3	9.0 (5.5) 36.3 (41.9) 54.5 (50.0)	54.5	(20.0)	9.0 (8.0)	8.0)
Foreign Investment Climate	14.2	2 (34.8) 85.7 (62.8)	85.7	(62.8)	0.0 (2.2)	2.2)	0.0	(32.3)	85.7	0.0 (32.3) 85.7 (64.6) 14.2 (3.0)	14.2 (3.0)

^{*} There are 14 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Atlantic Region.

TABLE 35

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1985

QUEREC RECTON

(Current \$ Millions)

Between Survey Revisions	1985/1984 1984 % 1985	23.7 (37.8) -4.3 (-6.0) 4.8 (-2.0)	2.5 (4.7) -0.6 (-1.9) 5.6 (1.4)	8.9 (11.2) -1.7 (-2.7) 1.8 (0.5)
Year-to-Year Per cent Change	1984/1983 1985/	52.2 (19.4) 23.7	17.6 (3.9) 2.5	26.3 (6.6) 8.9
	1985	1 630 (6 763)	3 141 (21 044)	4 771 (27 807)
	1984	1 317 (4 908)	3 063 (20 089)	4 380 (24 997)
	1983	865 (4 107)	Non- Manufacturing 2 603 (19 322)	3 468 (23 429)
		Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	TOTAL

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1985 from the October 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 36

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

QUEBEC REGION

		Year-t Per cent	o-Year Change		n Survey sions
	1984	/1983	1985/1984	1984	(%) 1985
Foreign Majority-Own	ed				
Manufacturing	84.2	(17.1)	7.7 (34.4)	8.8 (-1.2)	-6.1 (-1.2)
Non-Manufacturing	-35.0	(5.1)	52.6 (17.0)	0.3 (0.4)	41.3 (13.2)
TOTAL	35.6	(8.9)	16.5 (22.9)	7.0 (-0.1)	2.8 (7.4)
Domestic Majority-Ow	med				
Manufacturing	28.5	(22.5)	40.8 (41.9)	-15.1 (-11.1)	-3.7 (-2.9)
Non-Manufacturing	23.3	(3.5)	-0.4 (0.3)	-0.6 (-2.7)	3.3 (-2.8)
TOTAL	24.2	(5.6)	7.0 (5.7)	-3.6 (-3.9)	1.6 (-2.8)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 37

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

QUEBEC REGION

	Year-t Per cent	co-Year Change		n S <mark>urv</mark> ey sions
	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984	(%) 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	25.7 (-0.1)	-1.0 (-1.8)	0.5 (-4.7)	3.0 (-1.1)
Total Private Majority-Owned	26.7 (10.5)	17.8 (18.0)	-3.6 (-1.6)	1.0 (1.3)
Manufacturing	43.2 (20.7)	26.2 (39.9)	-4.5 (-5.9)	-5.4 (-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	12.6 (6.9)	8.6 (9.2)	-2.7 (0.2)	10.5 (3.2)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 38

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE QUEBEC REGION* EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1984/1983			1985/1984	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	71.0 (70.4)	(70.4) 15.7 (20.4) 13.1 (9.1)	13.1 (9.1)	73.6 (70.9) 21.0 (22.4)	21.0 (22.4)	5.2 (6.6)
Export Sales	48.2 (51.7)	(51.7) 20.6 (29.4) 31.0 (18.7) 55.1 (53.2) 24.1 (35.0) 20.6 (11.6)	31.0 (18.7)	55.1 (53.2)	24.1 (35.0)	20.6 (11.6)
Profits	65.7 (66.3)	(66.3) 21.0 (17.6) 13.1 (15.9) 73.6 (68.6) 21.1 (19.5) 5.2 (11.7)	13.1 (15.9)	73.6 (68.6)	21.1 (19.5)	5.2 (11.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	13.1 (24.3)	(24.3) 55.2 (47.9) 31.5 (27.6) 5.2 (26.3) 65.7 (56.6) 28.9 (17.0)	31.5 (27.6)	5.2 (26.3)	(9.95) (29.6)	28.9 (17.0)
Corporate Financial Conditions	50.0 (49.7)	(49.7) 41.6 (40.6) 8.3 (9.5) 47.2 (48.7) 47.2 (42.9) 5.5 (8.2)	8.3 (9.5)	47.2 (48.7)	47.2 (42.9)	5.5 (8.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	54.0 (47.8)	(47.8) 43.2 (46.6) 2.7 (5.5) 40.5 (41.9) 45.9 (50.0) 13.5 (8.0)	2.7 (5.5)	40.5 (41.9)	45.9 (50.0)	13.5 (8.0)
Foreign Investment Climate	36.8 (34.8)	36.8 (34.8) 63.1 (62.8) 0.0 (2.2) 36.8 (32.3) 57.8 (64.6) 5.2 (3.0)	0.0 (2.2)	36.8 (32.3)	57.8 (64.6)	5.2 (3.0)

^{*} There are 42 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Quebec region.

TABLE 39

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1985

ONTARIO REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Per cent Change	-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions	Survey
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984 % 1985	1985
Manufacturing	1 937 (4 107)	2 074 (4 908)	3 297 (6 763)	7.0 (19.4)	58.9 (37.8)	-8.4 (-6.0)	-8.4 (-6.0) 10.0 (-2.0)
Non- Manufacturing	4 428 (19 322)	4 298 (20 089)	4 823 (21 044)	-3.0 (3.9) 12.2 (4.7)	12.2 (4.7)	-8.0 (-1.9)	4.8 (1.4)
TOTAL	6 365 (23 429)	6 372 (24 997)	8 120 (27 807)	0.1 (6.6)	0.1 (6.6) 27.4 (11.2)	-8.1 (-2.7)	(9.8 (0.5)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1985 from the October 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 40 CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ONTARIO

		Year-t Per cent	o-Year Change	ı		en Survey Sions	
	1984	/1983	1985	/1984	1984	(%) 19	85
Foreign Majority-Own	ed						
Manufacturing	3.1	(17.1)	50.8	(34.4)	-7.2 (-1.2)	7.0	(-1.2)
Non-Manufacturing	-12.1	(5.1)	10.7	(17.0)	-6.1 (0.4)	15.3	(13.2)
TOTAL	-1.8	(8.9)	39.1	(22.9)	-6.8 (-0.1)	8.8	(7.4)
Domestic Majority-Own	ned						
Manufacturing	14.5	(22.5)	73.1	(41.9)	-10.4 (-11.1)	14.8	(-2.9)
Non-Manufacturing	-1.5	(3.5)	12.4	(0.3)	-8.2 (-2.7)	3.4	(-2.8)
TOTAL	0.8	(5.6)	22.6	(5.7)	-8.6 (-3.9)	5.9	(-2.8)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985. For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 41

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ONTARIO REGION

	Year-t Per cent	o-Year Change	Between Revis	Survey Sions
	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984	% 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	-16.0 (-0.1)	14.3 (-1.8)	-12.8 (-4.7)	7.7 (-1.1)
Total Private Majority-Owned	10.6 (10.5)	33.9 (18.0)	-5.6 (-1.6)	6.4 (1.3)
Manufacturing	12.7 (20.7)	59.4 (39.9)	-7.9 (-5.9)	9.8 (-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	8.7 (6.9)	10.6 (9.2)	-3.3 (0.2)	2.3 (3.2)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 42

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ONTARIO REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1984/1983	83			1985/1984	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	[E]	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	73.9 (70.4)) 18.4 (20.4)	(7.0	7.5 (9.1)	(8.9 (70.9)	22.6 (22.4) 8.4 (6.6)	8.4 (6.6)
Export Sales	57.8 (51.7) 27.4 (29	(† • ((51.7) 27.4 (29.4) 14.7 (18.7)	52.9 (53.2)	52.9 (53.2) 34.3 (35.0) 12.7 (11.6)	12.7 (11.6)
Profits	72.0 (66.3) 14.4 (17	(9./	(66.3) 14.4 (17.6) 13.5 (15.9)	(9.89) 9.89	68.6 (68.6) 18.6 (19.5) 12.7 (11.7)	12.7 (11.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	28.5 (24.3	(47) 44.5	(6.7	(24.3) 44.5 (47.9) 26.8 (27.6)	28.5 (26.3)	28.5 (26.3) 55.4 (56.6) 15.9 (17.0)	15.9 (17.0)
Corporate Financial Conditions	57.6 (49.7	(49.7) 36.4 (40.6)	(9.6)	5.9 (9.5)	5.9 (9.5) 48.3 (48.7) 42.3 (42.9) 9.3 (8.2)	42.3 (42.9)	9.3 (8.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	55.1 (47.8	(47.8) 40.5 (46.6)	(9.6)	4.3 (5.5)	4.3 (5.5) 43.9 (41.9) 47.4 (50.0) 8.6 (8.0)	47.4 (50.0)	8.6 (8.0)
Foreign Investment Climate	38.8 (34.8	9) 6.95 (2.8)	4.1 (2.2)	(34.8) 56.9 (62.8) 4.1 (2.2) 36.1 (32.3) 61.1 (64.6) 2.7 (3.0)	61.1 (64.6)	2.7 (3.0)

^{*} There are 143 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Ontario region.

TABLE 43

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1985

PRAIRIE RECION

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Per cent Change	-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions	urvey
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984 % 1985	1985
Manufacturing	351 (4 107)	383 (4 908)	415 (6763)	9.3 (19.4)	8.2 (37.8)	-7.4 (-6.0) 0.4 (-2.0)	0.4 (-2.0)
Non- Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing 6 262 (19 322)	7 185 (20 089)	8 110 (21 044)	14.7 (3.9)	14.7 (3.9) 12.8 (4.7)	1.6 (-1.9) 6.2 (1.4)	6.2 (1.4)
TOTAL	6 613 (23 429)	7 568 (24 997)	8 525 (27 807)	14.4 (6.6) 12.6 (11.2)	12.6 (11.2)	1.1 (-2.7)	5.9 (0.5)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1985 from the October 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 44

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECIED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1985

(Current \$ Millions)

MANITIOBA

70 (44
383 1984 (4 107) 70 (4 (19 322) 444 (20 (23 429) 514 (24

SASKATCHEWAN

Year-to-Year Between Survey Per cent Change Revisions	1984 1985 1984/1983 1985/1984 % 1985	0 (4 908) 63 (6 763) 69,3 (19,4) 26,9 (37,8) -3,7 (-6,0) -15,1 (-2,0)	2 (20 089) 1 153 (21 044) 16.5 (3.9) 4.5 (4.7) -3.4 (-1.9) -8.7 (1.4)	2 (24 997) 1 216 (27 807) 18.1 (6.6) 5.5 (11.2) -3.5 (-2.7) -9.1 (0.5)
	1984		1 102 (20 089) 1 15	1 152 (24 997) 1 21
	1983	29 (4 107)	946 (19 322)	975 (23 429)
		Manufacturing	Nor- Manufacturing	TOTAL

Note: Actual 1983, and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1985 from the October 1984 Survey by finns which reported in both the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 45

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1983-1985

AL BERTA

(Current \$ Millions)

				Year-to-Year Per cent Change	-Year Change	Between Survey Revisions	urvey
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984 % 1985	1985
Manufacturing	268 (4 107)	248 (4 908)	238 (6 763)	-7.4 (19.4) -4.1 (37.8)	-4.1 (37.8)	-1.1 (-6.0) -2.1 (-2.0)	-2.1 (-2.0)
Non- Manufacturing	4 770 (19 322)	5 358 (20 089)	6 163 (21 044)	12.3 (3.9) 15.0 (4.7)	15.0 (4.7)	0.8 (-1.9)	7.7 (1.4)
TOTAL	5 038 (23 429)	5 606 (24 997)	6 401 (27 807)	11.2 (6.6) 14.1 (11.2)	14.1 (11.2)	0.7 (-2.7) 7.3 (0.5)	7.3 (0.5)

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1985 from the October 1984 Survey by finms which reported in both the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 46

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

PRAIRIE REGION

		Year-to Per cent				ween Survey evisions	7
	1984	/1983	1985	/1984	1984	(%) 19	985
Foreign Majority-Owne	ed						
Manufacturing	5.9	(17.1)	19.4	(34.4)	-4.9 (1	.2) 6.3	(-1.2)
Non-Manufacturing	19.6	(5.1)	26.9	(17.0)	5.1 (0	.4) 27.0	(13.2)
TOTAL	18.7	(8.9)	26.4	(22.9)	4.4 (-0	.1) 25.6	(7.4)
Domestic Majority-Own	ned						
Manufacturing	12.6	(22.5)	-1.8	(41.9)	-9.6 (-11	.1) -5.4	(-2.9)
Non-Manufacturing	11.7	(3.5)	3.5	(0.3)	-0.5 (-2	.7) -6.4	(-2.8)
TOTAL	11.7	(5.6)	3.2	(5.7)	-1.0 (-3	.9) -6.3	(-2.8)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 47

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

PRAIRIE REGION

		Year-t Per cent	o-Year Change			Between Revis	-	
	1984	/1983	1985/19	84	19	84 (%	%) 19	85
Total Government Majority-Owned	11.5	(-0.1)	7.5 (-	1.8)	-3.7	(-4.7)	-8.3	(-1.1)
Total Private Majority-Owned	15.5	(10.5)	14.4 (1	8.0)	3.0	(-1.6)	11.7	(1.3)
Manufacturing	10.0	(20.7)	7.6 (3	9.9)	-7.9	(-5.9)	-0.4	(-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	15.9	(6.9)	14.9 (9.2)	3.9	(0.2)	12.6	(3.2)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 48

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ALBERTA

		Year-t Per cent	o-Year Change			Between Revis	Survey	
	1984	/1983	1985	/1984	1	.984 (%) 19	85
Foreign Majority-Own	ed							
Manufacturing	-2.2	(17.1)	16.0	(34.4)	-3.2	(-1.2)	6.9	(-1.2)
Non-Manufacturing	18.3	(5.1)	27.7	(17.0)	5.1	(0.4)	27.6	(13.2)
TOTAL	17.0	(8.9)	27.1	(22.9)	4.6	(-0.1)	26.4	(7.4)
Domestic Majority-Ow	ned							
Manufacturing	-14.2	(22.5)	-33.7	(41.9)	2.1	(-11.1)	-19.6	(-2.9)
Non-Manufacturing	7.1	(3.5)	2.9	(0.3)	-3.0	(-2.7)	-8.9	(-2.8)
TOTAL	6.2	(5.6)	1.6	(5.7)	-2.9	(-3.9)	-9.2	(-2.8)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 49

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ALBERTA

	Year-t Per cent	co-Year Change		en Survey Isions
	1984/1983	1985/1984	1984	(%) 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	9.4 (-0.1)	20.3 (-1.8)	-5.6 (-4.7)) -5.7 (-1.1)
Total Private Majority-Owned	11.6 (10.5)	13.0 (18.0)	1.9 (-1.6)) 10.3 (1.3)
Manufacturing	-7.4 (20.7)	-4.1 (39.9)	-1.1 (-5.9)	-2.1 (-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	12.9 (6.9)	13.9 (9.2)	2.1 (0.2)	10.9 (3.2)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 50

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRAIRIE REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1984/1983			1985/1984	
	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	72.0 (70.4)	18.6 (20.4)	9.3 (9.1)	68.1 (70.9)	25.0 (22.4)	(9.9) 8.9
Export Sales	36.6 (51.6)	46.6 (29.4)	16.6 (18.7)	36.6 (53.2)	53.3 (35.0)	10.0 (11.6)
Profits	68.1 (66.3)	18.1 (17.6)	13.6 (15.9)	65.2 (68.6)	15.2 (19.5)	19.5 (11.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	22.2 (24.3)	57.7 (47.9)	20.0 (27.6)	34.7 (26.3)	58.6 (56.6)	6.5 (17.0)
Corporate Financial Conditions	40.0 (49.7)	51.1 (40.6)	8.8 (9.5)	47.8 (48.7)	41.3 (42.9)	10.8 (8.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	26.6 (47.8)	(9.94) 8.89	4.4 (5.5)	36.9 (41.9)	58.6 (50.0)	4.3 (8.0)
Foreign Investment Climate	29.1 (34.8)	70.8 (62.8)	0.0 (2.2)	29.2 (32.3)	70.8 (64.6)	0.0 (3.0)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 55 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the Prairie region.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ALBERTA*

Canadian Sales	70.0	(70.4)	20.0	20.0 (20.4)	10.0	(9.1)	74.1	(70.9)	19.3	(22.4)) 4.9	(9.9)
Export Sales	30.0	(51.7)	50.0	(29.4)	20.0	(18.7)	0.04	(53.2)	50.0	(35.0)	10.0 (11.6)
Profits	63.3	(66.3)	20.0	(17.6)	16.6	(15.9)	68.7	(9.89)	15.6	(19.5)	15.6 (11.7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	22.5	(24.3)	54.8	(47.9)	22.5	(27.6)	37.5	(26.3)	53.1	(9.95)	9.3 (17.0)
Corporate Financial Conditions	38.7	(49.7)	54.8	54.8 (40.6)	4.9	(6.6)	43.7	(48.7)	46.8	(42.9)	9.3 (8.2)	8.2)
Canadian Business Conditions	25.8	(47.8)	70.9	(46.6)	3.2	(5.5)	46.8	(41.9)	53.1	(20.0)	0.0	8.0)
Foreign Investment Climate	35.0	(34.8)	65.0	(62.8)	0.0	(2.2)	35.0	(32.3)	65.0	(9.49)	0.0	3.0)

provided in brackets Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are

There are 36 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in Alberta

TABLE 51

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECIED LARCE COMPANIES - 1983-1985

B.C. & NORTHERN REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

Survey	1985	-27.9 (-2.0)	-17.7 (1.4)	-20.8 (0.5)
Between Survey Revisions	1984 % 1985	-12.6 (-6.0) -27.9 (-2.0)	-2.3 (-1.9) -17.7 (1.4)	-4.5 (-2.7) -20.8 (0.5)
o-Year Change	1985/1984	80.2 (19.4) 35.4 (37.8)	-20.9 (3.9) -14.1 (4.7)	-11.2 (6.6) -4.4 (11.2)
Year-to-Year Per cent Change	1984/1983	80.2 (19.4)	-20.9 (3.9)	-11.2 (6.6)
	1985	781 (6 763)	2 044 (21 044)	2 825 (27 807)
	1984	577 (4 908)	2 377 (20 089)	2 954 (24 997)
	1983	320 (4 107)	Nor- Manufacturing 3 005 (19 322)	3 325 (23 429)
		Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	TOTAL

Note: Actual 1983 and revised intentions 1984.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1983-1985 from the October 1984 Survey by firms which reported in both the April 1984 and October 1984 Surveys.

TABLE 52

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

B.C. & NORTHERN REGION

		Year-t	o-Year Change	2		en Survey isions
	1984	/1983	1985	/1984	1984	(%) 1985
Foreign Majority-Own	ed					
Manufacturing	19.3	(17.1)	51.7	(34.4)	-17.4 (-1.2)) -27.5 (-1.2)
Non-Manufacturing	-19.1	(5.1)	-1.8	(17.0)	-6.3 (0.4) -15.9 (13.2)
TOTAL	-15.5	(8.9)	5.4	(22.9)	-8.0 (-0.1)) -18.4 (7.4)
Domestic Majority-Ow	med					
Manufacturing	115.3	(22.5)	30.1	(41.9)	-11.0 (-11.1)) -28.0 (-2.9)
Non-Manufacturing	-22.0	(3.5)	-21.6	(0.3)	0.3 (-2.7)) -19.0 (-2.8)
TOTAL	-8.7	(5.6)	-9.8	(5.7)	-2.5 (-3.9)) -22.3 (-2.8)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 53

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

B.C. & NORTHERN REGION

	Year-t Per cent	o-Year Change		Between Revis	Survey ions	
	1984/1983	1985/1984	19	84 (%) 19	85
Total Government Majority-Owned	-31.0 (-0.1)	-31.6 (-1.8)	3.1	(-4.7)	-10.4	(-1.1)
Total Private Majority-Owned	1.1 (10.5)	7.1 (18.0)	-7.4	(-1.6)	-23.2	(1.3)
Manufacturing	80.2 (20.7)	35.4 (39.9)	-12.6	(-5.9)	-27.9	(-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	-13.5 (6.9)	-3.8 (9.2)	-5.3	(0.2)	-20.4	(3.2)

Note: Actual 1983, preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985.

TABLE 54

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE B.C. & NORTHERN REGION*

(Per cent Distribution of Total Responses)

			1984	1984/1983			1985/1984	4		١
	BE	UP/ BETTER	CH	NO	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO		DOWN/ WORSE	1
Canadian Sales	50.0	(70.4)	38.4	(20.4)	38.4 (20.4) 11.5 (9.1)	76.9 (70.9)	19.2 (22.4)	(4.	3.8 (6.6)	(9
Export Sales	48.1	(51.7)	33.3	(29.4)	(51.7) 33.3 (29.4) 18.5 (18.7)	66.6 (53.2) 29.6 (35.0)	29.6 (35	(0.9	3.7 (11.6)	(9
Profits	9.94	(66.3)	26.6	(17.6)	(66.3) 26.6 (17.6) 26.6 (15.9)	63.3 (68.6) 26.6 (19.5) 10.0 (11.7)	26.6 (19	(5)	10.0 (11.	7)
Corporate Employment in Canada	20.0	(24.3)	36.6	(47.9)	(24.3) 36.6 (47.9) 43.3 (27.6)	23.3 (26.3) 56.6 (56.6) 20.0 (17.0)	95) 9.95	(9.9)	20.0 (17.	(0)
Corporate Financial Conditions	34.4	(49.7)	48.2	(9.04)	(49.7) 48.2 (40.6) 17.2 (9.5)	51.7 (48.7) 44.8 (42.9)	44.8 (42	(6.3	3.4 (8.2)	2)
Canadian Business Conditions	33.3	(47.8)	51.8	(46.6)	(47.8) 51.8 (46.6) 14.8 (5.5)	46.1 (41.9) 50.0 (50.0)	50.0 (50	(0.0)	3.8 (8.0)	(0
Foreign Investment Climate	30.0	(34.8)	70.0	(62.8)	(34.8) 70.0 (62.8) 0.0 (2.2)	27.2 (32.3) 72.7 (64.6)	72.7 (64	(9.4	0.0 (3.0)	(0

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 32 firms in the Survey panel with headquarters in the B.C. & Northern region.







Survey of Business Capital Investment -

Nature and Coverage of the Data

1) All of the tables containing regional data incorporate "matched" company data to avoid variation in the number of firms reporting in each year and in different surveys. Matching allows for consistent comparisons, since only the data for those companies which have reported in the last two surveys for specified years, e.g. 1983, 1984 and 1985 are used. This is referred to as a 2 survey-3 year matched panel.

The above system of matching is applied separately for each of the investment categories specified in the regional tables. Hence, the regional totals obtained from a matched sample will not necessarily add to the matched Canada total.

2) The problem of companies in the Survey not reporting their regional distribution of expenditures is minimal. The following table provides a reconciliation between the total dollar amounts reported on Table 1 and the total amounts distributed by region.

	1984 (Current \$ H	1985 Billions)
Totals as Per Table 1	25.00	27.81
Amounts Reported by Region		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies B.C. & Northern Region Unallocated Region*	2.16 4.38 6.37 7.57 2.95 1.04	1.94 4.77 8.12 8.53 2.83 1.01
Total	24.47	27.20
Difference between totals Portion of difference explained by "matching" Portion of difference explained by non-response	0.53 0.28 0.25	0.61 0.29 0.32

Note: Preliminary actual 1984, and intentions 1985.

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not been determined in which province or region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment which were not allocated to a specific region, i.e. rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

- The fact that companies reported on a corporate rather than an establishment basis would definitely affect the sectoral breakdown of both the regional and Canada distribution, i.e. whether outlays were categorized under manufacturing, resource industries, etc. Therefore, the DRIE sectoral coverage cannot be satisfactorily reconciled with Statistics Canada's Private and Public Investment in Canada Survey (PPI) as investment data collected on a corporate basis are allocated to the various industrial sectors according to the company's main line of business. Nevertheless, it is believed that the companies surveyed account for a significant proportion of total business investment spending in Canada as reported by Statistics Canada.
- The following table provides a breakdown of the number of companies reporting matched investment statistics to the DRIE Survey, by manufacturing or non-manufacturing sector, and by region of investment. Since the companies in the Survey panel are the larger ones, they tend to have investments in more than one region and as such the figures for Canada are not the sum of the regions.

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia and Northern	CANADA
Mfg.	35	84	110	60	54	153
Non-Mfg.	42	44	61	75	58	123
TOTAL	77	128	171	135	112	276





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REPORT OF THE DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS SURVEY CONDUCTED IN APRIL 1985



Gouvernement du Canada

Expansion industrielle régionale

REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN APRIL 1985

June 1985 Surveys and Analysis Statistical and Data Base Services Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Ottawa



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the many business executives who entrusted their forward plans to us and who took the time to discuss relevant matters with us, thereby making the DRIE Capital Investment Intentions Survey possible.

Our appreciation is also extended to those officials of the Bank of Canada; the Federal Departments of Energy, Mines and Resources and Finance; the Industry Department of the Province of Manitoba; and the Industry and Policy Planning branches and the Regional Offices of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion -- all of whom assisted us with the Survey.

Mr. A. Skahen, Analyst, Surveys and Analysis Group, will be pleased to answer any questions which may arise from this report.

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PREFACE

This report is based on the <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) covering some 278 large corporations, which was carried out in April and May 1985. The survey does not include smaller firms, nor investments in housing, agriculture or fishing. Direct government outlays are also excluded.

The data provided in this report should be regarded only as the investment intentions of a panel of large firms at a given point in time. Thus, the data do not provide the investment picture for the economy as a whole as the spending plans for these large firms do not necessarily reflect the spending patterns of small businesses. Nevertheless, the data presented here are an indication of those changes in planned outlays which have occurred since the previous survey, and of the factors which have caused those changes. The survey results also provide a breakout of investment intentions at a fairly disaggregated level.

This current survey was taken before the Federal Budget of May 23 and thus does not reflect its impact. In addition, many oil and gas companies noted that their plans did not take into consideration the positive aspects of the "Western Accord".

Since the participating companies are not selected randomly, the overall results of the survey may not be representative of the total economy. It should be noted that all individual company information is kept confidential; neither the names of the corporations nor their individual responses are released.

The purpose of the survey is to provide intelligence on the decision-making process for corporate capital investment and to generate timely material, to be used in conjunction with other data, for departmental policy and planning decisions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) conducted in April and May 1985 covers 278 large corporations and provides a reading on business capital spending for 1985. Highlights from the report are given below.

- i) The April 1985 survey indicates that capital spending in 1985 by responding companies may increase by about 18.9 per cent. These same firms indicated in October 1984 that an increase of 12.3 per cent was expected for 1985.
- ii) When comparing April returns with those of the survey conducted in October 1984, the levels of investment for 1984 and 1985 represent revisions of -6.3 per cent and -0.8 per cent, respectively.
- iii) Increased optimism was expressed by the non-manufacturing sector while spending in the manufacturing sector continues to show strength.
- iv) The large firms, on average, in this current survey used a cost adjustment factor of 5.0 per cent in their capital budgets for 1985, down from the 5.8 per cent used in the October 1984 survey.
- v) On a regional basis, Ontario, the Prairie region and Quebec record expected increases for 1985. The British Columbia region shows a year-to-year decrease while the Atlantic region registers essentially no change between 1984 and 1985.

- vi) The spending of domestic majority-owned firms on new plant and equipment in 1985 is anticipated to advance by about 11.7 per cent compared with an increase of 34.3 per cent for the spending of foreign-owned firms.
- vii) Compared to the survey conducted in October 1984, this recent survey shows a 2.5 per cent increase in the level of investment plans for the 1986-1989 period. Companies currently indicate a total of about \$91 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium-term.
- viii) Private firms show a 24.6 per cent increase in capital spending plans for 1985 compared to a 6.9 per cent advance expected by public companies (i.e. Crown corporations).
 - ix) A total of about \$2.6 billion in capital investments considered but not included by the large companies in their spending plans, nevertheless, was thought to hold potential for the medium-term. Eighteen manufacturing companies reported \$1.2 billion (or about 45 per cent) of this amount while the remaining \$1.4 billion was reported by 14 non-manufacturing firms. Twenty-eight per cent of the potential medium-term investments under consideration were reported by forest products companies, 25 per cent by mining companies, 14 per cent by oil and gas companies, and 10 per cent by primary metals companies.
 - x) About 61 per cent of the survey panel reported that they expect their profit levels in 1985 to be higher than in 1984 while about 22 per cent expect a lower profit performance.

- xi) Factors mentioned most often as affecting outlays were expected domestic and export sales, anticipated cash flow, rates of return, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada.
- xii) During 1985, manufacturing companies in the survey panel expect to operate at 81 per cent capacity, up from 79 per cent in 1984.
- xiii) Corporate sales are expected to advance in current dollar terms, by 6.7 per cent in 1985.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE APRIL 1985 SURVEY



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE APRIL 1985 SURVEY

The Aggregate Picture

The April 1985 survey* provides an indication of planned investment for 1985 based on conditions at the time of the survey. The results indicate that the 1985 investment spending of some of Canada's larger firms has improved somewhat since the fall of 1984.

Last October the firms who responded to our survey expected that their capital spending in 1985 would increase by about 12.3 per cent, in current dollars, over 1984 levels. (Unless otherwise stated dollar amounts and per cent changes are in or based on current dollars.) These same firms now indicate an increase in 1985 of 18.6 per cent.

It should be reiterated that the survey does not cover investments in housing, agriculture, fishing or direct government outlays. As well, the spending patterns of the larger corporations may differ from those of smaller companies and industry sectors not covered by the survey and, as such, the results cannot be applied directly to the total business sector. That is to say, this reported increase for 1985 refers only to those large companies included in the survey panel and, thus, does not reflect the spending pattern of all businesses.

This current survey was taken before the Federal Budget of May 23, 1985, and thus does not reflect its impact. In addition, many oil and gas companies noted that their plans did not take into consideration the positive aspects of the "Western Accord".

It should also be noted that, while the survey was conducted mainly during the month of April 1985, the results presented here include some returns received as late as May 22, 1985.

^{*} See appendix for details on the nature and coverage of the survey.

The National Accounts recently reported that real business spending on new plant and equipment (excluding housing) advanced by 0.6 per cent in 1984. This follows decreases of 13.0 and 9.1 per cent in 1983 and 1982 respectively, and increases of 7.7 per cent and 7.3 per cent for 1981 and 1980. For 1985, real business spending on plant and equipment may advance by 1-3 per cent.

The companies surveyed indicated that their level of spending on new plant and equipment in 1985 would be about \$27.9 billion in current dollars, an increase of about \$4.4 billion over 1984. Decreases by oil and gas pipelines and food and beverage companies were more than offset by the year-to-year increases reported by transportation equipment companies, oil and gas companies, forest products, chemicals, and trade, finance and other commercial companies (Tables 1 and 2).

Outlook for Manufacturing

Capital spending by reporting manufacturing corporations on new plant and equipment for 1985 is expected to be about \$6.6 billion in current dollars, a 40 per cent advance from the 1984 level of spending. This increase reflects, to a large extent, the spending intentions of the transportation equipment, forest products, other manufacturing and chemicals companies.

Primary metals companies also record an increase for 1985. Food and beverage companies, however, indicate weak investment intentions (Tables 1 and 2). During 1985, the manufacturing companies in the survey panel expect to operate at 81 per cent capacity, up from 79 per cent in 1984. Corporate sales of the manufacturing companies are expected to increase by 10 per cent in 1985.

Outlook for Non-Manufacturing

The spending plans of respondents in the non-manufacturing sector for 1985 are expected to be \$21.3 billion in current dollars, an increase of

13.4 per cent from the 1984 spending level. Areas of strength include trade, finance and other commercial, oil and gas companies, mining and electric utilities. Transportation and storage and communications also show advances. Spending plans for 1985 of oil and gas pipelines show an anticipated decrease (Tables 1 and 2). Corporate sales of the non-manufacturing companies are anticipated to increase by about 5.0 per cent in 1985.

Cost of Capital Goods

The average cost adjustment factor or inflation rate used by the survey firms in their capital budgets for 1985 was 5.0 per cent over the cost level for 1984; this represents a decrease from the 5.8 per cent used for 1985 in the October 1984 Survey (Table 7).

On an industry basis, it may be noted that chemicals, transportation equipment and other manufacturing companies are expecting larger cost increases in the 1986-1989 period than the manufacturing sector as a whole. Within the non-manufacturing sector, mining and trade, finance and other commercial companies expect the larger cost increases.

Public Compared to Private Capital Spending

Capital spending in the public (government) segment of the panel (i.e. Crown corporations) is expected to increase by 6.9 per cent in 1985, while the private sector expects an increase of 24.6 per cent (Table 11). The public portion represents 29 per cent of total capital spending for 1985 (Table 10).

For 1984, the public and private sectors indicated downward revisions in the level of spending reported earlier: 9.4 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively. For 1985, the public sector indicated a 1.0 per cent (or \$78 million) downward revision between surveys while the private sector recorded a 0.8 per cent decrease (or \$142 million).

On a regional basis, the government or public portion of total capital investments in 1985 ranges from 21 per cent in the British Columbia region to 44 per cent in Quebec (Table 10). Within the public sector, Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie region expect to record increases in 1985; in the British Columbia and Atlantic regions spending is expected to decline by some 28 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively (Table 11). For 1984, the reported levels of investment were reduced from earlier estimates in all regions but Ontario. For 1985, the expected levels of spending in Quebec and the British Columbia region have been lowered from that reported in the October 1984 survey.

For private sector investment in 1985, Ontario and the Prairie region expect to experience large year-to-year increases while Quebec, the Atlantic and British Columbia regions also anticipate advances over 1984 levels. For 1984, the reported levels of spending for the Prairies, the British Columbia region, Quebec and Ontario were reduced from those reported earlier. For 1985, Quebec, the British Columbia region and Ontario reported levels of spending below those recorded in October 1984 (Table 11).

Foreign versus Domestic Companies

Foreign majority-owned firms plan an increase of 34.3 per cent in their capital spending for 1985 compared with an advance of 11.7 per cent for domestic majority-owned firms (Table 9). Domestic majority-owned firms represent about 64 per cent of total capital spending reported for 1985 by the survey panel, with foreign majority-owned firms accounting for the remainder (Table 8). The proportion of investment associated with domestic majority-owned firms ranges from a high of 81 per cent in Quebec to 52 per cent in the Prairie region.

Spending intentions on plant and equipment, for 1985, by domestic majority-owned firms have been reduced by 1.5 per cent (\$269 million) since the October 1984 survey. Revisions to investment intentions, for 1985, by foreign majority-owned firms in the survey panel showed a increase of 0.4 per cent or \$49 million (Table 9).

Within the domestic sector, the Ontario, Quebec and Prairie regions show year-to-year advances for 1985 while the British Columbia and Atlantic regions expect declines. For foreign sector spending in 1985, Ontario and the Prairie region show large increases with the Atlantic and British Columbia regions and Quebec also registering advances.

On a regional basis, downward revisions from earlier estimates are prevalent for 1984 for domestic majority-owned firms investing in the Prairies, the British Columbia region and Quebec. For 1985, downward changes in spending intentions were noted for the British Columbia region, Quebec and Ontario. Foreign majority-owned firms reported reduced levels of spending in all regions for 1984. For 1985, spending reductions were noted for the Quebec and British Columbia region.

Tentative Medium-Term Investments

A total of \$2.6 billion in capital investments not included by the large corporations in their spending plans, nevertheless had potential over the medium-term. Regionally, firms with headquarters in Ontario represented about \$0.9 billion or 37 per cent of the total while British Columbia and Northern-based firms accounted for \$0.8 billion or 33 per cent of the total potential investments (Table 14).

Twenty-eight per cent of the \$2.6 billion under consideration was reported by forest products companies, 25 per cent by mining companies, 14 per cent by oil and gas companies, and 10 per cent by primary metals companies.

Factors Affecting Outlays

In the April 1985 survey expected sales in Canada was the factor mentioned most often as affecting current and future plans (Table 15). Expected cash flow continues to be a major concern, with government policies, rates of return, expected economic conditions in Canada and expected sales abroad in close contention. Cost of funds (interest rates) was less of a concern in this April 1985 survey while exchange rates were more of a concern.

Reasons for and Types of Changes in Investment

An upward revision in spending for 1985 was reported by about 45 per cent of firms, while 42 per cent reported downward revisions and 13 per cent indicated no change from the October 1984 survey.

Domestic and foreign market demand, internal (cash flow) financial considerations and excess capacity as well as better estimates were identified as the major factors causing firms to revise their 1985 spending plans downward. Firms which reported upward revisions indicated that better estimates, domestic and foreign market demand, rates of return, capacity requirements and carry-overs were some of the factors contributing to their budget decisions. For further details see Tables 18-27.

Purpose of Investment

Of the total corporations in the survey panel, 237, or about 85 per cent, reported the breakdown of their capital spending by purpose for 1984 and 1985. Categories generally fall into two basic groups: those which add directly to production facilities, and those which do not. The latter group includes research and development, pollution abatement and working environment; the former group includes expansion of facilities at existing sites, upgrading and replacement, and new facilities at new sites.

The largest portion of capital spending continues to be directed toward expansion of existing facilities. Upgrading and replacement will take an increased share in 1985 while expenditures directed toward new facilities at new sites show a proportionate decrease for 1985. The portion directed toward research and development, at 1.3 per cent in 1985, records a drop from the 1.5 per cent indicated for 1984. Funds allocated to pollution abatement, at 1.7 per cent in 1985, show an increase from 1984. For further details, see Tables 28, 29 and 30.

Medium-Term Investment

A comparison of the results of the current survey with that of October 1984 shows that investment plans for the 1986-1989 period in Canada as a whole have experienced a 2.5 per cent increase (\$2.2 billion). This adjustment is attributable in large part to the non-manufacturing sector which accounted for a \$1.4 billion increase while the manufacturing sector reports an advance of \$0.8 billion. All companies currently indicate a total of about \$91 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium-term (1986-1989). Decreased spending intentions for the medium-term reported by communications, food and beverages and oil and gas companies were more than offset by increased levels of spending reported by electric utilities, oil and gas pipelines, and forest products companies.

On a regional basis, the British Columbia and Atlantic regions and Ontario show downward between-survey revisions for the 1986-1989 period, while the Prairie region and Quebec indicate increased spending intentions. See Tables 12, 13, 16 and 17 for further details.

Regional Distribution of Business Investment

Spending patterns reported in the survey reflect developments in the various regions in broad terms only and, therefore, should be interpreted with some caution.

For 1985, compared to 1984, a larger proportion of capital expenditures on new production facilities was designated to Ontario and the Prairie region. From 1986 on the proportional share of investment directed to the Atlantic and Prairie regions is increasing while that to Ontario and Quebec is declining.

The regional per cent distribution of total business capital investment over the medium-term, reported by the firms surveyed in April 1985, is presented in the following table:

Regions	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Atlantic	6.9	6.3	6.0	7.1	8.3	8.5
Quebec	17.5	16.7	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.4
Ontario	27.1	28.5	27.2	25.9	24.0	23.1
Prairies	29.6	33.0	36.4	37.9	37.5	38.2
B.C. & Northern	12.9	9.9	8.9	9.0	10.4	10.2
Unallocated*	6.0	5.6	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.6

Regional Perspectives

Atlantic Region (Tables 31-34)

Total spending on plant and equipment in 1985 in the Atlantic region by companies in the survey panel is expected to be about \$2.0 billion. (As noted earlier, dollar levels and per cent changes are based on current dollars.) This represents a slight increase of 0.1 per cent from the level reported for 1984 (Table 31). Compared with the October 1984 survey returns, these levels of investment represent revisions of -1.2 per cent for 1984 and -5.0 per cent for 1985.

Investment spending in 1985 by the manufacturing sector is expected to decline by close to 16 per cent to a level of \$189 million. Within this sector the chemicals and food and beverages companies register percentage increases for 1985 while primary metals, transportation equipment, other manufacturing and forest products report declines.

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not yet been determined in which region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment, i.e. rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

For the non-manufacturing sector in the Atlantic region, capital spending for 1985 is expected to reach \$1 851 million, up 2.1 per cent from 1984. Mining, communication and trade, finance and other commercial companies are expected to increase their spending in 1985. Declines for 1985 are reported by oil and gas companies and utilities.

Crown corporations, which account for 41 per cent of total capital spending in the Atlantic region for 1985 (Table 10), have revised their 1985 spending plans upward by 4.0 per cent, while the private sector recorded a 5.6 per cent increase in investment plans for 1985 since the last survey. For 1984, Crown corporations recorded a downward revision of 3.1 per cent in their levels of spending from October 1984 levels, while private firms reported a 0.4 per cent upward revision. Year-over-year investment changes for 1985 for the Crown corporations and private firms amounted to -9.4 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively (Table 33).

Foreign majority-owned firms expect to increase spending on new plant and equipment in the Atlantic provinces by 13.8 per cent in 1985; while domestic majority-owned firms expect spending to drop by 4.9 per cent from 1984 levels. Domestic majority-owned firms show an upward revision of 3.4 per cent from the previous survey in the level of spending in 1985, due to revised spending by the non-manufacturing firms. Similarly, foreign majority-owned firms show an increase (8.6 per cent) in intended outlays for 1985, again due to the actions of the non-manufacturing component (Table 32).

Quebec (Tables 35-38)

The April 1985 survey shows that the large corporations investing in new plant and equipment in Quebec now expect to spend \$4.4 billion in 1985, an increase of 13 per cent from the 1984 level (\$3.9 billion). The levels of spending for 1984 and 1985 represent revisions of -11.6 per cent and -8.7 per cent respectively, from October 1984 (Table 35).

Capital spending by the manufacturing sector in Quebec is expected to reach about \$1.3 billion in 1985, 7.8 per cent higher than the 1984 level.

All broad industry groupings, with the exception of primary metals, recorded advances for 1985 with the transportation equipment, chemicals and forest products sectors showing the strongest year-over-year increases.

The 15.4 per cent increase in spending plans for 1985 in the Quebec non-manufacturing sector is slightly higher than the national average of 13.4 per cent. The larger year-to-year percentage increases for 1985 are in oil and gas companies, utilities and transportation and storage. Mining, communications and trade, finance and other commercial also indicate increases while oil and gas pipelines record a reduction in spending plans. It should be noted that the non-manufacturing sector in Quebec is heavily influenced by the investment of Crown corporations.

Crown (public) corporations, which account for 44 per cent of total capital spending in Quebec reported for 1985 (Table 10), are expecting to increase spending in 1985 by 17.3 per cent; private sector spending is expected to advance by 9.8 per cent. The level of spending for 1985 reported by public companies has decreased (6.3 per cent) since the October 1984 survey, while the current level reported by private companies is 10.6 per cent lower than the October 1984 projection.

Companies with headquarters in Quebec are generally more optimistic for 1986 than they are for 1985. This is true with respect to Canadian sales and profits. Not much improvement of Canadian business conditions is expected in 1986 (Table 38).

In April 1985, companies with headquarters in Quebec considered about \$0.2 billion in investments, which were not included in their reported spending plans but which, nevertheless, were thought to hold potential for introduction over the medium-term (Table 14). Expected sales, rates of return, cash flow, expected economic conditions and federal government policies were the factors most frequently mentioned as affecting the spending plans of these companies (Table 15).

Ontario (Tables 39-42)

Corporations with plant and equipment investments in Ontario reported in the April 1985 survey that they now expect 1985's level of spending to reach \$8.3 billion, an increase of 28.8 per cent or \$1.9 billion from the 1984 level (Table 39).

Investment spending in 1985 by the manufacturing sector in Ontario is expected to reach about \$3.3 billion, an increase of 67.4 per cent from the 1984 level. The primary metals, transportation equipment and forest products sectors are recording the larger year-to-year advances. Chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing also record increased expected spending. Food and beverage companies recorded a decrease in the level of investment for 1985 over 1984 levels.

The 12.1 per cent increase in spending for 1985 by the non-manufacturing sector in Ontario is slightly lower than the national average of 13.4 per cent for this sector. Mining companies anticipate decreased spending in 1985; in contrast, trade, finance and other commercial, utilities, oil and gas companies and transportation and storage companies expect to increase spending.

Private sector spending for 1985 is expected to advance by about 36 per cent compared to a 14 per cent year-to-year increase in the public segment (Table 41). Private sector spending on plant and equipment accounts for 71 per cent of total investment in Ontario for 1985 (Table 10). Revisions in investment intentions for 1985 from the October 1984 survey by the public segment of the survey panel are reflected in an increase of 1.2 per cent (about \$30 million), and in a decrease of \$35 million (0.6 per cent) for the private portion of the panel.

Foreign majority-owned firms show a 52.6 per cent increase in spending in Ontario for 1985, while domestic majority-owned firms indicate a 20 per cent advance (Table 40). Also for 1985, the foreign sector records

about a 4.3 per cent, or \$110 million upward revision from the October 1984 survey, while in the domestic majority-owned segment the spending plans show a 2.0 per cent decrease (\$115 million).

Companies with headquarters in Ontario are more optimistic about corporate employment, profits and sales for 1986 than they were for 1985 (Table 42). They indicate some deterioration in the climate for investment outside Canada.

Capital investments of \$0.9 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Ontario-based corporations but were thought to hold potential for introduction over the next few years (Table 14). About 83 per cent of this considered investment was reported by non-manufacturing firms, in particular mining and trade, finance and other commercial companies. The considered investments by manufacturing firms are centered in other manufacturing.

In April 1985 expected sales in Canada, cash flow and government policies were the factors most often cited by companies with headquarters in Ontario as having a negative impact on spending plans (Table 15). Economic conditions in Canada, rates of return, exchange rates and export sales were also concerns.

Prairie Region (Tables 43-50)

Total capital spending in the Prairies in 1985 is expected to be about \$8.9 billion (an increase of some 3.0 per cent or \$258 million from that expected in the October survey), reflecting an increase of 27 per cent from the 1984 level (Table 43). For 1985, spending in Alberta is expected to advance by 23.9 per cent, in Saskatchewan by 25.6 per cent and by 42.9 per cent in Manitoba. About three-quarters of investment for the Prairies has been allocated to Alberta and, as such, it dominates the Prairie picture.

Manufacturing spending in the Prairies is expected to advance by about 19 per cent in 1985 due mainly to increased spending by miscellaneous

manufacturing, forest products and chemicals companies (Table 43). Spending by manufacturing firms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is expected to advance by 24 and 21 per cent respectively in 1985, while a 12 per cent increase is anticipated in Alberta.

Total non-manufacturing spending in the Prairies, at \$8.5 billion for 1985, represents an advance of 27.4 per cent over the 1984 level. This is significantly more than the 13.4 per cent increase expected for non-manufacturing in Canada as a whole (Table 43). Non-manufacturing spending in Saskatchewan is expected to advance by 25.8 per cent in 1985 while in Manitoba a 45.4 per cent increase is anticipated. The increase in Saskatchewan is due mainly to the planned spending by oil and gas companies, utilities and transportation and storage companies. Decreased spending by transportation and storage companies in Manitoba is more than offset by the increased spending noted in mining, utilities and communications.

Private sector spending in 1985 is expected to advance by 26.7 per cent, compared to a 27.7 per cent advance for the public segment. Since October 1984 the public or government sector has increased its expected level of spending for 1985 by some 3.0 per cent, which is contrary to the Canadian average decline of 1.0 per cent. Private sector spending levels for 1985 show a 2.9 per cent increase from October's expectations (again, opposite to the Canada average experience of a 0.8 per cent decrease) (Table 47).

Domestic majority-owned firms expect an increase in 1985 spending in the Prairies of about 14 per cent over the 1984 level, while spending by foreign majority-owned firms will advance by 45 per cent (Table 46). Spending for 1985 by domestic firms has been revised upward by 4.0 per cent while that of foreign firms has increased 1.8 per cent.

Companies with headquarters in the Prairies are more optimistic for 1986 than for 1985 with respect to corporate employment, profits and sales, both export and domestic (Table 50).

Capital investments of about \$0.5 billion were not included in the capital spending plans of the Prairie-based companies, but were thought to hold potential for introduction over the medium-term (Table 14). About three-quarters of this considered investment was reported by the oil and gas companies; a significant portion of the remainder was associated with mining.

In April 1985, as has been the case in October 1984 and April 1984, the dominant factor affecting capital spending plans was federal government policies (Table 15). Other Canadian government policies, cash flow, rates of return and expected sales and economic conditions, both in Canada and abroad, are continuing concerns.

Alberta

Total capital spending in Alberta in 1985 is expected to reach approximately \$6.5 billion, a 23.9 per cent increase over the allocation of \$5.2 billion in 1984. For both years, the levels of investment were lower than anticipated in the October 1984 survey: 8.7 per cent for 1984 and 1.6 per cent for 1985 (Table 45).

At \$248 million, manufacturing spending shows an advance of some 12 per cent from 1984 levels. Forest products, miscellaneous manufacturing and chemicals companies record year-over-year increases for 1985, which more than offset declines expected by food and beverages, and primary metal companies.

Spending by the non-manufacturing segment in Alberta is expected to amount to about \$6.2 billion in 1985, 24.4 per cent above 1984 outlays. Oil and gas companies, as well as mining, utilities and trade, finance and other commercial companies, recorded increased spending for 1985. In contrast, oil and gas pipelines, transportation and storage and communication companies reported declines.

Splitting the overall investment into domestic and foreign-owned segments, the former group anticipates an investment increase of 4.4 per cent

in 1985 while the latter expects a 46.6 per cent advance (Table 48). The proportion of investment for 1985 is about equally split between these two segments: 52 per cent is accounted for by domestic majority-owned firms, the remaining 48 per cent by foreign firms (Table 8).

Private sector spending in Alberta is expected to advance by about 24.7 per cent in 1985, while government or Crown corporation spending is increasing by 18.6 per cent (Table 49).

Companies with headquarters in Alberta indicate more optimism for prospects in 1986 than in 1985, specifically, domestic and export sales, corporate employment and profits (Table 50).

A total of about \$378 million in capital investments which was thought to hold potential for the medium-term but was not included in their spending plans was reported by Alberta-based companies: most of this was reported by oil and gas companies; however, portions were associated with both chemicals and oil and gas pipelines.

Federal government policies, other Canadian government policies, cash flow, and expected sales and economic conditions were the factors mentioned most often as affecting both current and expected capital outlays on plant, machinery and equipment.

British Columbia and Northern Region (Tables 51-54)

Spending for 1985 in the British Columbia and Northern region (Yukon and Northwest Territories) is expected to reach about \$2.8 billion, some 4.1 per cent below the 1984 level (\$2.9 billion) and 7.6 per cent or \$228 million less than the October 1984 estimates (Table 51).

Investment in the manufacturing sector in this region is expected to reach \$636 million in 1985, 15.7 per cent above the figure reported for 1984. This reflects the increased spending plans of forest products and other manufacturing companies.

Expected 1985 spending of \$2.2 billion by non-manufacturing firms in the British Columbia and Northern region represents a drop of 8.8 per cent from 1984 levels in contrast to the national average increase of 13.4 per cent. Spending plans of oil and gas companies, electric utilities, and trade, finance and other commercial companies account for this decrease. Oil and gas pipelines, transportation and storage and mining companies expect to increase their level of spending in 1985.

Spending for 1985 by the private segment on new plant and equipment is expected to increase by 5.1 per cent (Table 53). Public sector spending for 1985 has reported a decrease of 28.1 per cent. Since October 1984 the private sector has decreased its expected level of spending for 1985 by 8.7 per cent while the public segment recorded a 3.1 per cent decline.

Foreign majority-owned firms investing in the British Columbia and Northern region are expected to increase spending by 1.3 per cent in 1985, while a 7.1 per cent drop is expected by domestic majority-owned firms. The year-to-year decrease for 1985 reported by the domestic segment is in contrast to the advance expected for Canada as a whole, while the advance in the foreign segment is much less than the advance for all of Canada (Table 52).

Companies with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region show more optimism for 1986 than they did for 1985, especially with respect to profits, exports and Canadian business conditions (Table 54).

The British Columbia and Northern-based firms reported \$0.8 billion of capital investments which were not included in their reported budgets but were being considered for implementation over the next few years (Table 14). More than 80 per cent of this amount was concentrated in manufacturing (primary metals and forest products). The remainder was reported by oil and gas pipelines and transportation and storage companies.

Cash flow was the factor mentioned most often by the firms in this region as affecting spending plans (Table 15). Expected export sales, rates of return and exchange rates were also concerns.





TABLE 1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	198	34	1985		
	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in April 1985	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in April 1985	
Industry					
Food & Beverages	592.9	565.0	596.7	551.6	
Forest Products	1 098.1	1 073.1	1 499.9	1 555.6	
Primary Metals	939.3	966.3	1 374.6	1 117.4	
Chemicals	356.4	329.6	472.1	453.6	
Transportation Equip.	599.8	555.2	1 329.9	1 272.4	
Other Manufacturing	1 301.0	1 215.0	1 493.3	1 662.8	
Total Manufacturing	4 887.5	4 704.2	6 766.5	6 613.4	
Mining Companies	1 237.6	1 253.7	1 393.2	1 382.9	
Oil & Gas Companies	6 314.4	5 923.7	7 241.4	7 418.8	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 479.2	1 353.3	1 277.6	1 332.7	
Transp. & Storage	2 011.6	1 830.4	2 046.9	1 936.6	
Communications	2 510.2	2 433.7	2 793.5	2 551.9	
Electric Utilities Trade, Finance and	5 564.2	4 985.6	5 347.1	5 424.0	
Other Commercial	1 047.4	1 007.4	1 288.2	1 274.7	
Total Non-Manufacturing	20 164.6	18 787.8	21 387.9	21 321.6	
TOTAL	25 052.1	23 492.0	28 154.4	27 935.0	

^{*} Only the 278 firms which reported for the October 1984 and the April 1985 surveys for the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	Revisi Between Apr	il 1985 &	1985/1984 Year-to-Year			
	October 198		Per Cent			
	•	Change)	Reported in			
	1984	1985	<u>October 1984</u>	Apr11 1985		
Industry						
Food & Beverages	-4.8	-7.6	0.6	-2.4		
Forest Products	-2.3	3.7	36.5	44.9		
Primary Metals	2.8	-18.8	46.3	15.6		
Chemicals	-7.6	-4.0	32.4	37.6		
Transportation Equip.	-7.5	-4.4	121.7	129.1		
Other Manufacturing	-6.7	11.3	14.7	36.8		
		-				
Total Manufacturing	-3.8	-2.3	38.4	40.5		
Mining Companies	1.3	-0.8	12.5	10.3		
Oil & Gas Companies	-6.2	2.4	14.6	25.2		
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-8.6	4.3	-13.7	-1.6		
Transportation & Storage	-9.1	-5.4	1.7	5.8		
Communications	-3.1	-8.7	11.2	4.8		
Electric Utilities	-10.4	1.4	-4.0	8.7		
Trade, Finance and						
Other Commercial	-3.9	-1.1	22.9	26.5		
Total Non-Manufacturing	<u>-6.9</u>	-0.4	6.0	13.4		
TOTAL	-6.3	-0.8	12.3	18.9		

 $[\]star$ Only the 278 firms which reported for the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys for the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Constant 1984 \$ Millions)

	198	34	1985		
	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in April 1985	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in April 1985	
Industry					
Food & Beverages	592.9	565.0	566.8	525.0	
Forest Products	1 098.1	1 073.1	1 415.2	1 477.1	
Primary Metals	939.3	966.3	1 302.7	1 072.1	
Chemicals	356.4	329.6	444.4	426.9	
Transportation Equip.	599.8	555.2	1 258.9	1 209.1	
Other Manufacturing	1 301.0	1 215.0	1 399.7	1 576.2	
Total Manufacturing	4 887.5	4 704.2	6 387.7	6 286.4	
Mining Companies	1 237.6	1 253.7	1 315.1	1 309.2	
Oil & Gas Companies	6 314.4	5 923.7	6 838.3	7 047.8	
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 479.2	1 353.3	1 201.7	1 271.3	
Transp. & Storage	2 011.6	1 830.4	1 944.8	1 832.5	
Communications	2 510.2	2 433.7	2 678.6	2 456.2	
Electric Utilities Trade, Finance and	5 564.2	4 985.6	5 016.4	5 159.8	
Other Commercial	1 047.4	1 007.4	1 230.0	1 215.3	
Total Non-Manufacturing	20 164.6	18 787 .8	20 224.9	20 292.1	
TOTAL	25 052.1	23 492.0	26 612.6	26 578.5	

^{*} Only the 278 firms which reported for the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys for the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1984 AND PLANS FOR 1985 -- CANADA

(Constant 1984 \$ Millions)

	Revis	ions	1985/1984			
	Between A	April 1985 &	Year-to	-Year		
		984 Surveys		Per Cent Change		
	The state of the s	nt Change)	Reported in			
	1984	1985	October 1984	April 1985		
Industry						
industry						
Food & Beverages	-4.8	-7.4	-4.5	-7.1		
Forest Products	-2.3	4.3	28.8	37.6		
Primary Metals	2.8	-17.8	38.6	10.9		
Chemicals	-7.6	-4.0	24.6	29.5		
Transportation Equip.	-7.5	-4.0	109.8	117.7		
Other Manufacturing	-6.7	12.6	7.5	29.7		
		-				
Total Manufacturing	-3.8	-1.6	30.6	33.6		
Mining Companies	1.3	-0.5	6.2	4.4		
Oil & Gas Companies	-6.2	3.0	8.2	18.9		
Oil & Gas Pipelines	-8.6	5.7	-18.8	-6.1		
Transp. & Storage	-9.1	-5.8	-3.4	0.1		
Communications	-3.1	-8.4	6.7	0.9		
Electric Utilities	-10.4	2.8	-9.9	3.4		
Trade, Finance and						
Other Commercial	-3.9	-1.2	17.4	20.6		
Total Non-Manufacturing	-6.9	0.3	0.2	8.0		
TOTAL	-6.3	-0.2	6.2	13.1		

^{*} Only the 278 firms which reported for the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys for the years 1984 and 1985 are included in this table.

TABLE 5

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

		19	984	1985			
	No. of Companies	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in Apr. 1985	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in Apr. 1985		
Province							
Newfoundland	31	610.7	633.9	620.8	623.1		
Prince Edward Island	12	12.9	11.9	18.2	16.4		
Nova Scotia	43	918.2	895.7	830.4	935.1		
New Brunswick	33	398.2	406.7	305.2	308.6		
Atlantic Region	79	2 061.3	2 037.7	1 943.1	2 040.4		
Que bec	135	4 369.4	3 863.5	4 782.7	4 367.8		
Ontario	178	6 441.3	6 448.6	8 315.7	8 310.7		
Manitoba	61	581.7	504.4	586.7	721.0		
Saskatchewan	70	1 166.9	1 051.2	1 203.1	1 320.4		
Alberta	108	5 725.1	5 229.4	6 584.2	6 481.1		
Prairie Region	147	7 702.2	7 014.4	8 650.0	8 908.4		
British Columbia	114	2 367.2	2 185.6	2 474.6	2 227.4		
Yukon	7	8.6	7.9	8.9	8.6		
Northwest Territorie B.C. and Northern	s 20	655.3	696.5	525.1	549.2		
Region	118	3 084.0	2 911.9	3 020.2	2 792.7		
0							
CANADA	278	25 052.1	23 492.0	28 154.4	27 935.0		

Note: The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 5.1

(Current \$ Millions)

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

		19	84	1985			
	No. of Companies	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in Apr. 1985	Reported in Oct. 1984	Reported in Apr. 1985		
Province							
Newfoundland	9	20.5	18.7	48.1	45.9		
Prince Edward Island	1 3	*	*	*	*		
Nova Scotia	18	96.1	110.9	. 81.7	73.3		
New Brunswick	13	74.9	87.7	60.4	54.3		
Atlantic Region	34	200.6	224.8	197.9	189.2		
Quebec	88	1 266.2	1 233.1	1 589.4	1 329.7		
Ontario	112	2 040.6	1 954.1	3 216.3	3 271.6		
Manitoba	27	70.6	60.4	80.3	75.0		
Saskatchewan	20	47.6	44.0	60.7	53.3		
Alberta	46	242.4	221.5	241.1	248.0		
Prairie Region	65	376.5	340.5	414.9	405.7		
British Columbia	52	554.2	513.2	754.6	612.8		
Yukon	1	*	*	*	*		
Northwest Territorie B.C. and Northern	es 2	*	*	*	*		
Region	53	575.8	549.4	781.2	636.2		
CANADA	152	4 887 • 5	4 704.2	6 766.5	6 613.4		

Note: The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to prevent the possibility of identifying an individual firm's investment.

TABLE 5.2

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

		1984			1985				
<u>.</u>	No. of Companies	_	orted in 1984	_	ted in . 1985	_	ted in 1984		ted in 1985
Province									
Newfoundland	22		590.2		615.2		572.7		577.2
Prince Edward Island	9		11.8		10.8		17.2		15.7
Nova Scotia	25		822.1		784.8		748.7		861.8
New Brunswick	20		323.3		319.0		244.8		254.3
Atlantic Region	45	1	860.7	1	812.9	1	745.2	1	851.2
Que bec	47	3	103.2	2	630.4	3	193.3	3	038.1
Ontario	66	4	400.7	4	494.5	5	099.4	5	039.1
Manitoba	34		511.1		444.0		506.4		646.0
Saskatchewan	50	1	119.3	1	007.2	1	142.4	1	267.1
Alberta	62	5	482.7	5	007.9	6	343.1	6	233.1
Prairie Region	82	7	325.7	6	673.9	8	235.1	8	502.7
British Columbia	62	1	813.0	1	672.4	1	720.0	1	614.6
Yukon	6		8.5		7.8		8.8		8.5
Northwest Territories B.C. and Northern	s 18		635.3		662.8		501.9		528.6
Region	65	2	508.2	2	362.5	2	239.0	2	156.5
CANADA	126	20	164.6	18	787 •8	21	387.9	21	321.6

Note: The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 6

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Per Cent Change)

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions			
Province	1985/1984	1984	% 1985		
Newfoundland	-1.8	3.7	0.3		
Prince Edward Island	37.8	-7.8	-9.9		
Nova Scotia	4.3	-2.5	12.6		
New Brunswick	-24.2	2.1	1.1		
Atlantic Region	0.1	-1.2	5.0		
Quebec	13.0	-11.6	-8.7		
Ontario	28.8	0.1	-0.1		
Manitoba	42.9	-13.3	22.8		
Saskatchewan	25.6	-10.0	9.7		
Alberta	23.9	-8.7	-1.6		
Prairie Region	27.0	-9. 0	2.9		
British Columbia	1.9	-7.7	-10.0		
Yukon	8.8	-8.2	-3.4		
Northwest Territories	-21.2	6.2	4.5		
B.C. & Northern Region	-4.1	-5.6	-7.6		
	e Philippina di Ariano di				
CANADA	18.9	-6.3	-0.8		

TABLE 6.1

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

(Per Cent Change)

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions			
Province	1985/1984	1984 %	1985		
Newfoundland	145.4	-8.8	-4.6		
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*		
Nova Scotia	-34.0	15.4	-10.3		
New Brunswick	-38.1	17.0	-10.1		
Atlantic Region	-15.9	12.0	-4.4		
Quebec	7.8	-2.7	-16.4		
Ontario	67.4	-4.3	1.7		
Manitoba	24.1	-14.5	-6.7		
Saskatchewan	21.1	-7.6	-12.2		
Alberta	11.9	-8.7	2.8		
Prairie Region	19.1	-9.6	-2.3		
British Columbia	19.4	-7.4	-18.8		
Yukon	*	*	*		
Northwest Territories	*	*	*		
B.C. & Northern Region	15.7	-4.6	-18.6		
CANADA	40.5	-3.8	-2.3		

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to prevent the possibility of identifying an individual firm's investment.

TABLE 6.2

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

(Per Cent Change)

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions			
Province	1985/1984	1984	% 1985_		
Newfoundland	-6.2	4.2	0.7		
Prince Edward Island	45.3	-8.5	-8.8		
Nova Scotia	9.8	-4.6	15.1		
New Brunswick	-20.3	-1.4	3.8		
Atlantic Region	2.1	-2.6	6.0		
Quebec	15.4	-15.3	-4.9		
Ontario	12.1	2.1	-1.2		
Manitoba	45.4	-13.2	27.5		
Saskatchewan	25.8	-10.1	10.9		
Al berta	24.4	-8.7	-1.8		
Prairie Region	27.4	-8.9	3.2		
British Columbia	-3.5	-7.8	-6.2		
Yukon	8.9	-8.3	-3.5		
Northwest Territories	-20.3	4.3	5.3		
B.C. & Northern Region	-8.8	-5.9	-3.7		
CANADA	13.4	-6.9	-0.4		

TABLE 7

COST ADJUSTMENT FACTORS 1984-1989

Industry	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Food & Beverages	100.0	105.0	110.4	116.1	121.8	128.5
Forest Products	100.0	105.3	109.9	115.4	123.7	129.9
Primary Metals	100.0	104.2	108.7	113.9	120.1	126.9
Chemicals	100.0	106.2	113.0	120.5	127.1	134.4
Transportation Equipment	100.0	105.2	111.4	118.0	125.1	132.2
Other Manufacturing	100.0	105.5	111.2	117.4	124.0	131.7
Total Manufacturing	100.0	105.2	110.4	116.2	123.2	129.9
Mining Companies	100.0	105.6	112.3	119.0	124.9	133.3
Oil & Gas Companies	100.0	105.2	110.9	116.7	123.5	131.0
Oil & Gas Pipelines	100.0	104.8	110.3	116.9	123.9	130.1
Transportation & Storage	100.0	105.6	110.7	116.4	123.0	129.2
Communications	100.0	103.8	108.4	113.1	118.4	124.2
Electric Utilities	100.0	105.1	110.6	117.2	124.9	133.0
Trade, Finance &						
Other Commercial	100.0	104.9	111.3	117.0	124.0	130.5
Total Non-Manufacturing	100.0	105.0	110.5	116.4	123.1	130.4
TOTAL	100.0	105.0	110.5	116.3	123.2	130.3

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	Domes	stic	Foreign		
	1984	1985	1984	1985	
	(%	(6)	(%))	
Atlantic	73	70	27	30	
Quebec	79	81	21	19	
Ontario	73	68	27	32	
Prairies	59	52	41	48	
Alberta	54	45	46	55	
B.C. & Northern	64	62	36	38	
	_	_			
CANADA	68	64	32	36	

TABLE 9

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Betwe R	ons	
	1985/1984	1984	%	1985
Domestic Majority-Owned				
Atlantic	-4.9	-0.1		3.4
Quebec	15.6	-13.1		-6.4
Ontario	20.0	2.2		-2.0
Prairies	13.9	-9.8		4.0
Al berta	4.4	-7.6		-2.1
B.C. & Northern	-7.1	-6.6		-7.8
CANADA	11.7	-6.0		-1.5
Foreign Majority-Owned				
Atlantic	13.8	-4.0		8.6
Quebec	3.1	-5.7		-17.3
Ontario	52.6	-5.3		4.3
Prairies	45.4	-7.8		1.8
Alberta	46.6	-9.9		-1.2
B.C. & Northern	1.3	-3.8		- 7.3
CANADA	34.3	-6.8		0.4

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985. See Table 9.A for the dollar levels for 1984 and 1985.

TABLE 9.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1984-1985

(Current \$ Millions)

DOMESTIC-OWNED COMPANIES/FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

DOMESTIC	1984	1985
Atlantic	1 497.6	1 425.4
Quebec	3 050.9	3 529.5
Ontario	4 706.7	5 652.3
Prairies	4 103.5	4 675.1
Al berta	2 815.5	2 942.0
B.C. & Northern	1 878.1	1 744.9
CANADA	16 041.6	17 922.6
FOREIGN		
Atlantic	540.1	615.0
Quebec	812.6	838.3
Ontario	1 741.9	2 658.4
Prairies	2 910.9	4 233.3
Al berta	2 413.9	3 539.1
B.C. & Northern	1 033.8	1 047.8
CANADA	7 450.4	10 012.4

Note: (1) Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

(2) The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

	Pu	Public			e
	1984	1985	1984	%	1985
Atlantic	45	41	55		59
Quebec	43	44	57		56
Ontario	33	29	67		71
Prairies	23	23	77		77
Alberta	14	14	86		86
B.C. & Northern	28	21	72		79
CANADA	33	29	67		71

TABLE 11

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

	Year-to-Year	Between-Survey				
	Per Cent Change	Rev	risions			
	1985/1984	1984	% 1985			
Public Majority-Owned						
Tubite Injurity Owned						
Atlantic	-9.4	-3.1	4.0			
Quebec	17.3	-20.5	-6.3			
Ontario	14.0	1.1	1.2			
Prairies	27.7	-14.2	3.2			
Alberta	18.6	-13.2	-14.2			
B.C. & Northern	-28.1	-7.8	-3.1			
CANADA	6.9	-9.4	-1.0			
Private Majority-Owned						
Atlantic	7.8	0. 4	F 6			
		0.4	5.6			
Quebec	9.8	-3.6	-10.6			
Ontario	36.2	-0.5	-0.6			
Prairies	26.7	-7.3	2.9			
Alberta	24.7	-7.9	0.7			
B.C. & Northern	5.1	-4.8	-8.7			
CANADA	0.1	4 -				
CANADA	24.6	_4.7	-0.8			

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985. See Table 11.A for the dollar levels for 1984 and 1985.

TABLE 11.A

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1984-1985

(Current \$ Millions)

PUBLIC COMPANIES/PRIVATE COMPANIES

ALL INDUSTRIES

PUBLIC	1984	1985
Atlantic	915.6	830.1
Quebec	1 647.5	1 933.9
Ontario	2 140.5	2 441.2
Prairies	1 609.3	2 055.2
Al berta	737.2	875.0
B.C. & Northern	808.9	581.8
CANADA	7 636.6	8 164.5
PRIVATE		
Atlantic	1 122.1	1 210.3
Quebec	2 216.0	2 433.9
Ontario	4 308.1	5 869.5
Prairies	5 405.1	6 853.2
Alberta	4 492.2	5 606.1
B.C. & Northern	2 103.0	2 210.9
CANADA	15.055.4	10 770 5
CANADA	15 855.4	19 770.5

Note: (1) Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

(2) The above table incorporates matched data for each region. This system of matching is applied separately for each region. Hence, regions do not add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 12

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1984-1989

(Current \$ Millions)

SURVEY/REGION	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
April 1985*							
Atlantic (52) Quebec (92)	1 296.0 3 300.5	1 377.3 3 659.6	1 370.0 3 375.8	1 606.7 3 285.1	1 884.7 3 326.4	1 950.1 3 314.0	9 484.8 20 261.4
Ontario (125)	5 121.3	6 262.9	6 227.3	5 835.9	5 468.5	5 319.0	34 234.9
Prairies (96) Alberta (65)	5 596.9 4 036.2	7 249.3 5 140.2	8 327.8 5 912.6	8 555.8 6 176.6	8 533.8 6 045.1	8 798.4 6 188.9	47 062.0 33 499.6
B.C. & Northern	(78) 2 438.8	2 177.1	2 037.6	2 028.9	2 357.2	2 346.3	13 385.9
CANADA (205)	18 890.1	21 969.3	22 894.3	22 567.4	22 783.7	23 027.9	132 132.7
October 1984**							
Atlantic (52)	1 375.6	1 354.9	1 383.4	1 788.9	1 946.3	1 863.3	9 712.4
Quebec (92)	3 790.5	3 801.1	3 306.5	2 610.9	2 657.7	2 724.8	18 891.5
Ontario (125)	5 260.5	6 270.8	5 975.2	5 703.6	5 574.9	5 635.9	34 420.9
Prairies (96)	6 172.1	7 017.1	8 103.4	8 265.6	8 492.0	8 613.2	46 663.4
Alberta (65) B.C. & Northern	4 450.4 (78) 2 559.4	5 260.0 2 362.0	6 208.8 2 285.8	6 183.3 2 383.3	6 115.4 2 644.4	6 109.1 2 447.7	34 327.0 14 682.6
CANADA (205)	20 370.8	21 971.1	22 224.7	21 909.8	22 485.3	22 420.3	131 382.0

Note: * Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985-1989.

Only those firms which reported for the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys for the years 1984-1989 (each and every year) are included in this table, i.e. a matched panel. The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets. See Appendix point (1) for explanation of "matching".

^{**} Preliminary actual 1984 and intentions 1985-1989.

TABLE 13

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

(Per Cent Change)

Between-Survey Revisions

	1984-1985	1986-1989	1984-1989
Atlantic	-2.1	-2.4	-2.3
Quebec	-8.3	17.7	7.3
Ontario	-1.3	-0.2	-0.5
Prairies	-2.6	2.2	0.9
Alberta	-5.5	-1.2	-2.4
B.C. & Northern	-6.2	-10.2	-8.8
CANADA	-3.5	2.5	0.6

TABLE 14

CONSIDERED INVESTMENT

(Per Cent Distribution)

Companies with H.Q. in:	Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	Total
Atlantic	4.2	0.5	4.8
Quebec	6.3	0.0	6.3
Ontario	6.2	30.7	36.9
Prairies	0.8	17.9	18.7
Alberta	0.8	14.0	14.7
B.C. & Northern	27.6	5.4	33.0
<u>All Companies</u> (32 of 279)	45.3	54.7	$($2 \frac{100.0}{567.1})$

Note: The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets.

Percentages may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 15

FACTORS REPORTED AS AFFECTING CURRENT AND CONSIDERED INVESTMENT SPENDING

(Frequency of Response)

FACTOR/REGION OF H.Q.	ATLA	NTIC	QUEI	BEC	ONT	ARIO	AL:	ΓA	PRAI	RIES	B.C.		Т0	TAL
	084	<u>A85</u>	084	A85	084	A85	084	A85	084	<u>A85</u>	084	A85	084	A85
Cdn. Fed. Gov't Policies	3	2	5	7	43	34	21	21	24	23	5	7	80	73
Other Cdn. Gov't Policies	2	2	4	1	16	19	12	18	14	21	3	0	39	43
Foreign Gov't Policies	-	0	-	0	9	9	1	2	3	3	2	2	14	14
Exchange Rates	2	1	3	5	18	25	4	2	5	4	4	8	32	43
Non-Tariff Barriers Canada	-	0		0	-	0	1	1	1	1	-	0	1	1
Cdn. Tariffs Too High	1	1	1	2	2	2	-	0	-	0	1	0	5	5
Cdn. Tariffs Too Low		0	1	0	3	5	-	0	~	0	-	0	4	5
Barriers Abroad	-	0	-	0	4	1	_	0	1	1	-	1	5	3
Other Trading Factors	Mino	0	1	2	5	4	1	2	1	2	-	1	7	9
Expected Cash Flow	5	4	12	7	44	37	12	13	13	17	13	13	87	78
Rates of Return	2	3	8	9	28	30	6	9	9	12	9	10	56	64
Other Internal Fin. Cond.	2	2	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	11	10
Cost of Funds	2	3	5	4	22	18	7	5	7	6	8	7	44	38
Availability of Funds	3	2	6	4	6	8	1	4	1	4	1	4	17	22
Other External Fin. Cond.	***	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	8	10
Other Fin. & Mon. Factors	_	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	-	0	6	5
Raw Material Shortages	-	0	2	0	5	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	11	2
Mach. & Equip. Shortages	***	0	-	0	-	0	_	0	_	0	1	0	1	0
Manpower Shortages	-	0	-	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	_	0	2	0
Labour Problems	-	0	-	0	4	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	8	7
Expected Sales in Canada	2	2	11	13	45	48	13	10	18	15	6	5	82	83
Expected Sales Abroad	1	0	7	8	28	22	10	10	14	15	8	11	58	56
Exp. Econ. Cond. in Canada	3	3	8	7	33	32	9	10	11	14	7	5	62	61
Exp. Econ. Cond. Abroad	1	0	4	2	9	16	6	10	7	12	8	9	29	39
Other Factors	_	0	2	2	6	6	4	2	5	3	2	2	15	13
				_			_	_						
Sample Size	14	14	42	41	143	138	36	35	55	53	32	32	287	278

084 = 0ct. 1984 Survey

A85 = April 1985 Survey

TABLE 16

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1984-1989 AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS FOR THE APRIL 1985 SURVEY

(1984 = 100.0)

Industry	Base Value	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Food & Beverages	413.5	100.0	86.6	63.8	60.6	59.7	60.8
Forest Products	805.5	100.0	145.4	155.3	116.4	133.8	127.6
Primary Metals	701.0	100.0	129.6	154.8	108.4	66.8	84.2
Chemicals	136.6	100.0	180.4	207.5	216.0	188.7	154.5
Transportation Equip.	270.8	100.0	147.5	116.0	126.0	130.8	110.2
Other Manufacturing	704.4	100.0	121.9	130.3	114.9	116.9	116.4

Total Manufacturing	3 031.8	100.0	130.0	135.7	111.9	106.5	105.5
Window Commender	EO1 /	100 0	127 0	111 /	76.1	(7.2	(7.0
Mining Companies	501.4	100.0	127.0	111.4	76.4	67.2	67.9
Oil & Gas Companies	5 207.7	100.0	126.7	135.6	134.7	144.3	153.1
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 170.6	100.0	97.6	108.1	136.1	136.5	125.0
Transp. & Storage	1 386.0	100.0	93.1	114.1	110.1	111.1	112.6
Communications	2 332.8	100.0	103.9	105.9	106.1	108.4	110.3
Electric Utilities	4 564.4	100.0	112.4	108.7	118.9	116.3	113.8
Trade, Finance and							
Other Commercial	695.4	100.0	115.8	126.8	108.3	104.8	104.6
Total Non-Manufacturing	15 858.3	100.0	113.7	118.4	120.9	123.3	125.0
TOTAL	18 890.1	100.0	116.3	121.2	119.5	120.6	121.9

^{*} Only the 205 firms which reported for the October 1984 and the April 1985 surveys for the years 1984-1989 (each and every year) are included in this table.

TABLE 17

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES* OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1984-1989 AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS FOR THE OCTOBER 1984 SURVEY

(1984 = 100.0)

Industry	Base Value	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Food & Beverages	445.8	100.0	84.6	63.1	60.4	57.6	56.5
Forest Products	804.7	100.0	135.5	120.6	111.2	129.8	122.9
Primary Metals	716.3	100.0	144.4	123.1	84.6	75.1	112.6
Chemicals	152.6	100.0	171.2	190.7	174.0	154.3	121.5
Transportation Equip.	303.7	100.0	119.8	106.1	120.1	122.3	90.8
Other Manufacturing	762.4	100.0	105.5	105.4	94.9	94.3	101.6
C							
Total Manufacturing	3 185.5	100.0	123.4	111.5	98.1	99.4	103.1
Mining Companies	538.7	100.0	111.7	78.3	62.6	61.9	67.2
Oil & Gas Companies	5 599.6	100.0	114.8	128.6	130.7	136.1	137.7
Oil & Gas Pipelines	1 286.3	100.0	84.0	88.9	113.6	113.7	98.8
Transp. & Storage	1 531.9	100.0	89.4	98.9	100.4	104.6	103.6
Communications	2 405.8	100.0	111.6	114.9	121.6	125.4	126.4
Electric Utilities	5 124.4	100.0	99.0	94.6	85.0	86.7	84.9
Trade, Finance and							
Other Commercial	698.6	100.0	115.2	111.9	121.8	120.5	117.1
Total Non-Manufacturing	17 185.3	100.0	105.0	108.7	109.3	112.4	111.4
TOTAL	20 370.8	100.0	107.9	109.1	107.6	110.4	110.1

^{*} Only the 205 firms which reported for the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys for the years 1984-1989 (each and every year) are included in this table.

TABLE 18

TYPES OF CHANGES IN PLANS

(Per Cent Distribution of Responses)

Types of Changes	1984	1985	1986-1989
Abandoned Plans	3.5	3.2	2.8
Deferred Plans	21.1	14.4	7.6
Reduced Existing Plans	23.0	16.1	10.8
Expanded Existing Plans	6.3	15.6	14.2
Introduced New Plans	4.7	13.8	13.2
Brought Forward Plans from Future Years	1.9	4.0	3.8
Re-introduced Deferred Plans	0.9	4.0	5.2
No Change in Plans	38.2	28.2	42.4
Not Specified	0.3	0.6	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Responses	317	347	288
Number of Companies	240	237	219

TABLE 19

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1984

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Decrees for Change	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Reasons for Changes	Kevision	Revision	No Change	TOLAT
Market Demand - Domestic	3.2	12.5	-	15.7
Market Demand - Foreign	1.0	4.2	0.2	5.4
Capacity	2.7	2.7	· <u>-</u>	5.4
Rate of Return	1.7	2.2		3.9
Financing - External	0.5	2.5	0.5	3.5
Financing - Internal	0.2	4.2	0.5	4.9
Costs - Labour	0.2	1.0	-	1.2
Costs - Other	0.2	1.5	-	1.7
Strikes	-	2.0	-	2.0
Government Regulations	0.2	1.5	-	1.7
Better Estimates	8.4	16.0	0.5	24.9
Carry-overs	1.5	9.3	-	10.8
Other Reasons	2.2	4.9	1.0	8.1
Not Specified	2.0	2.5	6.4	10.9
TOTAL	24.1	66.8	9.1	100.0
Number of Responses	98	272	37	407
Number of Companies	63	148	29	240

TABLE 20

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1985

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	8.8	10.3	1.0	20.1
Market Demand - Foreign	1.7	5.0	-	6.7
Capacity	2.5	2.7	0.4	5.6
Rate of Return	3.1	1.7	0.2	5.0
Financing - External	0.6	1.7	-	2.3
Financing - Internal	1.7	5.0	-	6.7
Costs - Labour	0.2	0.8	-	1.0
Costs - Other	1.5	1.3	-	2.8
Strikes	0.8	-	-	0.8
Government Regulations	1.0	1.5	0.2	2.7
Better Estimates	10.7	8.2	0.6	19.5
Carry-overs	5.9	3.1	0.4	9.4
Other Reasons	5.2	4.2	0.8	10.2
Not Specified	1.5	0.8	4.8	7.1
TOTAL	45.2	46.2	8.6	100.0
Number of Responses	216	221	41	478
Number of Companies	107	100	30	237

TABLE 21

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN PLANS

1986 - 1989

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

Reasons for Changes	Upward Revision	Downward Revision	No Change	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	9.3	6.4	0.5	16.2
Market Demand - Foreign	4.2	1.1	0.3	5.6
Capacity	4.8	1.9	-	6.7
Rate of Return	3.2	2.1	-	5.3
Financing - External	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7
Financing - Internal	2.7	2.9	0.3	5.9
Costs - Labour	1.1	0.3	-	1.4
Costs - Other	1.1	1.3	-	2.4
Strikes	-	-	-	-
Government Regulations	1.3	1.3	0.3	2.9
Better Estimates	11.7	8.5	-	20.2
Carry-overs	4.5	1.1	-	5.6
Other Reasons	5.3	2.9	0.3	8.5
Not Specified	1.9	1.9	14.3	18.1
TOTAL	51.2	32.6	16.2	100.0
Number of Responses	193	123	61	377
Number of Companies	98	62	59	219

TABLE 22

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOANWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING — CANADA

1984

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

Number of Responses 272

Number of Companies 148

TABLE 23

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING — CANADA

1984

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

					TIVES OF	CHANGES				
							Re-introduce	p		
					New	Brought	Deferred		Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	i	2.0	ı	5.1	5.1	1	1.0		ı	13.3
Market Demand - Foreign	1	2.0	1	1.0	1.0	ı	1		ı	4.1
Capacity	1	1	ı	2.0	4.1	2.0	2.0		ı	11.2
Rate of Return	ı	2.0	ı	3.1	1.0	ı	1.0		1	7.1
Financing - External	ı	ı	1	ı	1.0	ı	ı		ı	2.0
Financing - Internal	ı	ŀ	1	ı	1	1.0	ŧ		1	1.0
Costs - Labour	ı	t	1	ı	1.0	1	1		ı	1.0
Costs - Other	ı	t	1	i	1.0	ł	1		ı	1.0
Strikes	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ı		1	0.0
Government Regulations	ł	ı	1	i	1.0	ı	t		1	1.0
Better Estimates	1	ı	2.0	4.1	1.0	1.0	ı		1	34.7
Carry-overs	1	ı	1	1.0	ı	2.0	ı		ł	6.1
Other Reasons	1	ı	1.0	3.1	2.0	1	1.0		1	9.5
Not Specified	ı	ł	1	3.1	ı	1	1		ł	8.2
TOTAL	0.0	6.1	3.1	22.4	18.4	6.1	5.1		0.0	100.0

Number of Responses 98

Number of Companies 63

TABLE 24

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1985

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Reponses)

					TYPES OF CHANGES	CHANGES				
						R	e-introduced			
					New		Deferred		Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans		Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	2.7	8.1	7.7	0.5	0.5		0.5		0.5	22.2
Market Demand - Foreign	0.5	4.5	4.1	0.9	0.5		ł		ı	10.9
Capacity	0.9	2.3	1.4	1	6.0		ı		ı	5.9
Rate of Return	0.5	1.8	1.4	1	ı		1		ı	3.6
Financing - External	ı	2.7	6.0	1	ı		ı		1	3.6
Financing - Internal	1	5.4	3.2	1	0.5		0.5		ŧ	10.9
Costs - Labour	ı	ı	0.5	ı	0.5		ł		ı	1.00
Costs - Other	i	ı	1.4	ı	0.5		1		ı	2.7
Strikes	1	1	ſ	ı	1		ı		i	0.0
Government Regulations	ł	2.3	0.5	ı	0.5		9		ı	3.2
Better Estimates	i	6.0	6.3	0.5	0.5		ı		1	17.6
Carry-overs	1	6.0	3.2	1.4	ı		0.5		1	6.8
Other Reasons	6.0	1	4.5	0.5	0.5		I		0.5	0.6
Not Specified	ı	0.5	8	1	ŧ		1		1	1.8
					1		1		- Andrewson - Andr	
TOTAL	5.4	29.4	34.8	3.6	4.5	2.3	1.4		0.0	100.0

221 Number of Responses 100 Number of Companies

TABLE 25

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1985

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

							Re-introduce	R		
					New	Brought	Deferred		Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Market Demand - Domestic	0.5	1.9	0.5	7.4	7.9	1	1.4		1	19.4
Market Demand - Foreign		0.5	ı	1.4	6.0	0.0	ı		ı	3.7
Canacity	1	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.9	ı	ı		1	9.5
Rate of Return	ı	ł	t	2.8	3.2	6.0	ı		1	6.9
Financing - External	ı	1	ı	1	6.0	1	ı		ı	1.4
Financing - Internal	ı	0.9	ı	0.5	1.9	1	0.5		1	3.7
Costs - Labour	1	ı	1	ı	0.5	ı	ı		ı	0.5
Costs - Other	ı	1	ı	6.0	1.4	0.5	1		ı	3.2
Strikes	1	ł	ı	6.0	0.5	1	0.5		ı	1.9
Government Regulations	ı	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	ı		ı	2.3
Better Estimates	ı	0.5	ı	5.1	7.8	1.4	6.0		ı	23.6
Carry-overs	ı	1	0.9	7.4	0.9	0.5	1.9		ı	13.0
Other Reasons	ı	6.0	1.4	2.3	3.2	6.0	6.0		ı	11.6
Not Specified	1	ı	0.5	0.5	1	ı	0.5		ı	3.2
TOTAL	0.5	5.1	3.7	32.4	26.4	5.6	6.5		0.0	100.0

Number of Responses 216

Number of Companies 107

TABLE 26

TYPES AND REASONS FOR DOWNWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1986 - 1989

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

						H	te-introduced			
					New	Brought	Deferred		Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Western Demonstria	7.6	6.4	0.00	1.6	0.8	1	1		i	19.5
Market Demand - Domeston	1 1	0 0	1.6	8.0	ı	ŧ	1		ı	3,3
Canacity	ı	2.4	1.6	8.0	0.0	1	ı		ı	5.7
Rate of Return	1	3.3	2.4	1	1	0.8	1		ı	ڻ. د د
Financing - External	ı	1.6	1.6	ı	ı	1	ŧ		1	٠ ٠ ٠
Financing - Internal	1.6	4.1	1.6	i	ı	φ. Ο	t		1	× 0
Costs - Labour	ı	ł	0.8	ı	1	1	ı		1	ο,
Costs - Others	i	t	2.4	ı	ı	1	1		8	1.4
Strikes	ŧ	1	ı	ı	ſ	1	ŧ		ı	0 -
Government Regulations	ı	2.4	0.8	t	0.8	ı	1		1	4.1
Better Estimates	0.8	1.6	5.7	0.8	1.6	φ. Ο	8.0		1	0.07
Carry-overs	ı	1.6	0.8	1	0.8	1	ı		1	n o
Orber Reasons	8.0	8.0	3.3	1	ı	80.0	1		ŧ	יס ו מינ
Not Specified	0.8	ì	0.8	1	1	φ.	ı		1	7.0
4										
TOTAL	6.5	23.6	32.5	4.1	4.9	4.1	0.0		0.0	100.0

Number of Responses 123

Number of Companies 62

TABLE 27

TYPES AND REASONS FOR UPWARD REVISIONS IN CAPITAL SPENDING - CANADA

1986 - 1989

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

TYPES OF CHANGES

					TILES OF	CHAINSES				
						R	le-introduced			
					New		Deferred		Not	
Reasons for Changes	Abandoned	Deferred	Reduced	Expanded	Plans	Forward	Plans	Change	Specified	Total
Market Demand - Demontio	С	2.1	1	r,	6 9		2			18.1
Harver Deligiting - Doubescar	0.0	1.7	l	7.0	7.0		7.0			T.O.T
Market Demand - Foreign	ı	1.0	ı	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.1		1	8.3
Capacity	0.5	1	0.5	3.6	2.6	0.5	1.0		ı	9.3
Rate of Return	1	1	1	3.1	2.1	1.0	1		ı	6.2
Financing - External	1	1	1	ı	1	1	0.5		ı	0.5
Financing - Internal	ı	0.5	1	1	1.0	ł	3.1		i	5.2
Costs - Labour	ı	ı	1	ı	1.6	1	1		1	2.1
Costs - Other	1	1	ı	1	1.6	1	0.5		ı	2.1
Strikes	1	f	1	1	1	1	ı		ı	0.0
Government Regulations	1	ı	1	0.5	1.0	0.5	1		ı	2.6
Better Estimates	1	0.5	0.5	5.7	1.6	0.5	ı		ı	22.8
Carry-overs	1	1	1.0	5.7	1.0	0.5	i		1	& &
Other Reasons	0.5	1	ı	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.0		ı	10.4
Not Specified	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	ı	1		ŧ	3.6
TOTAL	1.6	4.1	2.1	30.6	23.8	4.7	11.4		0.0	100.0

Number of Responses 193

Number of Companies 98

TABLE 28

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

	Number of Reporting		
	Companies	1984	1985
		(\$ Mil	lions)
Research and Development	73	326.9	317.2
Pollution Abatement	66	303.7	420.7
Working Environment	70	151.9	163.2
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	147	7 418.2	8 394.8
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	204	4 695.1	5 982.8
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	78	4 825.9	5 080.8
Other	111	3 432.9	4 365.0
TOTAL	237*	21 154.6	24 724.5

^{*} As one company may allocate its investment expenditures to various purpose categories, this number is not the sum of the column.

TABLE 29

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

(Per Cent Distribution* of Total)

	Manufa	cturing		Non- acturing		Total
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Research and Development	6.4	4.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.3
Pollution Abatement	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.7
Working Environment	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	27.2	19.8	36.7	37.5	35.1	34.0
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	44.9	43.7	17.4	19.2	22.2	24.2
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	3.9	5.0	26.8	24.5	22.8	20.5
Other	13.3	23.4	16.7	16.1	16.2	17.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*} Percentages may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

1985/1984

(Year-to-Year Per Cent Change in Level of Spending)

	Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	Total
Research and Development	-9.2	12.6	-3.0
Pollution Abatement	31.9	40.4	38.5
Working Environment	12.9	-0.5	7.4
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	-0.1	15.2	13.1
Upgrading & Replacement of Existing Facilities	33.2	24.2	27.4
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	77.6	3.0	5.2
Other	140.6	8.4	27.2
TOTAL	36.9	12.6	16.8

^{*} Year-to-year changes in total investment here are different from those reported in Table 2. This is due to differences in coverage.

TABLE 31

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1984-1985

ATLANTIC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

					Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	-Year Change	11	Between-Survey Revisions	urvey	
		1984		1985	1985/1984	1984	1987	1984 (%) 1985	198	35
Manufacturing	225 (4	(4 704)	189	189 (6 613) -15.9 (40.5)	-15.9	(40.5)	12.0	12.0 (-3.8) -4.4 (-2.3)	7.4-	(-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	1 813 (18	(18 788)	1 851	1 851 (21 322)	2.1	2.1 (13.4)	-2.6 (-6.9)	(6.9-)	0.9	(+.0-) 0.9
TOTAL	2 038 (23	(23 492)	2 040	2 040 (27 935)	0.1	0.1 (18.9)	-1.2 (-6.3)	(-6.3)	5.0	5.0 (-0.8)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1984-1985 from the April 1985 survey by firms which reported in both the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 32

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ATLANTIC REGION

		to-Year nt Change		Between Revis	-Survey sions	
	1985	/1984	19	84 (%) 19	85
Foreign Majority-Owned						
Manufacturing	3.9	(41.3)	19.9	(-5.5)	-7.9	(-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	15.4	(30.7)	-6.9	(-7.5)	11.5	(1.2)
TOTAL	13.8	(34.3)	-4.0	(-6.8)	8.6	(0.4)
Domestic Majority-Owned						
Manufacturing	-25.5	(39.6)	8.6	(-1.7)	-2.0	(-4.1)
Non-Manufacturing	-2.6	(7.3)	-1.0	(-6.7)	3.9	(-1.0)
TOTAL	-4.9	(11.7)	-0.1	(-6.0)	3.4	(-1.5)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 33

ATLANTIC REGION

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions
	1985/1984	1984 (%) 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	-9.4 (6.9)	-3.1 (-9.4) 4.0 (-1.0)
Total Private Majoritý-Owned	7.8 (24.6)	0.4 (-4.7) 5.6 (-0.8)
Manufacturing	-0.4 (42.2)	15.8 (-3.3) -4.9 (-2.1)
Non-Manufacturing	9.4 (17.6)	-2.1 (-5.2) 7.7 (-0.1)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 34

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1985 AND 1986
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ATLANTIC REGION*

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1985/1984			1986/1985	
	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	83.3 (63.4)	16.6 (22.9)	0.0 (13.6)	83.3 (67.0)	16.6 (27.2)	0.0 (5.6)
Export Sales	75.0 (48.9)	12.5 (31.1)	12.5 (19.8)	77.7 (51.9)	22.2 (38.1)	(6.6) 0.0
Profits	83.3 (60.5)	16.6 (17.3)	0.0 (22.0)	75.0 (73.0)	25.0 (20.8)	0.0 (6.0)
Corporate Employment in Canada	25.0 (21.9)	50.0 (51.8)	25.0 (26.1)	25.0 (24.0)	50.0 (62.2)	25.0 (13.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	63.6 (50.6)	36.3 (38.2)	0.0 (11.0)	45.4 (50.2)	54.5 (45.4)	0.0 (4.3)
Canadian Business Conditions	70.0 (53.2)	30.0 (41.9)	0.0 (4.8)	(0.6, (49.0)	33.3 (47.2)	0.0 (3.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	20.0 (31.8)	80.0 (64.3)	0.0 (3.7)	33.3 (29.6)	(9.59) 9.99	0.0 (4.6)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 14 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Atlantic region.

TABLE 35

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1984-1985

QUEBEC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

							Year-t Per Cer	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change		Betwee	Between-Survey Revisions	>	
	1	1984		15	1985		1985/1984	/1984	198	14	1984 (%) 1985	1985	
Manufacturing	1 233 (4 704)	4)	704)	1 330 (6 613)	9)	613)	7.8	7.8 (40.5)	-2.7	(-3.8)	-2.7 (-3.8) -16.4 (-2.3)	-) 7	2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	2 631 (18 788)	(18	788)	3 038 (21 322)	(21	322)	15.4	15.4 (13.4)	-15.3 (-6.9)	(6-9-)	(+.0-) 6.4-	-) 6	0.4)
TOTAL	3 864 (23 492)	(23	492)	4 368 (27 935)	(27	935)	13.0	13.0 (18.9)	-11.6 (-6.3)	(-6.3)		-8.7 (-0.8)	0.8)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1984-1985 from the April 1985 survey by firms which reported in both the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys.

TABLE 36

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

QUEBEC REGION

	Year-t Per Cen	o-Year t Change			n-Survey isions	
	1985	/1984	19	84	(%) 19	85
Foreign Majority-Owned						
Manufacturing	-8.2	(41.3)	-4.0	(-5.5)	-20.0	(-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	47.2	(30.7)	-11.9	(-7.5)	-9.7	(1.2)
TOTAL	3.1	(34.3)	-5.7	(-6.8)	-17.3	(0.4)
Domestic Majority-Owned						
Manufacturing	25.4	(39.6)	-1.2	(-1.7)	-13.2	(-4.1)
Non-Manufacturing	13.3	(7.3)	-15.5	(-6.7)	-4.5	(-1.0)
TOTAL	15.6	(11.7)	-13.1	(-6.0)	-6.4	(-1.5)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 37

QUEBEC REGION

		to-Year it Change			-Survey sions	
	1985	/1984	19	84 (%) 19	85
Total Government Majority-Owned	17.3	(6.9)	-20.5	(-9.4)	-6.3	(-1.0)
Total Private Majority-Owned	9.8	(24.6)	-3.6	(-4.7)	-10.6	(-0.8)
Manufacturing	8.3	(42.2)	-1.3	(-3.3)	-15.8	(-2.1)
Non-Manufacturing	11.4	(17.6)	-6.1	(-5.2)	-4.3	(-0.1)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 38

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1985 AND 1986
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE QUEBEC REGION*

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1985/1984			1986/1985	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	50.0 (63.4)	41.1 (22.9)	8.8 (13.6)	54.5 (67.0)	39.3 (27.2)	(9.5) 0.9
Export Sales	(6.87) 0.09	12.0 (31.1)	28.0 (19.8)	48.0 (51.9)	36.0 (38.1)	16.0 (9.9)
Profits	50.0 (60.5)	26.4 (17.3)	23.5 (22.0)	59.3 (73.0)	34.3 (20.8)	6.2 (6.0)
Corporate Employment in Canada	11.7 (21.9)	64.7 (51.8)	23.5 (26.1)	12.5 (24.0)	71.8 (62.2)	15.6 (13.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	(9.05) 8.94	40.6 (38.2)	12.5 (11.0)	33.3 (50.2)	63.3 (45.4)	3.3 (4.3)
Canadian Business Conditions	41.9 (53.2)	48.3 (41.9)	(8.4) 9.6	41.3 (49.0)	48.2 (47.2)	10.3 (3.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	30.0 (31.8)	65.0 (64.3)	5.0 (3.7)	22.2 (29.6)	72.2 (65.6)	5.5 (4.6)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 41 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Quebec region.

TABLE 39

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1984-1985

ONTARIO REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

						Year-to-Year Per Cent Change		Between-Survey Revisions	reen-Survey Revisions	
		1984	1985	5		1985/1984	19	1984 (%) 1985) 19	85
Manufacturing	1 954	1 954 (4 704)	3 272 (6 613)	9 9)	13)	67.4 (40.5)	-4.3	-4.3 (-3.8) 1.7 (-2.3)	1.7	(-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	4 495	4 495 (18 788)	5 039 (21 322)	21 3	22)	12.1 (13.4)	2.1	2.1 (-6.9)		-1.2 (-0.4)
TOTAL	6 7 7 9	6 449 (23 492)	8 311 (27 935)	27 9	35)	28.8 (18.9)	0.1	0.1 (-6.3) -0.1 (-0.8)	-0.1	(-0-8)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1984-1985 from the April 1985 survey by firms which reported in both the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys.

TABLE 40

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ONTARIO

	Year-t Per Cen	o-Year t Change				n-Survey Isions	
	1985	/1984		19	84 ([%)19	85
Foreign Majority-Owned							
Manufacturing	65.6	(41.3)	-4	.5	(-5.5)	4.7	(-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	18.3	(30.7)	-7	7.4	(-7.5)	2.6	(1.2)
TOTAL	52.6	(34.3)	- 5	5.3	(-6.8)	4.3	(0.4)
Domestic Majority-Owned							
Manufacturing	70.6	(39.6)	-(8.8	(-1.7)	-3.3	(-4.1)
Non-Manufacturing	11.3	(7.3)		3.3	(-6.7)	-1.7	(-1.0)
TOTAL	20.0	(11.7)	2	2.2	(-6.0)	-2.0	(-1.5)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 41

ONTARIO REGION

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions
	1985/1984	1984 (%) 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	14.0 (6.9)	1.1 (-9.4) 1.2 (-1.0)
Total Private Majority-Owned	36.2 (24.6)	-0.5 (-4.7) -0.6 (-0.8)
Manufacturing	67.1 (42.2)	-3.9 (-3.3) 1.5 (-2.1)
Non-Manufacturing	11.2 (17.6)	2.5 (-5.2) -3.0 (-0.1)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 42

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1985 AND 1986
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ONTARIO REGION*

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1985/1984			1986/1985	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	69.3 (63.4)	16.1 (22.9)	14.5 (13.6)	74.1 (67.0)	18.5 (27.2)	7.2 (5.6)
Export Sales	47.0 (48.9)	34.0 (31.1)	19.0 (19.8)	50.5 (51.9)	38.3 (38.1)	11.1 (9.9)
Profits	(6.3 (60.5)	13.1 (17.3)	20.4 (22.0)	76.8 (73.0)	14.0 (20.8)	(0.9) 0.6
Corporate Employment in Canada	25.0 (21.9)	47.5 (51.8)	27.4 (26.1)	26.0 (24.0)	59.3 (62.2)	14.6 (13.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	53.6 (50.6)	35.7 (38.2)	10.5 (11.0)	52.0 (50.2)	42.2 (45.4)	5.6 (4.3)
Canadian Business Conditions	57.5 (53.2)	37.5 (41.9)	5.0 (4.8)	47.5 (49.0)	48.3 (47.2)	4.1 (3.6)
Foreign Investment Climate 33.8 (31.8)	33.8 (31.8)	63.3 (64.3)	2.8 (3.7)	32.3 (29.6)	61.9 (65.6)	5.6 (4.6)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 138 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Ontario region.

TABLE 43

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1984-1985

PRAIRIE REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

					Year-	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change		Between-Survey Revisions	urvey	
	19	1984	1.9	1985	1985	1985/1984	19	1984 (%) 1985	198	70
Manufacturing	341	341 (4 704)	907	406 (6 613)	19.1	19.1 (40.5)	9.6-	-9.6 (-3.8) -2.3 (-2.3)	-2.3	(-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	7 9 9	6 674 (18 788)	8 503	8 503 (21 322)	27.4	27.4 (13.4)	-8.9	(6.9-) 6.8-	3.2	3.2 (-0.4)
TOTAL	7 015	7 015 (23 492)	8 909	8 909 (27 935)	27.0	27.0 (18.9)	0.6-	-9.0 (-6.3)	2.9	2.9 (-0.8)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1984-1985 from the April 1985 survey by firms which reported in both the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys.

TABLE 44

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1984-1985

MANITOBA

(Current \$ Millions)

Between-Survey Revisions	1984 (%) 1985	-14.5 (-3.8) -6.7 (-2.3)	-13.2 (-6.9) 27.5 (-0.4)	-13.3 (-6.3) 22.8 (-0.8)			Between-Survey Revisions	1984 (%) 1985	-7.6 (-3.8) -12.2 (-2.3)	-10.1 (-6.9) 10.9 (-0.4)	-10.0 (-6.3) 9.7 (-0.8)
Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	1985/1984	24.1 (40.5)	45.4 (13.4)	42.9 (18.9)	AN	lions)	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	1985/1984	21.1 (40.5)	25.8 (13.4)	25.6 (18.9)
	1985	75 (6 613)	646 (21 322)	721 (27 935)	SASKATCHEWAN	(Current \$ Millions)		1985	53 (6 613)	1 267 (21 322)	1 320 (27 935)
	1984	(4 704)	444 (18 788)	504 (23 492)				1984	44 (4 704)	1 007 (18 788)	1 051 (23 492)
		Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL					Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1984-1985 from the April 1985 survey by firms which reported in both the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys.

TABLE 45

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1984-1985

ALBERTA

(Current \$ Millions)

					Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions
	1	1984	1	1985	1985/1984	1984 (%) 1985
Manufacturing	222	222 (4 704)	248	248 (6 613)	11.9 (40.5)	-8.7 (-3.8) 2.8 (-2.3)
Non-Manufacturing	5 008	5 008 (18 788)	6 233	6 233 (21 322)	24.4 (13.4)	-8.7 (-6.9) -1.8 (-0.4)
TOTAL	5 230	5 230 (23 492)	6 481	6 481 (27 935)	23.9 (18.9)	-8.7 (-6.3) -1.6 (-0.8)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1984-1985 from the April 1985 survey by firms which reported in both the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys.

TABLE 46

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

PRAIRIE REGION

		to-Year nt Change	2			n-Survey Isions	
	1985	/1984	-	19	84 ([%) 19	85
Foreign Majority-Owned							
Manufacturing	15.1	(41.3)		-7.6	(-5.5)	-13.7	(-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	47.3	(30.7)		-7.8	(-7.5)	2.7	(1.2)
TOTAL	45.4	(34.3)		-7.8	(-6.8)	1.8	(0.4)
Domestic Majority-Owned							
Manufacturing	23.2	(39.6)		-11.6	(-1.7)	11.9	(-4.1)
Non-Manufacturing	13.5	(7.3)		-9.7	(-6.7)	3.7	(-1.0)
TOTAL	13.9	(11.7)		-9.8	(-6.0)	4.0	(-1.5)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 47

PRAIRIE REGION

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions
	1985/1984	1984 (%) 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	27.7 (6.9)	-14.2 (-9.4) 3.2 (-1.0)
Total Private Majority-Owned	26.7 (24.6)	-7.3 (-4.7) 2.9 (-0.8)
Manufacturing	19.3 (42.2)	-9.9 (-3.3) -2.1 (-2.1)
Non-Manufacturing	27.2 (17.6)	-7.1 (-5.2) -3.2 (-0.1)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 48

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

ALBERTA

		to-Year nt Change	!			-Survey sions	
	1985	/1984		19	84 (%)19	85
Foreign Majority-Owned							
Manufacturing	14.2	(41.3)		-9.0	(-5.5)	-14.3	(-0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	48.5	(30.7)		-10.0	(-7.5)	-0.5	(1.2)
TOTAL	46.6	(34.3)		-9.9	(-6.8)	-1.2	(0.4)
Domestic Majority-Owned							
Manufacturing	8.2	(39.6)		-8.1	(-1.7)	56.0	(-4.1)
Non-Manufacturing	4.3	(7.3)		-7.6	(-6.7)	-3.3	(-1.0)
TOTAL	4.4	(11.7)		-7.6	(-6.0)	-2.1	(-1.5)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 49

ALBERTA

	Year-to-Y Per Cent C		Between-Su Revision	•
	1985/198	4 19	084 (%)_	1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	18.6 (6.	9) -13.2	(-9.4) -1	4.2 (-1.0)
Total Private Majority-Owned	24.7 (24.	6) -7.9	(-4.7)	0.7 (-0.8)
Manufacturing	11.9 (42.	2) -8.7	(-3.3)	2.8 (-2.1)
Non-Manufacturing	25.4 (17.	6) -7.9	(-5.2)	0.6 (-0.1)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

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TABLE 50

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRAIRIE REGION*

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

	DOWN/ WORSE	2.5 (5.6) 12.0 (9.9) 2.5 (6.0)	2.5 (13.7)	5.0 (4.3)	0.0 (3.6)	
1986/1985	NO CHANGE	46.1 (27.2) 48.0 (38.1) 27.5 (20.8)	67.5 (62.2)	40.0 (45.4)	53.8 (47.2) 68.0 (65.6)	
	UP/ BETTER	51.2 (67.0) 40.0 (51.9) 70.0 (73.0)	30.0 (24.0)	55.0 (50.2)	46.1 (49.0) 28.0 (29.6)	}
	DOWN/ WORSE	21.4 (13.6) 20.0 (19.8) 25.5 (22.0)	24.4 (26.1)	13.6 (11.0)	4.6 (4.8)	
1985/1984	NO CHANGE	30.9 (22.9) 50.0 (31.1) 23.2 (17.3)	48.8 (51.8)	45.4 (38.2)	48.8 (41.9) 60.7 (64.3)	,
	UP/ BETTER	47.6 (63.4) 30.0 (48.9) 51.1 (60.5)	26.6 (21.9)	40.9 (50.6)	46.5 (53.2) 32.1 (31.8)	
			Corporate Employment in Canada	Corporate Financial Conditions	Canadian Business Conditions Foreign Investment Climate	

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 53 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Prairie region.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1985 AND 1986
BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ALBERTA*

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

1986/1985 1985/1984

Canadian Sales 45.	BETTER	CHANGE	WORSE	BETTER	CHANGE	WORSE
	45.1 (63.4) 28.5 (48.9) 58.0 (60.5)	35.4 (22.9) 57.1 (31.1) 29.0 (17.3)	19.3 (13.6) 14.2 (19.8) 12.9 (22.0)	57.1 (67.0) 43.7 (51.9) 71.4 (73.0)	42.8 (27.2) 50.0 (38.1) 25.0 (20.8)	0.0 (5.6) 6.2 (9.9) 3.5 (6.0)
TI.	33.3 (21.9)	42.4 (51.8)	24.2 (26.1)	35.7 (24.0)	60.7 (62.2)	3.5 (13.7)
Corporate Financial 46.	(9.05) 8.94	46.8 (38.2)	6.2 (11.0)	57.1 (50.2)	35.7 (45.4)	7.1 (4.3)
Canadian Business Conditions Foreign Investment Climate 30	51.6 (53.2) 30.4 (31.8)	45.1 (41.9) 60.8 (64.3)	3.2 (4.8) 8.6 (3.7)	55.5 (49.0) 25.0 (29.6)	44.4 (47.2) 70.0 (65.6)	5.0 (3.6)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 35 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in Alberta.

TABLE 51

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - 1984-1985

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

Between-Survey Revisions	1984 (%) 1985	-4.6 (-3.8) -18.6 (-2.3)	-5.9 (-6.9) -3.7 (-0.4)	-5.6 (-6.3) -7.6 (-0.8)
Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	1985/1984	15.7 (40.5)	-8.8 (13.4)	-4.1 (18.9)
	1985	636 (6 613)	2 157 (21 322)	2 793 (27 935)
	1984	549 (4 704)	2 363 (18 788)	2 912 (23 492)
		Manufacturing	Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

These are dollar amounts reported for the years 1984-1985 from the April 1985 survey by firms which reported in both the October 1984 and April 1985 surveys.

TABLE 52

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

	Year-t Per Cen	o-Year t Change			-Survey sions	
	1985	/1984	19	84(%) 19	85
Foreign Majority-Owned						
Manufacturing	37.8	(41.3)	-7.1	(-5.5)	-16.0	(0.8)
Non-Manufacturing	-3.9	(30.7)	-3.3	(-7.5)	-5.2	(1.2)
TOTAL	1.3	(34.3)	-3.8	(-6.8)	-7.3	(0.4)
Domestic Majority-Owned						
Manufacturing	8.9	(39.6)	-3.8	(-1.7)	-19.6	(-4.1)
Non-Manufacturing	-11.8	(7.3)	-7.4	(-6.7)	-2.7	(-1.0)
TOTAL	-7.1	(11.7)	-6.6	(-6.0)	-7.8	(-1.5)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 53

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION

	Year-to-Year Per Cent Change	Between-Survey Revisions
	1985/1984	1984 (%) 1985
Total Government Majority-Owned	-28.1 (6.9)	-7.8 (-9.4) -3.1 (-1.0)
Total Private Majority-Owned	5.1 (24.6)	-4.8 (-4.7) -8.7 (-0.8)
Manufacturing	15.7 (42.2)	-4.6 (-3.3) -18.6 (-2.1)
Non-Manufacturing	1.3 (17.6)	-4.8 (-5.2) -4.0 (-0.1)

Note: Actual 1984 and revised intentions 1985.

TABLE 54

BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION* EXPECTATIONS FOR 1984 AND 1985

(Per Cent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1985/1984			1986/1985	
	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE	UP/ BETTER	NO CHANGE	DOWN/ WORSE
Canadian Sales	69.5 (63.4)	21.7 (22.9)	8.6 (13.6)	65.2 (67.0)	30.4 (27.2)	4.3 (5.6)
Export Sales	(6.84) 8.09)	21.7 (31.1)	17.3 (19.8)	65.2 (51.9)	34.7 (38.1)	(6.6) 0.0
Profits	52.0 (60.5)	16.0 (17.3)	32.0 (22.0)	76.0 (73.0)	24.0 (20.8)	(0.9) 0.0
Corporate Employment in Canada	11.5 (21.9)	61.5 (51.8)	26.9 (26.1)	19.2 (24.0)	61.5 (62.2)	19.2 (13.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	52.0 (50.6)	36.0 (38.2)	12.0 (11.0)	56.0 (50.2)	(4.5.4)	0.0 (4.3)
Canadian Business Conditions	52.0 (53.2)	48.0 (41.9)	0.0 (4.8)	(0.64) 0.49	36.0 (47.2)	0.0 (3.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	25.0 (31.8)	75.0 (64.3)	0.0 (3.7)	25.0 (29.6)	75.0 (65.6)	0.0 (4.6)

Note: For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

* There are 32 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the B.C. and Northern region.





Survey of Business Capital Investment -

Nature and Coverage of the Data

1) All of the tables containing regional data incorporate "matched" company data to avoid variation in the number of firms reporting in each year and in different surveys. Matching allows for consistent comparisons, since only the data for those companies which have reported in the last two surveys for specified years, e.g. 1984 and 1985 are used. This is referred to as a two survey-two year matched panel.

The above system of matching is applied separately for each of the investment categories specified in the regional tables. Hence, the regional totals obtained from a matched sample will not necessarily add to the matched Canada total.

2) The problem of companies in the survey not reporting their regional distribution of expenditures is minimal. The following table provides a reconciliation between the total dollar amounts reported on Table 1 and the total amounts distributed by region.

	1984 (Current \$ Bi	1985 11ions)
Totals as Per Table 1	23.49	27.94
Amounts Reported by Region		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies B.C. & Northern Region Unallocated Region*	2.04 3.86 6.45 7.01 2.91 0.45	2.04 4.37 8.31 8.91 2.79 0.17
Total	22.72	26.59
Difference between totals Portion of difference explained by "matching" Portion of difference explained by non-response	0.77 0.40 0.37	1.35 0.61 0.74

Note: Actual 1984, and revised intentions 1985.

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not been determined in which province or region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment which were not allocated to a specific region, i.e. rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

- 3) The fact that companies reported on a corporate rather than an establishment basis would definitely affect the sectoral breakdown of both the regional and Canada distribution, i.e. whether outlays were categorized under manufacturing, resource industries, etc. Therefore, the DRIE sectoral coverage cannot be satisfactorily reconciled with Statistics Canada's Private and Public Investment in Canada Survey (PPI) as investment data collected on a corporate basis are allocated to the various industrial sectors according to the company's main line of business. Nevertheless, it is believed that the companies surveyed account for a significant proportion of total business investment spending in Canada as reported by Statistics Canada.
- The following table provides a breakdown of the number of companies reporting matched investment statistics to the DRIE survey, by manufacturing or non-manufacturing sector, and by region of investment. Since the companies in the survey panel are the larger ones, they tend to have investments in more than one region and as such the figures for Canada are not the sum of the regions.

	Atlantic	Que bec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia and Northern	CANADA
Mfg.	34	88	112	65	53	152
Non-Mfg.	45	47	66	82	65	126
TOTAL	79	135	178	147	118	278





Oct. 1985 and April 1986 not issued



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REPORT OF THE DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS SURVEY CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 1986





BAZ-2-FAZ-2--1822

REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1986

Statistical Analysis Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Ottawa March 1987 (Aussi disponible en français)



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PREFACE

This report is based on the <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) covering some 330 large corporations, which was carried out in October and November 1986.

The purpose of the survey is to provide timely intelligence on corporate capital investment decisions for economic forecasting and departmental policy and planning. Survey results are presented for all large companies combined, and disaggregated by major sector and region.

These data indicate investment intentions of a panel of large firms at a given point in time. However, they should not be regarded as the investment outlook for the economy as a whole as spending plans for these large firms do not necessarily reflect the spending patterns of other firms. The survey does not include smaller firms or investments in housing, agriculture or fishing. Direct government outlays are also excluded.

Since the participating companies are not selected randomly, the overall results of the survey may not be representative of the total economy. All individual company information is kept confidential; neither the names of the corporations nor their individual responses are released.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) conducted in October and November 1986 covers about 330 large corporations and provides a reading on planned business capital spending for 1987. Highlights from the report are given below.

- i) The October/November 1986 survey indicates that capital spending in 1986 has increased by 2.2 percent over 1985, and may increase in 1987 by 5.3 percent.
- ii) Spending in the manufacturing sector in 1987 shows an increase of 8.0 percent over 1986 levels, less than the 1986 increase of 25.4 percent. Non-manufacturing reports a 4.4 percent increase for 1987 following a decrease of 4.6 percent in 1986.
- iii) Large firms in the survey, on average, used a cost adjustment factor of 3.8 percent in their capital budgets for 1986. For 1987, they have used a cost adjustment factor of 4.1 percent.
 - iv) On a regional basis, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie region record expected increases for 1987, while the Atlantic and British Columbia regions show year-to-year decreases.
 - v) Spending of domestic majority-owned firms on new plant and equipment in 1987 is anticipated to increase by 11.3 percent compared with a decrease of 7.4 percent for foreign-owned firms.
 - vi) Private firms show a 1.2 percent increase in capital spending plans for 1987 compared to a 15.6 percent increase expected by public companies.

- vii) Companies currently indicate a total of about \$149 billion (current dollars) in investment plans for the medium term.
- viii) About 63 percent of the survey panel reported that they expect their profit levels in 1987 to be higher than in 1986 while about 15 percent expect a lower profit performance.
 - ix) Factors mentioned most often as affecting outlays were expected domestic and export sales, anticipated cash flow, rates of return, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1986 SURVEY

Overview

The October/November 1986 survey* provides an indication of planned investment for 1987 based on conditions at the time of the survey. The firms who responded expect that their capital spending in 1987 will increase by 5.3 percent, in current dollars, over 1986 levels. (Unless otherwise stated dollar amounts and percent changes are in or based on current dollars.)

Reporting companies now expect their 1986 spending on new plant and equipment to increase by some 2.2 percent over the 1985 level.

The survey does not cover investments in housing, agriculture, fishing or direct government outlays. As well, the spending patterns of the larger corporations may differ from those of smaller companies and industry sectors not covered by the survey and, therefore, the results may not be applied directly to the total business sector. That is to say, this reported increase for 1987 refers only to those large companies included in the survey panel and does not reflect the spending pattern of all businesses.

It should also be noted that, while the survey was conducted mainly during the months of October and November 1986, the results presented here include some returns received as late as December 24, 1986.

The companies surveyed indicated that their level of spending on new plant and equipment in 1987 would be about \$25.5 billion in current dollars, an increase of about \$1.3 billion over the 1986 level of \$24.2 billion.

Manufacturing outlays rise by over \$500 million to \$7.2 billion, whereas non-manufacturing spending increases by almost \$800 million to \$18.3 billion. The larger year-over-year increases were reported by non-metallic minerals;

^{*} See appendix for details on the nature and coverage of the survey.

electrical, electronics and machinery; food and beverage; other manufacturing; trade, finance and other commercial and communications. Oil and gas companies and pipelines registered declines in spending between 1986 and 1987, as did transportation equipment (Table 1).

Outlook for Manufacturing

Capital spending for 1987 on new plant and equipment by reporting manufacturing corporations is expected to be about \$7.2 billion in current dollars, an 8.0 percent advance from the 1986 level of spending which follows an increase of 25.4 percent in 1986. The 1987 increase reflects primarily the spending of non-metallic minerals; electrical, electronics and machinery; food and beverage and other manufacturing. Transportation equipment, other manufacturing and primary metals and metal fabricating account for a larger portion of the 1986 increase. Transportation equipment was the only sector registering decreased spending for 1987; the same is true of electrical, electronics and machinery for 1986.

Outlook for Non-Manufacturing

The spending plans for 1987 of respondents in the non-manufacturing sector are over \$18 billion in current dollars, an increase of 4.4 percent from 1986. Areas of strength include trade, finance and other commercial; communications; transportation and storage; and electric utilities. Mining registered a modest increase while oil and gas companies and pipelines reported decreases. Spending in 1986 shows a 4.6 percent decrease over 1985, due in large part to declines reported by oil and gas companies and by transportation and storage companies (Table 1).

Cost of Capital Goods

The average cost adjustment factor or inflation rate used by the survey firms in their capital budgets for 1986 was 3.8 percent over the cost level for 1985 (Table 6). For 1987 they have used a cost factor of 4.1 percent.

On an industry basis, food and beverage; forest products; and primary metals and metal fabricating, on average are expecting larger cost increases in the 1987-1991 period than the manufacturing sector as a whole. Within the non-manufacturing sector electric utilities; transportation and storage; communications; and trade, finance and other commercial companies expect the largest cost increases.

Foreign versus Domestic Companies

Foreign majority-owned firms plan a decrease of 7.4 percent in their capital spending for 1987 compared with an advance of 11.3 percent for domestic majority-owned firms. For 1986, foreign majority-owned firms reported a 7.0 percent decrease in spending over 1985 levels, while domestic majority-owned firms reported a 7.1 percent increase (Tables 8 and 9).

Domestic majority-owned firms represent about 72 percent of total capital spending reported for 1987 by the survey panel, with foreign majority-owned firms accounting for the remainder. On a regional basis the proportion of investment associated with domestic majority-owned firms ranges from a high of 86 percent in Quebec to a low of 62 percent in the Prairie region (Table 7).

Within the domestic sector, all regions except the Atlantic show year-to-year advances for 1987. In contrast, foreign-sector spending is lower in 1987 in all regions except Quebec.

Among domestic-owned companies, investment spending in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic regions increased in 1986 over 1985. Within the foreign-owned company sector, spending in Ontario and Quebec increased in 1986 over 1985, while spending in the other three regions declined.

Public Compared to Private Capital Spending

Capital spending in the public (government) segment of the panel (i.e., Crown corporations) is expected to increase by 15.6 percent in 1987,

while the private sector foresees an increase of 1.2 percent. For 1986, the public sector indicated a 0.3 percent decrease in spending from the 1985 level while the private sector showed an increase of 3.2 percent (Tables 11 and 12).

The public or government portion of capital investment represents 32 percent of total capital spending for 1987, and by region ranges from 23 percent in the British Columbia and Northern region to 51 percent in Quebec.

Within the public sector, Quebec, the Prairie region and Ontario expect to record increases in 1987 while in the Atlantic and British Columbia regions spending is expected to decline. This follows on increases in spending in 1986 in both Ontario and the Prairie region, and decreases for the British Columbia and Northern and Atlantic regions as well as Quebec. For private sector investment in 1987, both Quebec and Ontario expect an increase while the other three regions anticipate declines over 1986 levels. The pattern of changes for 1985-1986 is similar.

Medium-Term Investment

Companies in the survey indicate a total of about \$82 billion in investment plans for the medium term (1987-1991). The manufacturing sector as a whole, as well as food and beverage, primary metals and metal fabricating and non-metallic minerals, show an increase in 1987 from 1986 levels followed by declines through to 1991. Non-manufacturing companies, and transportation and storage, show a fluctuating pattern with increases in 1987 and 1988, declines in 1989 and 1990, and a rise in 1991 (Tables 13 and 14).

Factors Affecting Outlays

The factors mentioned most often by respondents as affecting both current and considered investment spending were expected domestic and export sales, anticipated cash flow, rates of return, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada (Table 15).

Purpose of Investment

Of the total corporations in the survey panel, 277, or about 84 percent reported the breakdown of their capital spending by purpose for 1986 and 1987. Investments are subdivided into two broad groups: those which add directly to production facilities and those which do not. The latter group includes investments in research and development, pollution abatement and working environment; the former includes expansion of facilities at existing sites, upgrading and replacement, and new facilities at new sites.

Expansion, upgrading and replacement of existing facilities, at 62.8 percent, accounts for the largest proportion of spending in 1987. Expansion to new sites enjoys a 20.8 percent share. The remainder is divided among a variety of purposes such as research and development, pollution abatement and the work environment (Tables 16, 17 and 18).

Regional Distribution of Business Investment

Spending patterns reported in the survey reflect developments in the various regions in broad terms only and, therefore, should be interpreted with some caution.

The regional percentage distribution of total business capital investment over the medium term is presented in the following table:

Regions	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Atlantic	8.0	6.0	4.2	5.4	5.8	7.2	7.8
Quebec	15.2	16.2	19.2	20.5	19.8	19.2	19.4
Ontario	27.8	32.7	33.8	28.5	28.5	28.8	28.7
Prairies	30.4	27.5	25.8	28.8	29.5	29.4	28.4
B.C. & Northern	11.0	9.7	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.8
Unallocated*	7.6	7.9	9.0	8.8	7.7	6.6	6.9

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not yet been determined in which region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

For 1987, compared to 1986, a larger proportion of capital expenditures on new production facilities was designated to Quebec and Ontario. From 1987 on, the share of investment directed to the Atlantic is increasing while the shares of investment spending for the other regions fluctuate over time.

Regional Perspectives

Atlantic Region (Tables 19 - 22)

Total spending on plant and equipment in 1987 in the Atlantic region by companies in the survey panel is expected to be about \$1.4 billion. (As noted earlier, dollar levels and percent changes are based on current dollars.) This represents a decrease of 17.1 percent from the level reported for 1986 (Table 19).

Investment spending in 1987 by the Atlantic region manufacturing sector is expected to advance by 48.3 percent to a level of about \$319 million. Within this sector, all industries except chemicals register an increase in 1987. For the non-manufacturing sector, capital spending for 1987 is expected to reach \$1 082 million, down 26.6 percent from 1986. Declines for 1987 are reported by oil and gas companies, mining, electric utilities and trade, financial and other commercial companies. Transportation and storage and communications are expected to increase their spending in 1987.

Crown corporations, which account for 33 percent of total capital spending for 1987, record a 25.7 percent decrease from 1986 levels while private firms report a 12.0 percent decrease (Tables 10 and 21).

Foreign majority-owned firms in the Atlantic provinces expect to decrease spending on new plant and equipment by 9.4 percent in 1987; while domestic majority-owned firms expect spending to decline by 19.0 percent from 1986 levels (Table 20).

Quebec (Tables 23 - 26)

The survey shows that the large corporations investing in new plant and equipment in Quebec expect to spend \$4.6 billion in 1987, an increase of 23.4 percent from the 1986 level of \$3.7 billion.

Capital spending by the Quebec manufacturing sector is expected to reach more than \$1.2 billion in 1987, 9.5 percent above the 1986 level. Transportation equipment, food and beverage, primary metals, chemicals and electrical, electronics and machinery project advances for 1987, while non-metallic minerals, forest products and other manufacturing show declines.

The 29.5 percent increase in spending plans for 1987 in the non-manufacturing sector is considerably above the national average of 4.4 percent. Within the sector, all industries report year-to-year percentage increases for 1987, with trade, finance and other commercial, mining, and utilities showing the larger increases.

Crown (public) corporations account for 51 percent of total capital spending reported for 1987 and are expecting an increase in 1987 of 36.8 percent; private sector spending in Quebec is expected to advance by 11.9 percent (Tables 10 and 25).

Companies with headquarters in Quebec are generally less optimistic for 1987 than for 1986 with regard to sales, corporate financial conditions, profits and employment (Table 26). Cash flow, rates of return and expected sales were the factors most frequently mentioned as affecting the spending plans of these companies (Table 15).

Ontario (Tables 27 - 30)

Corporations with plant and equipment investments in Ontario report that they expect 1987 outlays to reach \$9.4 billion, an increase of 7.3 percent or about \$0.6 billion from the 1986 level (Table 27).

Investment spending in 1987 by the Ontario manufacturing sector is expected to reach about \$3.9 billion, an increase of 0.1 percent from the 1986 level. Strong investment increases by non-metallic minerals, electrical, electronics and machinery, food and beverage and forest products are counter-balanced by declines in transportation equipment and primary metal companies. Chemicals report weak growth.

The 13.0 percent increase in spending for 1987 by the non-manufacturing sector is higher than the national average of 4.4 percent for this sector. All industries within the sector report strong investment plans, except electric utilities where a decline is expected.

Private sector spending for 1987 is expected to advance by almost 10 percent compared to a 0.7 percent increase in the public segment. Private sector spending on plant and equipment accounts for 75 percent of total investment in Ontario for 1987 (Table 10 and 29).

Foreign majority-owned firms show a 5.7 percent decrease in spending for 1987, while domestic majority-owned firms indicate a 13.2 percent advance (Table 28).

Companies with headquarters in Ontario are more optimistic about sales and profits for 1987 than for 1986 (Table 30).

Expected sales in Canada, rates of return and cash flow were the factors most often cited by companies with headquarters in Ontario as having a negative impact on spending plans. Export sales, economic conditions and federal government policies were also mentioned as concerns (Table 15).

Prairie Region (Tables 31 - 40)

Total capital spending in the Prairie region in 1987 is expected to be about \$6.7 billion (an increase of 1.5 percent or \$104 million) over 1986 levels (Table 31). Spending is expected to advance by 3.2 percent in Manitoba and by 1.6 percent in Alberta in 1987. The level of spending in Saskatchewan,

however, is expected to decline by 7.0 percent. The outlook for the Prairie region is dominated by Alberta where about 70 percent of investment in the Prairie region takes place.

Manufacturing spending in the region is expected to advance by about 5.0 percent in 1987, due mainly to increased spending by transportation equipment, forest products, electrical, electronics and machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing companies. This offsets the decreased spending reported by primary metals. Spending by manufacturing firms in Manitoba and Alberta is expected to advance in 1987 by 32.2 and 21.0 percent, respectively, while a decrease of 39.4 percent is anticipated in Saskatchewan. Strength in Manitoba lies in investment increases in electrical, electronics and machinery, non-metallic minerals, other manufacturing and food and beverage. In Alberta, the largest increases are in other manufacturing, primary metals, electrical, electronics and machinery, and forest products. All of this offsets the decrease reported by non-metallic minerals. The decline in spending in Saskatchewan is mainly due to reduced outlays by primary metal companies.

Total non-manufacturing spending in the Prairie region for 1987, at \$6.3 billion, represents an advance of 1.4 percent over the 1986 level (Table 31). Non-manufacturing spending is expected to advance by 2.1 percent in Manitoba in 1987 and by 1.0 percent in Alberta. The increase in Manitoba is due mainly to the planned spending by utilities and communications which counterbalances decreased spending in all other sectors except transportation and storage. In the case of Alberta, increased spending levels in 1987 were reported for all sectors except oil and gas companies and pipelines. Saskatchewan will experience a decline due to large reductions reported by oil and gas companies, pipelines, and mining.

Domestic majority-owned firms expect an 11.2 percent increase in 1987 spending in the Prairie region while spending by foreign majority-owned firms will see a decrease of 10.9 percent (Table 35). This 11.2 percent increase for domestic majority-owned firms is in line with the Canadian average of 11.3 percent.

Private sector spending in 1987 is expected to decline by 8.0 percent in the region, compared to a 30.3 percent advance for the public segment. Private sector spending levels for 1986 show a 14.5 percent decrease from 1985 compared to a 4.3 percent advance for the public sector (Table 36).

Companies with headquarters in the Prairie region in general are considerably more optimistic for 1987 than for 1986 with respect to corporate sales and profits (Table 39).

The dominant factors affecting capital spending plans were cash flow, expected sales, federal government policies, rates of return, and economic conditions (Table 15). Other government policies were also of concern.

Alberta

Total capital spending in Alberta in 1987 is expected to reach approximately \$4.6 billion, a 1.6 percent or \$74 million increase over 1986 (Table 34).

At \$167 million, manufacturing spending shows a rise of 21 percent from 1986 levels. Strong increases in other manufacturing, electrical, electronics and machinery, primary metals, and forest products combined to offset the decrease reported by non-metallic minerals. Spending by the non-manufacturing segment in Alberta is expected to amount to \$4.5 billion in 1987, 1.0 percent above 1986 outlays. All industry groups recorded advances with the exception of oil and gas companies and pipelines.

The domestic-owned firms anticipate an investment increase of 8.7 percent in 1987 while the foreign-owned companies expect a 5.7 percent decrease (Table 37). In 1986, investment was equally split among these two segments; for 1987, 54 percent is accounted for by domestic majority-owned firms, the remaining 46 percent by foreign firms. Private sector spending in Alberta is expected to decline by 5.7 percent in 1987, while Crown corporations report a rise in spending of 42.9 percent (Tables 7 and 38).

Companies with headquarters in Alberta indicate a more optimistic outlook for 1987 than for 1986, particularly with regard to corporate sales, profits and employment (Table 40).

Cash flow, government policies, rate of return and expected sales were the factors mentioned most often as affecting both current and expected capital outlays on plant and equipment.

British Columbia and Northern Region (Tables 41 - 44)

Spending for 1987 in the British Columbia and Northern region (Yukon and Northwest Territories) is expected to reach about \$1.9 billion, 5.5 percent below the 1986 level of \$2.0 billion (Table 41).

Investment in the manufacturing sector in this region is expected to reach \$610 million in 1987, an impressive 49.2 percent above the figure reported for 1986. This reflects the increased spending plans of the entire sector, but particularly those of forest products and primary metals.

Expected 1987 spending of \$1.3 billion by non-manufacturing firms in the region represents a decrease of 19.8 percent from 1986 levels, in contrast to the national average increase of 4.4 percent. A large decrease by oil and gas companies, together with lesser declines by communications, trade, finance and other commercial companies and utilities, is the reason for this deterioration. However, a strong rise in spending by mining companies helped to temper this negative outlook.

Foreign majority-owned firms investing in the British Columbia and Northern region are expected to reduce spending by 22.6 percent in 1987, while a 5.6 percent rise is expected by domestic majority-owned firms. The year-over-year increase for 1987 reported by the domestic segment is about one-half the advance expected for Canada as a whole (11.3 percent), while the decline in the foreign segment is three times higher than the decline for all of Canada (Table 42).

Spending for 1987 by the private segment on new plant and equipment is expected to decrease by 4.1 percent, while the public sector anticipates a decrease of 9.9 percent (Table 43).

Companies with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region show considerably less optimism for 1987 than they did for 1986, especially with respect to corporate sales, profits and employment (Table 44).

Rate of return was the factor mentioned most often by the firms in this region as affecting spending plans (Table 15). Government policies, expected sales and cash flow were also concerns.

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TABLE 1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	Outlay	Outlay	Outlay	Percent	
Industry	1985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
Food and Beverage	397.4	460.1	585.4	15.7	27.2
Forest Products	1 356.2	1 594.3	1 709.6	17.5	7.2
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	961.2	1 148.9	1 203.7	19•5	4.7
Chemicals	440.2	510•2	556.8	15.9	9.1
Transportation Equipment	1 140.6	1 884.1	1 724.9	65•1	-8.5
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	632.9	591.1	801.7	-6.7	35.6
Non-Metallic Minerals	166.5	190.0	271.0	14.1	42.6
Other Manufacturing	225.7	295•2	356.0	30.7	20•5
Total Manufacturing	5 320.7	6 673.9	7 209.1	25.4	8.0
Mining Companies	845.5	924.4	988.0	9.3	6.8
Oil and Gas Companies	6 853.5	4 893.4	4 229.7	-28.6	-13.6
Oil and Gas Pipelines	887.4	997.3	817.2	12.3	-18.1
Transportation and Storage	1 241.7	1 048.0	1 188.0	-15.6	13.3
Communications	2 545.8	2 912.8	3 380.9	14.4	16.0
Electric Utilities	4 666.8	4 949.0	5 575.6	6.0	12.6
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1 317.1	1 805.9	2 123.2	37.1	17.5
Total Non-Manufacturing	18 357.8	17 530.8	18 302.6	-4.6	4.4
TOTAL	23 678.5	24 204.7	25 511.7	2.2	5.3

Only the 288 firms which reported for the years 1985 (actual), 1986 (preliminary actual), and 1987 (intentions), have been included in this table.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - CANADA

(Constant 1986 \$ Millions)

Industry	Outlay 1985	Outlay 1986	Outlay	Percent	
riidusiry	1900	1900	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
Food and Beverage	417.0	460.1	557.2	10.3	21.1
Forest Products	1 416.1	1 594.3	1 635.3	12.5	2.5
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	999.5	1 148.9	1 154.4	14.9	0.4
Chemicals	456.9	510.2	535.6	11.6	4.9
Transportation Equipment	1 174.8	1 884.1	1 658.4	60.3	-12.0
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	655.2	591.1	774.2	-9.8	30.9
Non-Metallic Minerals	172.3	190.0	261.1	10.2	37.4
Other Manufacturing	234.5	295.2	342.9	25.8	16.1
Total Manufacturing	5 526.3	6 673.9	6 919.1	20.7	3.6
Mining Companies	880.0	924.4	949.8	5.0	2.7
Oil and Gas Companies	7 071.9	4 893.4	4 096.8	-30.9	-16.3
Oil and Gas Pipelines	923•9	997•3	783.3	7.9	-21.5
Transportation and Storage	1 294.2	1 048.0	1 137.3	-19.1	8.5
Communications	2 648.2	2 912.8	3 254.9	9.9	11.7
Electric Utilities	4 870.1	4 949.0	5 345.6	1.6	8.0
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1 376.1	1 805.9	2 025.7	31 • 2	12.1
Total Non-Manufacturing	19 064.4	17 530.8	17 593.4	-8.1	0.3
TOTAL	24 590.7	24 204.7	24 512.5	-1.6	1.2

Only the 288 firms which reported for the years 1985 (actual), 1986 (preliminary actual), and 1987 (intentions), have been included in this table.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	No. of	Outlay	Outlay	Outlay	Percent	change
Province/Region	Companies	1985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
Newfoundland	26	463.1	399.7	310.6	-13.7	-22.3
Prince Edward Island	12	22.3	19•5	21.5	-12.6	10-2
Nova Scotia	51	783.3	696•2	610.2	-11.2	-12.4
New Brunswick	28	237.8	306.4	342.7	28.8	11.8
Atlantic Region	83	1 839.4	1 688.6	1 401.1	-8.2	-17.1
Quebec	139	3 595.9	3 731.9	4 607.4	3.7	23.4
Ontario	169	7 123.8	8 778.2	9 421.8	23.2	7.3
Manitoba	51	602.0	763.9	788.6	26.8	3.2
Saskatchewan	62	1 001.9	936.4	870.9	-6.6	-7.0
Alberta	95	5 418.2	4 576.3	4 650.2	-15.6	1.6
Prairie Region	131	7 312.9	6 551.3	6 654.9	-10.5	1.5
British Columbia	103	1 660.5	1 639•2	1 770.3	-1.3	7.9
Yukon	6	9.5	8.1	8.5	-14.8	4.9
Northwest Territories	13	374.5	189.8	60.8	-49.4	-68.0
British Columbia and Northern Region	100	2 231 0	1 074 2	1 066 E	11 6	. 5 . 5
NOT THE IT REGION	108	2 231.9	1 974.2	1 866.5	-11.6	- 5.5
CANADA	288	27 670 E	24 204 7	25 511 7	2.2	5 7
CHINDA	200	23 678.5	24 204.7	25 511.7	2.2	5.3

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals.

See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	No. of				Percent	Chan co
Province/Region	Companies	1985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986
Newfoundland	8	66.1	84.4	75.3	27.6	-10.8
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*		
Nova Scotia	24	77.8	80.2	153.5	3.0	91.3
New Brunswick	10	37.1	48.3	85.6	30.1	77.2
Atlantic Region	39	185.2	214.9	318.7	16.0	48.3
Quebec	93	972.8	1 140.4	1 249.1	17.2	9.5
Ontario	113	2 909•2	3 904.8	3 911.3	34.2	0.1
Manitoba	18	26.9	27.3	36.1	1.4	32.2
Saskatchewan	15	45.9	73.0	44.3	59.0	-39.4
Alberta	35	150.9	137.7	166.7	-8.8	21.0
Prairie Region	50	259.4	272.3	286.1	4.9	5.0
British Columbia	46	415.8	399.1	603.8	-4 • 1	51.2
Yukon	*	*	*	*		
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*		
British Columbia and Northern Region	46	453.0	408.5	609.8	-9.9	49.2
The thorn negron	40	12240	10000	003.0		1000
CANADA	162	5 320.7	6 673.9	7 209.1	25.4	8.0

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals.

See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual firm.

TABLE 5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987

- BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region	No. of Companies	1985	1986	1987	Percent 1986/1985	change 1987/1986
Newfound! and	18	397.0	315.3	235.3	-20.6	-25.4
Prince Edward Island	9	20.0	18.5	20.2	- 7.5	9.1
Nova Scotia	27	705.5	616.0	456.7	-12.7	-25.9
New Brunswick	18	200.7	258.1	257.1	28.5	-0.4
Atlantic Region	44	1 654.2	1 473.7	1 082.4	-11.0	-26.6
Quebec	46	2 623.1	2 591.5	3 358.3	-1.3	29.5
Ontario	56	4 214.6	4 873.4	5 510.5	15•6	13.0
Manitoba	33	575.1	736.6	752.5	28.0	2.1
Saskatchewan	47	956.0	863.4	826.6	-9.7	-4.3
Alberta	60	5 267.3	4 438.6	4 483.5	-15.8	1.0
Prairie Region	81	7 053.5	6 279.0	6 368.8	-11.0	1.4
British Columbia	57	1 244.7	1 240.1	1 166.5	-0.4	-6.0
Yukon	5	9.4	8.0	7.9	-14.9	-1.3
Northwest Territories	12	337.5	180•5	55.4	-46.6	-69.4
British Columbia and Northern Region	62	1 778.9	1 565.7	1 256.7	-12.0	-19.8
CANADA	126	18 357.8	17 530.8	18 302.6	-4.6	4.4

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 6

COST ADJUSTMENT FACTORS 1986-1991

Industry	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Food and Beverage	100.0	105.0	110.2	115.7	121.5	127.3	133.5
Forest Products	100.0	104.5	109.2	114.3	119.7	125.0	130.8
Primary Metals and Metal				•			
Fabricating	100.0	104.0	108.4	113.7	119.0	124.3	130.6
Chemicals	100.0	103.8	107.9	112.3	116.8	121.7	126.9
Transportation Equipment	100.0	103.0	107.1	112.4	117.2	122.6	127.5
Electrical, Electronics							
and Machinery	100.0	103.6	107.1	110.2	113.6	117.9	122.1
Non-Metallic Minerals	100.0	103.5	107.4	111.6	116.0	120.8	125.9
Other Manufacturing	100.0	103.8	107.8	112.3	116.5	119.0	126.5
Total Manufacturing	100.0	103.8	108.1	113.0	117.8	123.2	128.5
Mining Companies	100.0	104.0	108.2	112.9	118.1	123.8	130.5
Oil and Gas Companies	100.0	103.2	106.5	110.3	114.5	117.5	122.0
Oil and Gas Pipelines	100.0	104.1	108.6	113.1	117.5	122.2	128.7
Transportation and Storage	100.0	104.1	108.9	113.8	119.3	124.8	130.3
Communications	100.0	103.9	107•9	114.0	119.8	126.2	131.7
Electric Utilities	100.0	104.3	108.8	114.9	121.0	127.7	135.5
Trade, Finance and Other						407.0	400.4
Commercial	100.0	104.5	109.5	113.8	119.0	123.8	129.1
Total Non-Manufacturing	100.0	103.9	108.0	113.1	118.4	124.1	130.3
TOTAL	100.0	103.8	108.1	113.1	118.3	123.9	130.0

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

TABLE 7

(Percent)

	DOMESTIC			FOREIGN		
Province/Region	1985	1986	1987	1 985	1986	1 987
Newfoundland	87	82	66	13	18	34
Prince Edward Island	94	93	93	6 '	7	7
Nova Scotia	58	7 8	79	42	22	21
New Brunswick	88	84	90	12	16	10
Atlantic Region	73	80	78	27	20	22
Quebec	85	85	86	15	15	14
Ontario	70	69	73	30	31	27
Manitoba	93	83	95	7	17	5
Saskatchewan	73	72	81	. 27	28	19
Alberta	44	50	54	56	50	46
Prairie Region	51	56	62	49	44	38
British Columbia	57	62	68	43	38	32
Yukon	99	99	98	1	1	2
Northwest Territories	52	62	52	48	38	48
British Columbia and Northern Region	54	61	68	46	39	32
NOI THEITH REGION	74		00	40	Jy	22
CANADA	65	68	72	35	32	28
CHI WIT	0)	JG	12	27	12	20

TABLE 8

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1985-1987 - DOMESTIC-OWNED/ALL INDUSTRIES

(Current \$ Millions)

				Percent change		
Province/Region	1 985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986	
Newfoundland	402.1	327.1	203.7	-18.7	-37.8	
Prince Edward Island	20.9	18.2	20.1	-13.0	10.4	
Nova Scotia	456.3	540.6	479.1	18.4	-11.4	
New Brunswick	209.7	256.6	307.1	22.3	19.6	
Atlantic Region	1 334.2	1 350.8	1 095.0	1.2	-19.0	
Quebec	3 057•2	3 180.4	3 984.2	4.0	25.2	
Ontario	4 954.1	6 037.2	6 836.7	21.8	13.2	
Manitoba	557.3	633.3	752.0	13.6	18.7	
Saskatchewan	733.2	673.9	708.3	-8.1	5.1	
Alberta	2 386.4	2 300.3	2 501.7	-3.7	8.7	
Prairie Region	3 740.7	3 678.9	4 093.8	-1.7	11.2	
British Columbia	944.9	1 021.9	1 205.0	8.1	17.9	
Yukon	9.4	8.0	8.3	-14.9	3.7	
Northwest Territories	193•2	118•3	31.4	-38.8	~73 ∙5	
British Columbia and Northern Region	1 212.8	1 195.8	1 263.8	-1.5	5.6	
CANADA	15 422.5	16 525.7	18 395.1	7.1	11.3	

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals.

See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 9

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1985-1987 - FOREIGN-OWNED/ALL INDUSTRIES

(Current \$ Millions)

				Percent change		
Province/Region	1 985	1986	1987	1986/1985	1987/1986	
Newfoundland	61.0	72.6	106.9	19.0	47.2	
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*			
Nova Scotia	327.0	155.6	131 • 1	-52.5	-15.8	
New Brunswick	28.1	49.8	35.6	77.2	-28.6	
Atlantic Region	505.2	337.8	306.1	-33.2	-9.4 .	
Quebec	538.7	551.5	623•2	2.3	13.0	
Ontario	2 169.7	2 741.0	2 585.1	26.3	-5.7	
Manitoba	44.7	130.6	36.6	192.1	-72.0	
Saskatchewan	268.7	262.5	162.6	-2.4	-38.1	
Alberta	3 031.8	2 276.0	2 148.5	-25.0	-5.7	
Prairie Region	3 572.2	2 872.4	2 561.1	-19.6	-10.9	
British Columbia	715•6	617•3	565.3	-13.8	-8.5	
Yukon	*	*	*			
Northwest Territories	*	*	*			
British Columbia and Northern Region	1 019.1	778•4	602.7	-23.7	-22.6	
NOT THE IT KEGTON	1 01941	110•4	002.	-23.1	-22.00	
CANADA	8 256.0	7 679.0	7 116.6	-7.0	-7.4	
0/11/0//1	3 2000	7 07240	7 11000	7.00	, , ,	

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals.

See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual firm.

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

(Percent)

	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
Province/Region	1985	1 986	1987	1 985	1 986	1 987
Newfoundland	64	41	17	36	59	83
Prince Edward Island	3	4	4	97	96	96
Nova Scotia	38	52	49	62	48	51
New Brunswick	37	32	33	63	68	67
Atlantic Region	37	37	33	63	63	67
Quebec	50	46	51	50	54	49
Ontario	30	27	25	70	73	75
Manitoba	68	61	78	32	39	22
Saskatchewan	56	52	62	44	48	38
Alberta	11	15	21	89	85	79
Prairie Region	21	25	32	79	75	68
British Columbia	31	27	24	69	73	76
Yukon	66	74	66	34	26	34
Northwest Territories	2	5	15	98	95	85
British Columbia and Northern Region	26	24	23	74	76	77
CANADA	29	29	32	71	71	68

TABLE 11

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1985-1987 - PUBLIC/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals.

See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual firm.

TABLE 12

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1985-1987 - PRIVATE/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

5 1 15 1				Percent	
Province/Region	1 985	1 986	1987	1 986 / 1 985	1987/1986
Newfound[and	165.2	235.3	256.5	42.4	9.0
Prince Edward Island	21.6	18.8	20.7	-13.0	10-1
Nova Scotia	482.6	332.7	312.9	-31 • 1	-6.0
New Brunswick	150.5	209.5	230.2	39•2	9.8
Atlantic Region	1 152.8	1 062.8	936.1	-7.9	-12.0
Quebec	1 799.0	2 004.9	2 243.8	11.4	11.9
Ontario	4 985.5	6 406.9	7 033.3	28.5	9.7
Manitoba	193.3	301.0	173.6	55.7	-42.4
Saskatchewan	444.1	449.1	333.7	1.1	-25.7
Alberta	4 820.4	3 893.8	3 674.4	-19.3	-5.7
Prairie Region	5 748.6	4 918.6	4 526.9	-14.5	-8.0
British Columbia	1 149.0	· 1 204.4	1 352.5	4.8	12.2
Yukon	*	*	*		
Northwest Territories	*	*	*		
British Columbia and	1 657.2	1 494.6	1 434.2	- 9.9	-4.1
Northern Region	1 097.02	434 • U	1 424.2	-3.3	
CANADA	16 707.0	17 255.3	17 474.9	3.2	1.2
CARADA	10 /0/•0	17 200.0	1/ 7/407	202	1 • 2

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals.

See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual firm.

TABLE 13

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE FIRMS 1985-1991

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total
Newfound!and	(15)	335.0	212.4	110.1	138.1	184.2	307.3	273.2	1 560.3
Prince Edward Island	(9)	2.6	1 - 1	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	13-1
Nova Scotia	(31)	353.2	216.8	202.9	266.4	171.9	193.6	135.6	1 540.4
New Brunswick	(20)	196.5	261.7	287.9	373.0	332.9	328.7	488.9	2 269.6
Atlantic Region	(52)	1 282.6	935.2	707.6	901.0	951.9	1 140.5	1 249.8	7 168.6
() nepec	(88)	2 435.2	2 528.3	3 248.6	3 411.8	3 230.5	3 052.9	3 099.0	21 006.3
Ontario	(112)	4 455.4	5 122.2	5 719.1	4 749.4	4 656.7	4 584.7	4 572.0	33 859.5
Manîtoba	(56)	310.9	361.0	491.0	542.7	586.4	602.1	493.3	3 387.4
Saskatchewan	(42)	894.7	762.1	796.5	888.7	1 100.4	1 080.4	923.2	6 446.0
Alberta	(64)	3 374.2	2 931.0	2 809.0	3 134.7	2 873.8	2 723.9	2 787.0	20 633.6
Prairie Region	(83)	4 875.6	4 302.9	4 356.4	4 795.8	4 812.9	4 682.3	4 525.0	32 350.9
British Cofumbia	(69)	1 396.0	1 250.1	1 294.3	1 289.7	1 336.0	1 341.1	1 307.2	9 214.4
Yukon	(5)	9.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.4	8.0	8 .6	57.2
Northwest Territories	(9)	144.6	139.2	27.7	22.0	23.4	23.6	24.5	405.0
British Columbia and									
Northern Region	72)	1 761.5	1 525.3	1 357.9	1 333.0	1 423.3	1 401 • 3	1 396.2	10 198.5
CANADA	(204)	16 031.9	15 649.6	16 917.3	16 654.4	16 325.4	15 910.2	15 945.1	113 433.9

Actual $1985_{\rm z}$ preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987 to $1991_{\rm s}$

Only those firms which reported for each of the years 1985 through 1991 are included in this table, i.e., a matched panel. The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS

1985-1991

(1985 = 100)

Industry	Base Value (\$ MI111ons)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Food and Beverage	257.2	100.0	109.3	118.8	103.6	99.3	98.6	97.9
Forest Products	1 092.9	100.0	116.5	124.3	128.9	125.2	122.8	110.8
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	555.2	100.0	143.6	144.7	75.0	56.2	44.8	29.9
Chemicals	298.6	100.0	117.0	123.2	116.7	9.96	101.0	101.8
Transportation Equipment	470.4	100.0	142.9	204.2	177.6	167.8	136.1	151.6
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	348.9	100.0	92.3	132.0	138.4	132.1	104.3	106.3
Non-Metailic Minerals	111.9	100.0	112.6	156.1	106.7	101.3	98.2	92.9
Other Manufacturing	68.1	100.0	1-19.2	121.4	124.7	101.0	94.1	98.7
Total Manufacturing	3 203.2	100.0	121.8	140.9	123.7	114.1	103.8	6.66
Mining Companies	356.5	100.0	84.2	91.1	63.3	50.4	52.5	60.8
Oil and Gas Companies	4 893.4	100.0	73.9	63.5	65.4	63.9	67.3	67.4
Oil and Gas Pipelines	498.7	100.0	84.9	82.9	81.2	82.1	71.7	75.5
Transportation and Storage	1 241.7	100.0	84.4	95.7	102.0	100.2	95.7	102.5
Communications	696.5	100.0	108.6	113.5	122.0	125.6	128.9	116.9
Electric Utilities	4 326.1	100.0	106.6	122.1	129.3	133.3	130.6	132.7
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	815.8	100.0	121.4	159.2	141.4	130.9	124.5	127.8
Total Non-Manufacturing	12 828.7	100.0	91.6	7.96	98.9	98.8	98.1	99.4
TOTAL	16 031.9	100.0	97.6	105.5	103.9	101.8	99.2	99.5

Only the 204 firms which reported for each of the years 1985 through 1991 are Included in this table.

TABLE 15

FACTORS REPORTED AS AFFECTING CURRENT AND CONSIDERED INVESTMENT SPENDING

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(F	

						British Columbia	
Factor/Region of Headquarters	Atlantic	Onebec	Ontario	Alberta	Prairies	Region	TOTAL
Canadian Federal Government Policies	5	80	25	17	21	2	.64
Other Canadian Government Policies	4	Z	14	16	17	2	42
Foreign Government Policies	0	0	11	9	6	2	23
Exchange Rates	0	9	-	9	9	М	26
Non-Tariff Barriers, Canada	0	2	6	0	-	0	12
Canadian Tariffs Too High	_	2	М	_	2	0	80
Canadian Tariffs Too Low	-	2	2	0	· Process	0	9
Barriers Abroad	0	-	14	2	23	2	20
Other Trading Factors	0	9	9	0	_	_	14
Expected Cash Flow	9	14	35	21	25	4	84
Rates of Return	7	13	36	15	19	7	82
Other Internal Financial Conditions	0	-	Ø	23	4	М	16
Cost of Funds	4	2	13	4	Z	_	26
Availability of Funds	-	2	12	5	2	-	21
Other External Financial Conditions	0	0	7	2	4	М	14
Other Financial and Monetary Factors	2	-	23	0	0	-	7
Raw Material Shortages	0	-	quar	0	0	2	4
Machinery and Equipment Shortages	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Staff Shortages	-	-	0	0	0	_	М
Labour Problems	0	5	10	-	-	3	19
Expected Sales in Canada	5	13	49	14	21	2	06
Expected Sales Abroad	2	10	27	6	16	4	29
Expected Economic Conditions in Canada	2	М	26	13	18	М	52
Expected Economic Conditions Abroad	-	4	7	11	13	2	28
Other Factors	0	2	13	13	13	7	36
SAMPLE SIZE	18	55	159	42	09	31	327

TABLE 16

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

	Number of Reporting Companies	1986(\$ MIII	1987
Research and Development	77	253.5	261.3
Pollution Abatement	68	315.6	352.5
Working Environment	80	205.6	245•3
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	149	6 787.0	7 307.2
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	239	6 494•2	7 736.6
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	89	4 903.8	4 983.1
Other	101	3 896.7	3 086.2
TOTAL	277*	22 856.4	23 972.2

Preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

^{*} As one company may allocate its investment expenditures to various purpose categories, this number is not the sum of the elements in the column.

TABLE 17

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

(Percent Distribution of Total)

	Manufa	ecturing		on- octuring		otal
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Research and Development	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.6	1 • 1	1 • 1
Pollution Abatement	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	1 • 4	1.5
Working Environment	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	19.0	20.3	33.4	34.0	29.7	30.5
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	43.5	48.2	23•2	26.8	28•4	32.3
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	11.8	8.7	24.8	25.0	21.5	20.8
Other	20•2	16.6	16.0	11.6	17•1	12.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 18

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

1987/1986

(Year-to-Year Percent Change in Level of Spending)

	Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	Total
Research and Development	12.1	-7.2	3.0
Pollution Abatement	26.3	3.2	11.6
Working Environment	24.7	16.6	19.3
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	12.6	6.6	7.6
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	16.7	20.6	19.1
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	-22.4	5.5	1.6
Other	-14.1	-23.8	-20.8
TOTAL*	5.2	4.7	4.8

^{*} Year-to-Year changes in total investment here are different from those reported in Table 1. This is due to differences in coverage.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987
- ATLANTIC REGION

	98	(8.0)	(4.4)	(5.3)
, Q	1987/1986	48.3 () -26.6	-17.1 (
Year-to-Year Percent change	,			
Year	1986/1985	16.0 (25.4)	-11.0 (-4.6)	(2.2)
	198	16.0	0.	-8.2
	1987	(7 209.1)	(18 302.6)	1 401.1 (25 511.7)
		318.7	1 082.4	1 401.1
	1986	214.9 (6 673.9)	(17 530.8)	1 688.6 (24 204.7)
		214.9	1 473.7	1 688.6
	1985	(5 320.7)	(18 357.8)	1 839.4 (23 678.5)
		185.2	1 654.2	1 839.4
		Tota1 Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 20

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ATLANTIC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Dome Majorit	stic y-Owned	Fore Majorit	eign y-Owned
	1 986 /1 985	1 987/1 986	1 986 / 1 985	1 987 /1 986
Total Manufacturing	42.6 (38.2)	51.7 (18.3)	-18.0 (14.4)	40.6 (-2.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-2.3 (1.2)	-27.7 (9.5)	-36.1 (-18.5)	-21.7 (-10.9)
TOTAL	1.2 (7.1)	-19.0 (11.3)	-33.2 (-7.0)	-9.4 (-7.4)

TABLE 21

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ATLANTIC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Gov Majority			otal Pri lajority-		
	1 986 / 1 985	1 987/1 986	1986/19	85	1987	/1 986
Total Manufacturing	*	*	14.0 (2	4.5)	17.9	(6.4)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	*	-12.0 (-	6.4)	-19.2	(-1.9)
TOTAL	-8.9 (-0.3)	- 25.7 (15.6)	-7.9 (3.2)	-12.0	(1.2)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1986 and 1987 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1 986 /1 985			1987/1986	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	83.3 (60.6)	11.1 (16.0)	5.5 (23.3)	94.1 (59.7)	5.8 (23.7)	0.0 (16.4)
Export Sales	38.4 (44.7)	46.1 (27.1)	15.3 (28.0)	53.8 (48.0)	38.4 (32.7)	7.6 (19.2)
Profits	55.5 (51.7)	22.2 (12.5)	22.2 (35.7)	77.7 (62.6)	11.1 (21.7)	11.1 (15.5)
Corporate Employment in Canada	27.7 (26.2)	55.5 (39.5)	16.6 (34.1)	27.7 (24.9)	61.1 (50.8)	11.1 (24.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	47.0 (48.6)	35.2 (33.3)	17.6 (18.0)	58.8 (48.2)	41.1 (41.6)	0.0 (10.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	43.7 (35.8)	37.5 (47.8)	18.7 (16.3)	37.5 (26.5)	62.5 (59.5)	0.0 (13.8)
Foreign investment Climate	25.0 (23.1)	75.0 (68.2)	0.0 (8.5)	25.0 (23.7)	75.0 (68.9)	0.0 (7.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 18 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Atlantic region.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - QUEBEC REGION

Year-to-Year

	1986	(8.0)	(4.4)	(5,3)
hange	1987/1986	9.5	29.5	23.4
Percent change	1985	(25,4)	(-4.6)	(2.2)
	1986/1985	17.2 (25.4)	-1.3 (-4.6)	3.7
	1987	1 249.1 (7 209.1)	3 358.3 (18 302.6)	4 607.4 (25 511.7)
	-	1 249.1	3 358.3	4 607.4
	1986	1 140.4 (6 673.9)	(17 530.8)	3 731.9 (24 204.7)
		1 140.4	2 591.5	3 731.9
	1985	(5 320.7)	(18 357.8)	3 595.9 (23 678.5)
		972.8	2 623.1	3 595.9
		Total Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 24

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - QUEBEC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		estic ty-Owned	Fore Majority	
	1986/1985	1987/1986	1 986/1 985	1 987/1 986
Total Manufacturing	29.1 (38.2)	8.1 (18.3)	-1.4 (14.4)	12.3 (-2.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-2.1 (1.2)	30.6 (9.5)	11.3 (-18.5)	14.3 (-10.9)
TOTAL	4.0 (7.1)	25.2 (11.3)	2.3 (-7.0)	13.0 (-7.4)

TABLE 25

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - QUEBEC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Gov Majority		Total Pri Majority-	
	1986/1985	1 987 /1 986	1 986 / 1 985	1987/1986
Total Manufacturing	*	*	13.2 (24.5)	4.9 (6.4)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	*	9.7 (-6.4)	18.7 (-1.9)
TOTAL	-3.9 (-0.3)	36.8 (15.6)	11.4 (3.2)	11.9 (1.2)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1986 and 1987 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE QUEBEC REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1 986 /1 985			1987/1986	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	70.8 (60.6)	12.5 (16.0)	16.6 (23.3)	54.1 (59.7)	27.0 (23.7)	18.7 (16.4)
Export Sales	54.0 (44.7)	29.7 (27.1)	16.2 (28.0)	43.2 (48.0)	40.5 (32.7)	16.2 (19.2)
Profits	72.9 (51.7)	8.3 (12.5)	18.7 (35.7)	62.5 (62.6)	22.9 (21.7)	14.5 (15.5)
Corporate Employment in Canada	18.7 (26.2)	43.7 (39.5)	37.5 (34.1)	14.5 (24.9)	56.2 (50.8)	29.1 (24.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	63.8 (48.6)	25.5 (33.3)	10.6 (18.0)	55.3 (48.2)	36.1 (41.6)	8.5 (10.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	43.4 (35.8)	52.1 (47.8)	4.3 (16.3)	28.2 (26.5)	58.6 (59.5)	13.0 (13.8)
Foreign Investment Climate	27.5 (23.1)	72.4 (68.2)	0.0 (8.5)	20.6 (23.7)	72.4 (68.9)	6.8 (7.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 55 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Quebec region.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987
- ONTARIO REGION

				(Current \$ Millions)	lons)					
								Year-to-Year Percent change	Year hange	
		1985		1986		1987	1986	1986/1985	1987/1986	1986
Total Manufacturing	2 909.2	(5 320.7)	3 904.8	(6 673.9)	5.110.5	3 911.3 (7 209.1)	34.2	34.2 (25.4)	0.1	(8.0)
Tota! Non-Manufacturing	4 214.6	(18 357.8)	4 873.4	4 873.4 (17 530.8)	5 510.5	(18 302.6)	5.	15.6 (-4.6)	13.0	(4.4)
TOTAL	7 123.8	(23 678.5)	8 778.2	(24 204.7)	9 421.8	9 421.8 (25 511.7)	23.2	(2.2)	7.3	(5,3)

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 28

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ONTARIO REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Domes Majority		For Majorit	eign y-Owned
	1986/1985	1987/1986	1 986 /1 985	1 987/1 986
Total Manufacturing	42.2 (38.2)	16.4 (18.3)	29.0 (14.4)	-11.4 (-2.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	15.7 (1.2)	12.0 (9.5)	14.4 (-18.5)	22.6 (-10.9)
TOTAL	21.8 (7.1)	13.2 (11.3)	26.3 (-7.0)	-5.7 (-7.4)

TABLE 29

. CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ONTARIO REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Gov Majority		Total Pri Majority-	
	1986/1985	1 987/1 986	1 986 /1 985	1 987/1 986
Total Manufacturing	*	*	33.7 (24.5)	0.3 (6.4)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	*	21.3 (-6.4)	23.9 (-1.9)
TOTAL	10.8 (-0.3)	0.7 (15.6)	28.5 (3.2)	9.7 (1.2)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 30

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1986 and 1987 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ONTARIO REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1986/1985			1987 /1986	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	64.4 (60.6)	18.1 (16.0)	17.3 (23.3)	67.3 (59.7)	22.4 (23.7)	10.1 (16.4)
Export Sales	48.2 (44.7)	26.7 (27.1)	25.0 (28.0)	56.0 (48.0)	30.1 (32.7)	13.7 (19.2)
Profits	48.1 (51.7)	15.3 (12.5)	36.4 (35.7)	69.3 (62.6)	21.8 (21.7)	8.7 (15.5)
Corporate Employment In Canada	31.4 (26.2)	37.1 (39.5)	31.4 (34.1)	30.7 (24.9)	46.4 (50.8)	22.8 (24.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	46.3 (48.6)	38.4 (33.3)	15.2 (18.0)	50.7 (48.2)	41.3 (41.6)	7.9 (10.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	35.0 (35.8)	52.5 (47.8)	12.4 (16.3)	26.2 (26.5)	63.5 (59.5)	10.2 (13.8)
Foreign Investment Climate	24.4 (23.1)	68.6 (68.2)	(8.5)	26.7 (23.7)	(89.6 (68.9)	4.6 (7.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 159 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Ontario region.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - PRAIRIE REGION

		1085		1986	-	1987	Per Per	Percent change	thange 1987	ge 1987/1986
Total Manufacturing	259.4	259.4 (5 320.7)	272.3	272.3 (6 673.9)	286.1	286.1 (7 209.1)	4.9	4.9 (25.4)	5.0	5.0 (8.0)
Total Non-Manufacturing	7 053.5	7 053.5 (18 357.8)	6 279.0	6 279.0 (17 530.8)	6 368.8	6 368.8 (18 302.6)	-11.0 (-4.6)	(-4.6)	1.4	1.4 (4.4)
TOTAL	7 312.9	7 312.9 (23 678.5)	6 551.3	6 551.3 (24 204.7)	6 654.9	6 654.9 (25 511.7)	-10.5 (2.2)	(2.2)	1.5	1.5 (5.3)

TABLE 32

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - MANITOBA	
---	--

(Current \$ Millions)

		1985		1986	-	1987	1986	Year-to-Year Percent change	change 1987/1986	/1986
Total Manufacturing	26.9	26.9 (5 320.7)	27.3	27.3 (6 673.9)	36.1	36.1 (7 209.1)	1.4	1.4 (25.4)	32.2	32.2 (8.0)
Total Non-Manufacturing	575.1	575.1 (18 357.8)	736.6	736.6 (17 530.8)	752.5	752.5 (18 302.6)	28.0	28.0 (-4.6)	2.1	2.1 (4.4)
TOTAL	602.0	602.0 (23 678.5)	763.9	763.9 (24 204.7)	788.6	788.6 (25 511.7)	26.8	26.8 (2.2)	3.2	3.2 (5.3)

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987
- SASKATCHEWAN

		1985		1986		1987	1986,	Year-to-Year Percent change 1986/1985	ear lange 1987/1986	986
Total Manufacturing	45.9	45.9 (5 320.7)	73.0	73.0 (6 673.9)	44.3	44.3 (7 209.1)	9.65	59.0 (25.4)	-39.4 (8.0)	(8.0)
Total Non-Manufacturing	0.926	956.0 (18 357.8)	863.4	863.4 (17 530.8)	826.6	826.6 (18 302.6)	L-6-1	-9.7 (-4.6)	-4.3 (4.4)	(4.4)
TOTAL	1 001.9	1 001.9 (23 678.5)	936.4	936.4 (24 204.7)	870.9	870.9 (25 511.7)	9-9-	-6.6 (2.2)	-7.0 (5.3)	(5.3)

TABLE 34

EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES	1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987	- ALBERTA
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	FOR 1985, 198	

(Current \$ Millions)

	15	1985		1986		1987	1986/	Year-to-Year Percent change 1986/1985	-Year change 1987/1986	986
Total Manufacturing	150.9	150.9 (5 320.7)	137.7	137.7 (6 673.9)	166.7	166.7 (7 209.1)	8	-8.8 (25.4)	21.0	21.0 (8.0)
Total Non-Manufacturing	5 267.3	5 267.3 (18 357.8)	4 438.6	4 438.6 (17 530.8)	4 483.5	4 483.5 (18 302.6)	-15.8	-15.8 (-4.6)	1.0	1.0 (4.4)
TOTAL	5 418.2	5 418.2 (23 678.5)	4 576.3	4 576.3 (24 204.7)	4 650.2	4 650.2 (25 511.7)	-15.6	-15.6 (2.2)	1.6	1.6 (5.3)

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 35

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - PRAIRIE REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Dome: Majority		Fore Majorite	eign y-Owned
	1 986/1 985	1987/1986	1 986 /1 985	1 987/1 986
Total Manufacturing	29•2 (38•2)	- 5.7 (18.3)	-13.2 (14.4)	16.9 (-2.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-2.6 (1.2)	11.9 (9.5)	-19.9 (-18.5)	-12.2 (-10.9)
TOTAL	-1.7 (7.1)	11.2 (11.3)	-19.6 (-7.0)	-10.9 (-7.4)

TABLE 36

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - PRAIRIE REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Gov Majority		Total Pr Majority	
	1986/1985	1987/1986	1 986 / 1 985	1 987/1 986
Total Manufacturing	*	*	4.9 (24.5)	5.0 (6.4)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	*	-15.4 (-6.4)	-8.8 (-1.9)
TOTAL	4.3 (-0.3)	30.3 (15.6)	-14.5 (3.2)	-8.0 (1.2)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 37

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ALBERTA

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Dome: Majorit		Fore Majority	9
	1 986 /1 985	1 987/1 986	1 986 / 1 985	1 987/1 986
Total Manufacturing	5.1 (38.2)	38.5 (18.3)	-13.6 (14.4)	13.6 (-2.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-3.8 (1.2)	8.2 (9.5)	-25.4 (-18.5)	-6.5 (-10.9)
TOTAL	-3.7 (7.1)	8.7 (11.3)	-25.0 (-7.0)	-5.7 (-7.4)

TABLE 38

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ALBERTA

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Gov Majority		Total Pr Majority	
	1 986 / 1 985	1 987 / 1 986	1 986 /1 985	1 987/1 986
Total Manufacturing	*	*	-8.8 (24.5)	21.0 (6.4)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	*	-19.6 (-6.4)	-6.7 (-1.9)
TOTAL	14.1 (-0.3)	42.9 (15.6)	-19.3 (3.2)	-5.7 (1.2)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1986 and 1987 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRAIRIE REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1986/1985			1987/1986	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	30.9 (60.6)	14.5 (16.0)	54.5 (23.3)	34.5 (59.7)	36.3 (23.7)	29.0 (16.4)
Export Sales	18.4 (44.7)	26.3 (27.1)	55.2 (28.0)	23.6 (48.0)	39.4 (32.7)	36.8 (19.2)
Profits	25.4 (51.7)	10.9 (12.5)	63.6 (35.7)	41.8 (62.6)	29.0 (21.7)	29.0 (15.5)
Corporate Employment in Canada	21.8 (26.2)	32.7 (39.5)	45.4 (34.1)	23.6 (24.9)	47.2 (50.8)	29.0 (24.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	30.9 (48.6)	29.0 (33.3)	40.0 (18.0)	29.0 (48.2)	49.0 (41.6)	21.8 (10.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	18.5 (35.8)	37.0 (47.8)	44.4 (16.3)	18.5 (26.5)	55.5 (59.5)	25.9 (13.8)
Foreign Investment Climate	12.5 (23.1)	62.5 (68.2)	25.0 (8.5)	15.6 (23.7)	(68.8)	18.7 (7.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 60 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Prairie region.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1986 and 1987 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ALBERTA

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1 986 /1 985			1987/1986	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadlan Sales	28.2 (60.6)	12.8 (16.0)	58.9 (23.3)	33.3 (59.7)	35.8 (23.7)	30.7 (16.4)
Export Sales	11.5 (44.7)	26.9 (27.1)	61.5 (28.0)	19.2 (48.0)	42.3 (32.7)	38.4 (19.2)
Profits	23.0 (51.7)	7.6 (12.5)	69.2 (35.7)	43.5 (62.6)	28.2 (21.7)	28.2 (15.5)
Corporate Employment in Canada	17.9 (26.2)	30.7 (39.5)	51.2 (34.1)	20.5 (24.9)	48.7 (50.8)	30.7 (24.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	23.0 (48.6)	33.3 (33.3)	43.5 (18.0)	20.5 (48.2)	58.9 (41.6)	20.5 (10.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	12.8 (35.8)	35.8 (47.8)	51.2 (16.3)	12.8 (26.5)	61.5 (59.5)	25.6 (13.8)
Foreign Investment Climate	9.0 (23.1)	63.6 (68.2)	27.2 (8.5)	13.6 (23.7)	63.6 (68.9)	22.7 (7.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets. There are 42 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in Alberta.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1985, 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987

- BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

Year-to-Year

rercent change	1985 1987/1986	(25,4) 49,2 (8,0)	(-4.6) -19.8 (4.4)	(2.2) -5.5 (5.3)
	1986/1985	-9.9 (25.4)	-12.0 (-4.6)	-11.6 (2.2)
	1987	(7 209.1)	1 256.7 (18 302.6)	1 866.5 (25 511.7)
		8.609	1 256.7	1 866.5
	1986	(6 673.9)	1 565.7 (17 530.8)	1 974.2 (24 204.7)
		408.5	1 565.7	1 974.2
	1985	(5 320.7)	(18 357.8)	(23 678.5)
		453.0	1 778.9	2 231.9
		Tota! Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing	TOTAL

Actual 1985, preliminary actual 1986 and intentions 1987.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 42

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		estic ty-Owned	For Majorit	eign y-Owned
	1 986 /1 985	1 987/1 986	1 986 / 1 985	1987/1986
Total Manufacturing	12.1 (38.2)	76.1 (18.3)	-35.7 (14.4)	-5.8 (-2.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-4.9 (1.2)	-15.4 (9.5)	-20.6 (-18.5)	-26.1 (-10.9)
TOTAL	-1.5 (7.1)	5.6 (11.3)	-23.7 (-7.0)	-22.6 (-7.4)

TABLE 43

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Gov Majority		Total Pr Majority	
	1986/1985	1 987 / 1 986	1 986/1 985	1987/1986
Total Manufacturing	*	*	-9.9 (24.5)	49.2 (6.4)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	*	-9.9 (-6.4)	-24.1 (-1.9)
TOTAL	-16.6 (-0.3)	-9.9 (15.6)	-9.9 (3.2)	-4.1 (1.2)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1986 and 1987 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1 986 /1 985			1987/1986	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	69.2 (60.6)	19.2 (16.0)	11.5 (23.3)	61.5 (59.7)	11.5 (23.7)	26.9 (16.4)
Export Sales	57.1 (44.7)	19.0 (27.1)	23.8 (28.0)	54.5 (48.0)	18.1 (32.7)	27.2 (19.2)
Profits	84.6 (51.7)	3.8 (12.5)	11.5 (35.7)	62.9 (62.6)	11.1 (21.7)	25.9 (15.5)
Corporate Employment in Canada	21.4 (26.2)	42.8 (39.5)	35.7 (34.1)	17.8 (24.9)	57.1 (50.8)	25.0 (24.2)
Corporate Financial Conditions	64.2 (48.6)	32.1 (33.3)	3.5 (18.0)	53.5 (48.2)	39.2 (41.6)	7.1 (10.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	55.5 (35.8)	44.4 (47.8)	0.0 (16.3)	33.3 (26.5)	48.1 (59.5)	18.5 (13.8)
Foreign Investment Climate	37.5 (23.1)	62.5 (68.2)	0.0 (8.5)	37.5 (23.7)	62.5 (68.9)	0.0 (7.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 31 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region.





Survey of Business Capital Investment -

Nature and Coverage of the Data

1) All of the tables containing regional data incorporate "matched" company data to avoid variation in the number of firms reporting in each year. Matching allows for consistent comparisons since only the data for those companies which have reported spending in each of the specified years, e.g., 1985, 1986 and 1987, are used.

The above system of matching is applied separately for each of the investment categories specified in the regional tables. Hence, the regional totals obtained from a matched sample will not necessarily add to the matched Canada total.

2) The problem of companies in the survey not reporting their regional distribution of expenditures is minimal. The following table provides a reconciliation between the total dollar amounts reported on Table 1 and the total amounts distributed by region.

	1986 (Current \$ Bi	<u>1987</u> illions)
Totals as Per Table 1	24.20	25.51
Amounts Reported by Region		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies B.C. & Northern Region Unallocated Region*	1.69 3.73 8.78 6.55 1.97 0.27	1.40 4.61 9.42 6.65 1.87 0.21
Total	22.99	24.16
Difference between totals	1.21	1.35
Portion of difference explained by "matching"	0.24	. 0.35
Portion of difference explained by non-response	0.97	0.90

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not been determined in which province or region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment which were not allocated to a specific region, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

- 3) The fact that companies reported on a corporate rather than an establishment basis definitely affects the sectoral breakdown of both the regional and Canada distribution, i.e., whether outlays were categorized under manufacturing, resource industries, etc. Therefore, the DRIE sectoral coverage cannot be satisfactorily reconciled with Statistics Canada's Private and Public Investment in Canada Survey (PPI) as investment data collected on a corporate basis are allocated to the various industrial sectors according to the company's main line of business. Nevertheless, it is believed that the companies surveyed account for a significant proportion of total business investment spending in Canada as reported by Statistics Canada.
- The following table provides a breakdown of the number of companies reporting matched investment statistics to the DRIE survey, by manufacturing or non-manufacturing sector, and by region of investment. Since the companies in the survey panel are the larger ones, they tend to have investments in more than one region and as such the figures for Canada are not the sum of the regions.

					British Columbia and	
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Northern	CANADA
Manufacturing	39	93	113	50	46	162
Non-Manufacturin	ıg 44	46	56	81	62	126
TOTAL	83	139	169	131	108	288





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Regional Industrial Expansion

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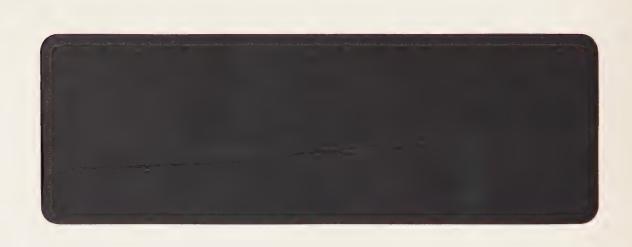
REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN APRIL/MAY 1987





REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN APRIL/MAY 1987

Statistical Analysis
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa
June 1987
(Aussi disponible en français)

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Statistical Analysis Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Ottawa K1A OH5 (613) 954-3481

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PREFACE

This report is based on the <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) covering some 315 large corporations, which was carried out in April and May 1987.

The purpose of the survey is to provide timely intelligence on corporate capital investment decisions for economic forecasting and departmental policy and planning. Survey results are presented for all large companies combined, and disaggregated by major sector and region.

These data indicate investment intentions of a panel of large firms at a given point in time. However, they should not be regarded as the investment outlook for the economy as a whole as spending plans for these large firms do not necessarily reflect the spending patterns of other firms. The survey does not include smaller firms or investments in housing, agriculture or fishing. Direct government outlays are also excluded.

Since the participating companies are not selected randomly, the overall results of the survey may not be representative of the total economy. All individual company information is kept confidential; neither the names of the corporations nor their individual responses are released.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) conducted in April and May 1987 covers about 315 large corporations and provides a reading on planned business capital spending for 1987. Highlights from the report are given below.

- i) The April/May 1987 survey indicates that capital spending in 1987 has increased by 9.0 percent or \$2.2 billion from the 1986 level.
- ii) Spending in the manufacturing sector in 1987 shows an increase of 16.8 percent over 1986 levels, and non-manufacturing reports a 6.1 percent increase for the same period.
- iii) Large firms in the survey, on average, used a cost adjustment factor of 3.9 percent in their capital budgets for 1987.
 - iv) On a regional basis, the Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Prairie regions record expected increases for 1987, while the Atlantic region shows a year-to-year decrease.
 - v) Spending of domestic majority-owned firms on new plant and equipment in 1987 is anticipated to increase by 13.0 percent compared with an increase of 0.4 percent for foreign-owned firms.
 - vi) Private firms show a 5.6 percent increase in capital spending plans for 1987 compared to an 18.1 percent increase expected by public companies.

- vii) About 65 percent of the survey panel reported that they expect their profit levels in 1987 to be higher than in 1986 while 17 percent expect a lower profit performance.
- viii) Factors mentioned most often as affecting outlays were anticipated cash flow, expected domestic sales, rates of return, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE APRIL/MAY 1987 SURVEY

Overview

The April/May 1987 survey* provides an indication of planned investment for 1987 based on conditions at the time of the survey. The firms who responded expect that their capital spending in 1987 will increase by 9.0 percent, in current dollars, over 1986 levels. (Unless otherwise stated dollar amounts and percent changes are in or based on current dollars.)

The survey does not cover investments in housing, agriculture, fishing or direct government outlays. As well, the spending patterns of the larger corporations may differ from those of smaller companies and industry sectors not covered by the survey and, therefore, the results may not be applied directly to the total business sector. That is to say, this reported increase for 1987 refers only to those large companies included in the survey panel and does not necessarily reflect the spending pattern of all businesses.

The companies surveyed indicated that their level of spending on new plant and equipment in 1987 would be about \$26.4 billion in current dollars, an increase of about \$2.2 billion over the 1986 level of \$24.2 billion.

Manufacturing outlays rise by over \$1.1 billion to \$7.7 billion, whereas non-manufacturing spending increases by almost \$1.1 billion to \$18.7 billion.

The larger year-over-year increases were reported by electrical, electronics and machinery, food and beverage, non-metallic minerals, forest products, trade, finance and other commercial; communications and electric utilities.

Oil and gas companies and pipelines registered declines in spending between 1986 and 1987, as did transportation equipment (Table 1).

Outlook for Manufacturing

Capital spending for 1987 on new plant and equipment by reporting manufacturing corporations is expected to be about \$7.7 billion in current

^{*} See appendix for details on the nature and coverage of the survey.

dollars, a 16.8 percent advance from 1986. The 1987 increase reflects primarily the spending of electrical, electronics and machinery; food and beverage; non-metallic minerals and forest products companies. Transportation equipment was the only sector registering decreased spending for 1987.

Outlook for Non-Manufacturing

The spending plans for 1987 of respondents in the non-manufacturing sector are over \$18 billion in current dollars, an increase of 6.1 percent from 1986. Areas of strength include trade, finance and other commercial; communications; and electric utilities. Mining and transportation and storage also register increases while oil and gas companies and pipelines reported decreases (Table 1).

Cost of Capital Goods

The average cost adjustment factor or inflation rate used by the survey firms in their capital budgets for 1987 was 3.9 percent over the cost level for 1986 (Table 6).

On an industry basis, food and beverage; forest products; and transportation equipment, on average are expecting larger cost increases in the 1987-1991 period than the manufacturing sector as a whole. Within the non-manufacturing sector electric utilities; and trade, finance and other commercial companies expect the largest cost increases.

Foreign versus Domestic Companies

Foreign majority-owned firms plan an increase of 0.4 percent or \$32 million in their capital spending for 1987 compared with an advance of 13.0 percent or \$2.2 billion for domestic majority-owned firms (Tables 8 and 9).

Domestic majority-owned firms represent about 71 percent of total capital spending reported for 1987 by the survey panel, with foreign majority-owned firms accounting for the remainder. On a regional basis the proportion of investment associated with domestic majority-owned firms ranges from a high of 84 percent in Quebec to a low of 59 percent in the Prairie region (Table 7).

Within the domestic sector, all regions except the Atlantic show year-to-year advances for 1987. In contrast, foreign-sector spending is lower in 1987 in all regions except Quebec.

Public Compared to Private Capital Spending

Capital spending in the public (government) segment of the panel (i.e., Crown corporations) is expected to increase by 18.1 percent or \$1.2 billion in 1987, while the private sector foresees an increase of 5.6 percent or about \$1.0 billion (Tables 11 and 12).

The public or government portion of capital investment represents 30 percent of total capital spending for 1987, and by region ranges from 22 percent in the British Columbia and Northern region to 43 percent in Quebec.

Within the public sector, the Prairie, Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario regions expect to record increases in 1987 while in the Atlantic region spending is expected to decline. For private sector investment in 1987, the Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia regions expect an increase while the other two regions anticipate declines over 1986 levels.

Medium-Term Investment

Companies in the survey indicate a total of about \$115 billion in investment plans for the medium term (1986-1991). The manufacturing sector as a whole, as well as food and beverage, forest products and chemicals, show an

increase in 1987 from 1986 levels followed by declines through to 1991.

Non-manufacturing companies and electric utilities show increases in 1987,
1988 and 1989, and declines in 1990 and 1991. The rest of the
non-manufacturing sector fluctuates almost erratically (Tables 13 and 14).

Factors Affecting Outlays

The factors mentioned most often by respondents as affecting both current and considered investment spending were anticipated cash flow, expected domestic sales, rates of return, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada (Table 15).

Purpose of Investment

Of the total corporations in the survey panel, 279, or about 88 percent reported the breakdown of their capital spending by purpose for 1986 and 1987. Investments are subdivided into two broad groups: those which add directly to production facilities and those which do not. The latter group includes investments in research and development, pollution abatement and working environment; the former includes expansion of facilities at existing sites, upgrading and replacement, and new facilities at new sites.

Expansion, upgrading and replacement of existing facilities, at 62.8 percent, accounts for the largest proportion of spending in 1987. Expansion to new sites enjoys a 20.8 percent share. The remainder is divided among a variety of purposes such as research and development, pollution abatement and the work environment (Tables 16, 17 and 18).

Regional Distribution of Business Investment

Spending patterns reported in the survey reflect developments in the various regions in broad terms only and, therefore, should be interpreted with some caution.

The regional percentage distribution of total business capital investment over the medium term is presented in the following table:

Regions	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Atlantic	5.5	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.7
Quebec	19.5	20.7	22.5	23.2	23.4	22.9
Ontario	35.9	36.5	33.4	32.6	32.6	34.0
Prairies	24.8	23.1	25.6	25.5	25.8	24.8
B.C. & Northern	8.8	8.6	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.1
Unallocated*	5.5	7.1	6.3	5.5	5.0	5.5

For 1987, compared to 1986, a larger proportion of capital expenditures on new production facilities was designated to Quebec and Ontario. From 1987 to 1990, the shares of investment spending for the other regions fluctuate over time; and with the exception of Ontario shares of spending for all regions takes a downturn in 1991.

Regional Perspectives

Atlantic Region (Tables 19 - 22)

Total spending on plant and equipment in 1987 in the Atlantic region by companies in the survey panel is expected to be about \$1.5 billion. (As noted earlier, dollar levels and percent changes are based on current dollars.) This represents a decrease of 12.0 percent from the level reported for 1986 (Table 19).

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not yet been determined in which region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

Investment spending in 1987 by the Atlantic region manufacturing sector is expected to advance by 39.4 percent to a level of about \$356 million. Within this sector the larger increases were registered by other manufacturing and food and beverage, while electrical, electronics and machinery and non-metallic minerals registered the larger decreases. For the non-manufacturing sector, capital spending for 1987 is expected to reach \$1 137 million, down 21.1 percent from 1986. Declines for 1987 are reported by oil and gas companies, mining, and trade, finance and other commercial companies. Transportation and storage, electric utilities and communications are expected to increase their spending in 1987.

Crown corporations, which account for 38 percent of total capital spending for 1987, record a 9.1 percent decrease from 1986 levels while private firms report a 13.7 percent decrease (Tables 10 and 21).

Foreign majority-owned firms in the Atlantic provinces expect to decrease spending on new plant and equipment by 21.7 percent in 1987; while domestic majority-owned firms expect spending to decline by 9.6 percent from 1986 levels (Table 20).

Quebec (Tables 23 - 26)

The survey shows that the large corporations investing in new plant and equipment in Quebec expect to spend \$4.8 billion in 1987, an increase of 21.2 percent from the 1986 level of just under \$4.0 billion.

Capital spending by the Quebec manufacturing sector is expected to reach more than \$1.7 billion in 1987, 25.0 percent above the 1986 level. All industries in this sector, with the exception of non-metallic minerals project advances for 1987.

The 19.1 percent increase in spending plans for 1987 in the non-manufacturing sector is considerably above the national average of 6.1 percent. Within the sector, all industries except oil and gas pipelines

report year-to-year percentage increases for 1987, with mining, transportation and storage, trade, finance and other commercial, and utilities showing the larger increases.

Crown (public) corporations account for 43 percent of total capital spending reported for 1987 and are expecting an increase in 1987 of 24.0 percent; private sector spending in Quebec is expected to advance by 19.3 percent (Tables 10 and 25).

Companies with headquarters in Quebec are somewhat more optimistic for 1988 than for 1987 with regard to sales, employment and corporate financial conditions (Table 26). Cash flow, rates of return, expected sales, and government policies were the factors most frequently mentioned as affecting the spending plans of these companies (Table 15).

Ontario (Tables 27 - 30)

Corporations with plant and equipment investments in Ontario report that they expect 1987 outlays to reach \$9.8 billion, an increase of 9.7 percent or about \$0.9 billion from the 1986 level (Table 27).

Investment spending in 1987 by the Ontario manufacturing sector is expected to reach about \$4.1 billion, an increase of 2.0 percent from the 1986 level. Strong investment increases by non-metallic minerals, other manufacturing, electrical, electronics and machinery, food and beverage and forest products are counterbalanced by declines in transportation equipment and primary metal companies. Chemicals report weak growth.

The 15.9 percent increase in spending for 1987 by the non-manufacturing sector is higher than the national average of 6.1 percent for this sector. All industries within the sector report strong investment plans, except transportation and storage where a decline is expected.

Private sector spending for 1987 is expected to advance by 11.1 percent compared to a 5.6 percent increase in the public segment. Private sector spending on plant and equipment accounts for 75 percent of total investment in Ontario for 1987 (Table 10 and 29).

Foreign majority-owned firms show a 2.2 percent decrease in spending for 1987, while domestic majority-owned firms indicate a 14.9 percent advance (Table 28).

Companies with headquarters in Ontario are more optimistic about sales and employment for 1988 than for 1987 and somewhat less optimistic with regard to profits, corporate financial and Canadian business conditions (Table 30).

Expected sales in Canada, cash flow, government policies and rates of return were the factors most often cited by companies with headquarters in Ontario as having a negative impact on spending plans. Economic conditions and export sales were also mentioned as concerns (Table 15).

Prairie Region (Tables 31 - 40)

Total capital spending in the Prairie region in 1987 is expected to be about \$6.9 billion (an increase of 4.0 percent or \$268 million) over 1986 levels (Table 31). Spending is expected to advance by 10.6 percent in Manitoba and by 8.0 percent in Alberta in 1987. The level of spending in Saskatchewan, however, is expected to decline by 21.1 percent. The outlook for the Prairie region is dominated by Alberta where about 71 percent of investment in the Prairie region takes place.

Manufacturing spending in the region is expected to advance by 29.2 percent in 1987, due mainly to increased spending by miscellaneous manufacturing companies, forest products, transportation equipment and electrical, electronics and machinery. This offsets the decreased spending reported by primary metals and non-metallic minerals. Spending by

manufacturing firms in Alberta is expected to advance in 1987 by 69.5 percent, while decreases of 39.0 and 10.4 percent, respectively, are anticipated in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Alberta's strengths lie in other manufacturing, forest products, electrical, electronics and machinery, transportation equipment and primary metals. All of this offsets the decrease reported by non-metallic minerals. The decline in spending in Saskatchewan is mainly due to reduced outlays by non-metallic mineral, primary metal and food and beverage companies. The decline within this sector in Manitoba is due to decreased spending among the primary metal and food and beverage companies.

Total non-manufacturing spending in the Prairie region for 1987, at \$6.5 billion, represents an advance of 2.9 percent over the 1986 level (Table 31). Non-manufacturing spending is expected to advance by 11.7 percent in Manitoba in 1987 and by 5.9 percent in Alberta. The increase in Manitoba is due mainly to the planned spending by utilities and transportation and storage, and oil and gas companies which counterbalances decreased spending in oil and gas pipelines and trade, finance and other commercial companies. In the case of Alberta, increased spending levels in 1987 were reported for all sectors except oil and gas companies and pipelines. Saskatchewan will experience a decline due to large reductions reported by oil and gas pipelines, mining, trade, finance and other commercial, and utilities.

Domestic majority-owned firms expect an 11.5 percent increase in 1987 spending in the Prairie region while spending by foreign majority-owned firms will see a decrease of 5.3 percent (Table 35).

Private sector spending in 1987 is expected to decline by 5.0 percent in the region, compared to a 33.8 percent advance for the public segment (Table 36).

Companies with headquarters in the Prairie region in general are more optimistic for 1988 than for 1987 with respect to corporate sales, employment and Canadian business conditions (Table 39).

The dominant factors affecting capital spending plans were cash flow, expected sales, government policies and rates of return (Table 15). Economic conditions in Canada and abroad were also concerns.

Alberta

Total capital spending in Alberta in 1987 is expected to reach approximately \$4.9 billion, an 8.0 percent or \$365 million increase over 1986 (Table 34).

At \$252 million, manufacturing spending shows a rise of 69 percent from 1986 levels. Strong increases in other manufacturing, forest products, electrical, electronics and machinery, transportation equipment and primary metals combined to offset the decrease reported by non-metallic minerals. Spending by the non-manufacturing segment in Alberta is expected to amount to \$4.6 billion in 1987, 5.9 percent above 1986 outlays. All industry groups recorded advances with the exception of oil and gas companies and pipelines.

The domestic-owned firms anticipate an investment increase of 14.4 percent in 1987 while the foreign-owned companies expect a 1.8 percent advance (Table 37). In 1986, 49 percent of investment is accounted for by domestic majority-owned firms; in 1987 the share is 51 percent. Private sector spending in Alberta is expected to decline by 0.6 percent in 1987, while Crown corporations report a rise in spending of 64.7 percent (Tables 7 and 38).

Companies with headquarters in Alberta indicate a more optimistic outlook for 1988 than for 1987, particularly with regard to corporate sales, employment, and Canadian business conditions (Table 40).

Cash flow, rates of return, expected sales in Canada and government policies were the factors mentioned most often as affecting both current and expected capital outlays on plant and equipment (Table 15).

British Columbia and Northern Region (Tables 41 - 44)

Spending for 1987 in the British Columbia and Northern region (Yukon and Northwest Territories) is expected to reach about \$2.2 billion, 7.0 percent above the 1986 level of \$2.1 billion (Table 41).

Investment in the manufacturing sector in this region is expected to reach \$807 million in 1987, an impressive 89.4 percent above the figure reported for 1986. This reflects the increased spending plans of the entire sector, but particularly those of forest products and primary metals.

Expected 1987 spending of \$1.4 billion by non-manufacturing firms in the region represents a decrease of 14.0 percent from 1986 levels, in contrast to the national average increase of 6.1 percent. Large decreases by oil and gas companies, and trade, finance and other commercial companies; together with lesser declines by communications and mining, is the reason for this deterioration. However, a strong rise in spending by oil and gas pipelines and a more modest increase by utilities helped to temper this negative outlook.

Foreign majority-owned firms investing in the British Columbia and Northern region are expected to reduce spending by 13.4 percent in 1987, while a 19.7 percent rise is expected by domestic majority-owned firms (Table 42).

Spending for 1987 by the private segment on new plant and equipment is expected to increase by 5.7 percent, a close parallel to the 5.6 percent increase for Canada as a whole. The public sector anticipates an increase of 11.9 percent (Table 43).

Companies with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region show more optimism for 1988 than they did for 1987, with respect to corporate sales, profits and employment (Table 44).

Cash flow was the factor mentioned most often by the firms in this region as affecting spending plans (Table 15). Rates of return, government policies and expected sales were also concerns.



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CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

Industry	Outlay 1986	Outlay 1987	1987/1986 Percent change
Industry			
Food and Beverage	505.5	671.7	32.8
Forest Products	1 655.5	2 124.0	28.2
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	1 138.5	1 253.7	10.1
Chemicals	501.6	524.2	4.5
Transportation Equipment	1 807.4	1 792.1	-0.9
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	553.4	743.0	34.2
Non-Metallic Minerals	191.7	246.5	28.5
Other Manufacturing	266.5	379.9	42.5
Total Manufacturing	6 620.1	7 735.1	16.8
Mining Companies	886.3	977.0	10-2
Oil and Gas Companies	4 928.5	4 475.6	-9.2
Oil and Gas Pipelines	1 039.0	875 • 4	-15.8
Transportation and Storage	1 470.2	1 610.5	9.5
Communications	2 890.4	3 349.6	15.8
Electric Utilities	4 779.3	5 391.5	12.8
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1 632.3	2 034.3	24.6
Total Non-Manufacturing	17 626.0	18 713.9	6.1
TOTAL	24 246.1	26 449.0	9.0

Only the 308 firms which reported for the years 1986 (actual) and 1987 (revised intentions) have been included in this table.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - CANADA

(Constant 1986 \$ Millions)

Industry	Outlay 1986	Outlay 1987	1987/1986 Percent change
Food and Beverage	505.5	639.5	26.5
Forest Products	1 655.5	2 042.1	23.3
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	1 138.5	1 208.7	6.1
Chemicals	501.6	504.9	0.6
Transportation Equipment	1 807.4	1 731.0	-4.3
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	553.4	717.9	29.7
Non-Metallic Minerals	191.7	237.3	23.7
Other Manufacturing	266.5	366.3	37.4
Total Manufacturing	6 620.1	7 447.7	12.5
Mining Companies	886.3	939.1	5.9
Oll and Gas Companies	4 928.5	4 323.6	-12.3
Oil and Gas Pipelines	1 039.0	842.6	-19.0
Transportation and Storage	1 470.2	1 549.4	5.3
Communications	2 890.4	3 228.2	11.6
Electric Utilities	4 779.3	5 166.8	8.1
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1 632.3	1 937.0	18.6
Total Non-Manufacturing	17 626.0	17 986.7	2.0
TOTAL	24 246.1	25 434.4	4.9

Only the 308 firms which reported for the years 1986 (actual) and 1987 (revised intentions) have been included in this table.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region	No. of Companies	Outlay 1986	Outlay 1987	1987/1986 Percent change
Newfoundland	31	442.6	424.7	-4.1
Prince Edward Island	15	25.5	23.3	-8.7
Nova Scotia	51	687.9	631.6	-8.2
New Brunswick	36	312.9	358.6	14.6
Atlantic Region	86	1 696.0	1 493.0	-12.0
Quebec	148	3 988.8	4 837.6	21.2
Ontario	183	8 924.8	9 796.8	9.7
Manitoba	60	792.1	876.1	10.6
Saskatchewan	65	1 025.6	810.2	-21.1
Alberta	109	4 532.7	4 897.8	8.0
Prairie Region	146	6 627.3	6 895.8	4.0
British Columbia	113	1 751.8	2 093.4	19.4
Yukon	5	7.4	8.0	8.1
Northwest Territories	14	304.9	109.4	-64.2
British Columbia and Northern Region	121	2 095.2	2 242.8	7.0
CANADA	308	24 246.1	26 449.0	9.0

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ MIIIIons)

Province/Region	No. of Companies	1986	1987	1987/1986 Percent change
Newfoundland	10	89.1	84.3	-5.4
Prince Edward Island	*	*	#	
Nova Scotia	24	97.5	178.3	82.8
New Brunswick	16	66.6	89.5	34.3
Atlantic Region	41	255.0	355.6	39.4
Quebec	97	1 426.3	1 783•2	25.0
Ontario	121	3 979.3	4 060.8	2.0
Manitoba	24	41.5	37.2	-10.4
Saskatchewan	17	65.9	40.2	-39.0
Alberta	43	148.8	252.3	69.5
Prairie Region	61	288.2	372.6	29.2
British Columbia	52	422.5	804.6	90.4
Yukon	*	*	*	
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	
British Columbia and Northern Region	53	426.2	807.4	89.4
CANADA	172	6 620.1	7 735.1	16.8

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate the possibility of identifying the investment of any individual firm.

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region	No. of Companies	1986	1987	1987/1986 Percent change
Newfoundland	21	353.5	340.4	-3.8
Prince Edward Island	12	24.5	21.5	-12.3
Nova Scotia	27	590.4	453.3	-23.3
New Brunswick	20	246.3	269.1	9.2
Atlantic Region	45	1 441.0	1 137.4	-21.1
Quebec	51	2 562.5	3 054.4	19.1
Ontario	62	4 945.5	5 736.0	15.9
Manitoba	36	750.6	838.9	11.7
Saskatchewan	. 48	959.7	770.0	-19.8
Alberta	66	4 383.9	4 645.5	5.9
Prairie Region	85	6 339.1	6 523.2	2.9
British Columbia	61	1 329.3	1 288.8	-3.1
Yukon	5	7.4	8.0	8.1
Northwest Territories	13	301.6	107.3	-64.5
British Columbia and Northern Region	68	1 669.0	1 435•4	-14.0
CANADA	136	17 626.0	18 713.9	6.1

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 6

COST ADJUSTMENT FACTORS 1987-1991

Industry	1986	1 987	1988	1989	1990	1 991
Food and Beverage	100.0	105.0	110.2	115.7	121.3	127.3
Forest Products	100.0	104.0	108.5	113.5	118.9	124.4
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	100.0	103.7	107.9	113.7	117.7	122.9
Chemicals	100.0	103.8	108.0	112.5	117.2	122.0
Transportation Equipment	100.0	103.5	108.4	113.8	119.4	124.2
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	100.0	103.5	106.9	110.3	114.5	118.8
Non-Metallic Minerals	100.0	103.7	108.0	112.6	117.6	122•6
Other Manufacturing	100.0	103.7	108.1	112.7	115.1	119.3
Total Manufacturing	100.0	103.8	108.2	113.0	118.0	123.2
Mining Companies	100.0	104.0	108•5	113.4	118.0	123.3
OII and Gas Companies	100.0	103•5	107.5	118.8	114.8	119.4
Oil and Gas Pipelines	100.0	103.9	108•5	113-1	118.4	123.2
Transportation and Storage	100.0	103.9	108•2	112•9	118.8	124.1
Communications	100-0	103.7	108•2	112.7	117.4	122.1
Electric Utilities	100.0	104.3	109•4	114.9	121.2	127.5
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	100.0	105.0	110.9	116.7	124•2	136.7
Total Non-Manufacturing	100.0	103.9	108.6	113.5	118-6	124.1
TOTAL	100.0	103.9	108.5	113-4	118.5	123.9

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

TABLE 7

(Percent)

	DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
Province/Region	1986	1987	1986	1 987
Newfoundland	80	67	20	33
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	81	86	19	14
New Brunswick	84	93	16	7
Atlantic Region	80	82	20	18
Quebec	87	84	13	16
Ontario	70	73	30	27
Manitoba	78	91	22	9
Saskatchewan	73	81	27	19
Alberta	49	52	51	48
Prairie Region	55	59	45	41
British Columbia	65	72	35	28
Yukon	*	*	*	*
Northwest Territories	*	#	*	*
British Columbia and				
Northern Region	62	69	38	31
CANADA	68	71	32	29

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate the possibility of identifying the investment of any individual firm.

TABLE 8

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1987 - DOMESTIC-OWNED/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region	1986	1 987	1987/1986 Percent change
Newfoundland	354.9	285.5	-19.6
Prince Edward Island	24.2	21.9	- 9.6
Nova Scotia	560.1	544.0	-2.9
New Brunswick	262.5	332.5	26.6
Atlantic Region	1 355.3	1 226.2	-9.6
Quebec	3 454.7	4 066.0	17.6
Ontario	6 227.7	7 157.1	14.9
Manitoba	616.1	797.1	29.3
Saskatchewan	752.7	652.7	-13.3
Alberta	2 232.3	2 554.2	14.4
Prairie Region	3 659.6	4 083.9	11.5
British Columbia	1 133.9	1 510.0	33.1
Yukon	7.3	7.8	6.8
Northwest Territories	149.2	28.9	-80.7
British Columbia and Northern Region	1 291.8	1 546.7	19.7
CANADA	16 595.8	18 766.4	13.0

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 9

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1987 - FOREIGN-OWNED/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region	1986	1987	1987/1986 Percent change
Newfoundland	87.7	139.2	58.7
Prince Edward Island	*	*	
Nova Scotia	127.8	87.6	-31.5
New Brunswick	50.4	26.1	-48.3
Atlantic Region	340.7	226.8	-21.7
Quebec	534.1	771.6	44.4
Ontario	2 697.1	2 639.7	-2.2
Manitoba	176.0	79.0	-55.2
Saskatchewan	272.9	157.5	-42.3
Alberta	2 300.4	2 343.6	1.8
Prairie Region	2 967.7	2 811.9	-5.3
British Columbia	617.9	583.4	-5.6
Yukon	*	*	
Northwest Territories	*	#	
British Columbia and Northern Region	803.4	696•1	-13.4
CANADA	7 650.3	7 682.6	0.4

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate the possibility of identifying the investment of any individual firm.

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

(Percent)

	PUB	LIC	PRIV	ATE
Province/Region	1986	1987	1986	1 987
Newfoundland	36	24	64	76
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	53	51	47	49
New Brunswick	30	37	70	63
Atlantic Region	36	38	64	62
Quebec	42	43	58	57
Ontario	26	25	74	75
Manitoba	57	71	43	29
Saskatchewan	48	57	52	43
Alberta	13	20	87	80
Prairie Region	23	30	77	70
British Columbia	23	23	77	77
Yukon	*	*	*	*
Northwest Territories	*	#	*	*
British Columbia and	0.4	22	70	70
Northern Region	21	22	79	78
	0.3	70	40	30
CANADA	27	30	73	70

^{*} information has been suppressed in order to eliminate the possibility of identifying the investment of any individual firm.

TABLE 11

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1987 - PUBLIC/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region	1986	1987	1987/1986 Percent change
Newfoundland	158.7	100.4	-36.8
Prince Edward Island	*	*	
Nova Scotia	363.5	325.1	-10.6
New Brunswick	92.5	133.6	44.4
Atlantic Region	615.6	560.0	-9.1
Quebec	1 661.9	2 060.8	24.0
Ontario	2 289.9	2 419.7	5.6
Manitoba	450.3	618.8	37.4
Saskatchewan	496.8	465.7	-6.3
Alberta	594.6	979.7	64.7
Prairie Region	1 541.7	2 064.2	33.8
British Columbia	404.2	485.2	20.0
Yukon	*	*	
Northwest Territories	*	*	
British Columbia and Northern Region	448.3	502.0	11.9
CANADA	6 660.9	7 866.6	18.1

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate the possibility of identifying the investment of any individual firm.

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 12

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1987 - PRIVATE/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region	1 986	1 987	1987/1986 Percent change
Newfoundland	283.9	324.3	14.2
Prince Edward Island	24.8	22.6	-8.9
Nova Scotia	324.4	306.5	-5.6
New Brunswick	220.4	225.0	2.0
Atlantic Region	1 080.4	933.0	-13.7
Quebec	2 326.9	2 776.8	19.3
Ontario	6 634.9	7 377.1	11.1
Manitoba	341.8	257.3	-24.8
Saskatchewan	528.8	344.5	-34.9
Alberta	3 938.1	3 918.1	-0.6
Prairie Region	5 085.6	4 831.6	-5.0
British Columbia	1 347.6	1 608.2	19.3
Yukon	*	*	
Northwest Territories	266.3	98.3	-63.1
British Columbia and Northern Region	1 646.9	1 740.8	5.7
CANADA	17 585.2	18 582.4	5.6

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate the possibility of identifying the investment of any individual firm.

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE FIRMS 1986-1991

TABLE 13

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region		1 986	1 987	1 988	1989	1 990	1 991	Total
Newfoundland	(18)	222.8	171.3	181.9	361.9	527.8	499.7	1 965.4
Prince Edward Island	(8)	1.5	1.8	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	14.7
Nova Scotia	(31)	229.0	247.5	248.1	163.6	185.3	161.6	1 235.1
New Brunswick	(23)	262.6	293.7	409.3	446.5	344.1	293.4	2 049.6
Atlantic Region	(52)	937.3	773.5	945.9	1 059.1	1 149.0	1 089.8	5 954.6
Quebec	(98)	3 340.8	4 012.4	4 500.1	4 540.5	4 482.4	4 413.3	25 289.5
Ontario	(125)	6 150.7	7 079•6	6 684.4	6 385.8	6 244.8	6 565.0	39 110.3
Manitoba	(33)	417.2	549.3	610.4	615.0	620.3	527.7	3 339.9
Saskatchewan	(41)	756.9	686.6	856.9	1 048.4	987.9	862.2	5 198.9
Alberta	(66)	2 753.9	2 899.0	3 398.3	3 088.5	3 042.4	3 089.2	18 271.3
Prairie Region	(95)	4 241.2	4 480.2	5 126.1	5 003.5	4 944.4	4 789.3	28 584.7
British Columbia	(75)	1 212.0	1 536.2	1 397.3	1 418.9	1 266.7	1 217.0	8 048-1
Yukon	(4)	6.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.8	8.3	45.6
Northwest Territories	(8)	144.7	30.0	25.1	19.3	20.8	24.6	264.5
British Columbia and Northern Region	(81)	1 510.2	1 659.3	1 507.8	1 537.9	1 380.6	1 371.6	8 967.4
The state of the s	(017	1 210.02	, 0,,,,	1 207.00	, ,,,,,,	, 500 00	, ,,,,,,	0 ,0,0,
CANADA	(219)	17 110.7	19 377.4	20 022.7	19 602.5	19 142.3	19 287.2	114 542.8

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987 to 1991.

Only those firms which reported for each of the years 1986 through 1991 are included in this table, i.e., a matched panel. The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 14

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS

1986-1991

(1986 = 100)

Industry	Base Value (\$ Millions)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Food and Beverage	317.2	100.0	117.9	106.2	101.0	97.2	105.3
Forest Products	1 214.8	100.0	124.8	123.3	102.8	99.6	84.4
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	862.4	100.0	108.6	54.8	33.1	41.2	42.1
Chemicals	345.7	100.0	101.0	99.0	91.1	89.3	89.0
Transportation Equipment	651.9	100.0	153.4	152.0	129.6	104.6	115.2
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	314.9	100.0	138.3	147.7	146.1	113.5	116.1
Non-Metallic Minerals	124.2	100.0	128.6	89.0	94.3	81.9	75.8
Other Manufacturing	113-1	100.0	122.2	115.1	106.3	90.5	95.4
Total Manufacturing	3 944.2	100.0	124.4	110.2	94.1	86.9	84.9
Mining Companies	395.3	100.0	106.0	107.3	74.3	76.3	63.9
Oll and Gas Companies	3 594.0	100.0	90.0	95.5	93.6	102.3	103.5
Oll and Gas Pipelines	415.6	100.0	101.1	92.9	112.2	90.6	92.5
Transportation and Storage	977.9	100.0	117.2	131.1	123.7	121.2	134.3
Communications	2 325.1	100.0	111.2	120-1	119.0	123.7	122.0
Electric Utilities	4 404.8	100.0	117.3	137.0	148.3	141.1	145.0
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1 053.8	100.0	142.0	125.5	119.1	102.9	99.3
Total Non-Manufacturing	13 166.5	100.0	109.9	119.1	120.7	119.4	121.1
TOTAL	17 110-7	100.0	113-2	117.0	114.6	111.9	112.7

Only the 219 firms which reported for each of the years 1986 through 1991 are included in this table.

FACTORS REPORTED AS AFFECTING CURRENT AND CONSIDERED INVESTMENT SPENDING

(Frequency of response)

S 5 4 8 8 25 33 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	` ` `	Atlantic	tic	Onepec	၁ဓ	Ontario	20	Alberta	+9	Prairies	es	Northern Region	lon	TOTAL	AL
5 4 8 8 25 33 17 17 0 1 0 11 8 16 10 0 1 0 11 8 6 10 0 1 2 11 15 6 10 1 1 2 1 3 4 11 10 1 1 2 1 3 4 1 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	/ Region of Headquarters	980	A87	0.86	A87	980	A87	980	A87	980	A87	980	A87	086	A87
4 4 4 5 4 14 20 16 10 0 1 0 0 11 8 6 3 0 1 2 6 2 11 18 6 10 1 1 2 1 3 4 1 6 10 1 1 2 1 3 4 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 3 4 1 0 3 4 1 0 3 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>σ</td> <td>ω</td> <td>25</td> <td>33</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> <td>21</td> <td>21</td> <td>5</td> <td>12</td> <td>2</td> <td>78</td>	0	5	4	σ	ω	25	33	17	17	21	21	5	12	2	78
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1 1 2 0 2 6 0 0 0 0 1 1 14 12 2 4 0 0 6 3 6 8 0 3 6 7 14 10 35 43 21 23 7 5 13 10 35 43 21 23 9 1 10 35 33 15 20 3 1 1 0 1 13 13 4 10 1 1 2 0 12 14 5 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0	Canadian Tariffs Too High	-	-	2	-	M	4	-	0	2	-	0	0	00	7
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0 6 3 6 8 0 3 6 7 14 10 35 43 21 23 7 5 13 10 36 33 15 20 9 1 10 36 33 15 20 1 1 0 8 9 3 4 1 1 0 13 13 4 10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 4 2 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	Barriers Abroad	0	0	-	-	14	12	2	4	M	9	2	5	8	24
6 7 14 10 35 43 21 23 7 5 13 10 36 33 15 20 9 0 1 0 8 9 3 4 4 1 1 2 3 1 13 14 5 4 10 0 0 0 0 12 14 5 4 10 2 1 1 0 0 0 7 4 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 7 4 2 3 0 3 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 1 1 0	Other Trading Factors	0	0	9	2	9	00	0	M	-	4	-	4	14	19
7 5 13 10 36 33 15 20 0 0 1 0 8 9 3 4 1 1 2 3 1 13 13 4 10 0 0 0 12 14 5 4 10 2 1 1 0 7 4 2 3 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 2 1 0 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15 15	Expected Cash Flow	9	7	14	10	K	43	21	B	B	89	4	14	28	102
0 0 1 0 8 9 3 4 4 2 3 1 13 13 4 10 1 1 2 0 12 14 5 4 10 2 1 1 0 7 4 2 3 4 10 0 3 0 0 7 4 2 3 4 10 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	Rates of Return	7	5	17	10	28	33	15	8	19	21	7	13	82	82
4 2 3 1 13 13 4 10 1 1 2 0 12 14 5 4 2 1 1 0 7 4 2 3 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 1 10 6 1 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15		0	0	-	0	σ	6	2	4	4	5	M	2	16	16
1 1 2 0 12 14 5 4 0 0 0 0 7 4 2 3 2 1 1 0 3 5 0 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 10 6 1 0 2 2 1 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15	Cost of Funds	4	2	M	-	13	13	4	10	5	10	-	9	98	32
0 0 0 0 7 4 2 3 2 11 11 0 3 5 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 5 1 10 6 1 2 2 10 6 27 21 9 13	Availability of Funds	-	-	2	0	12	14	5	4	ת	4	-	-	21	8
2 1 1 0 3 5 0 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 1 0 0 5 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 2 10 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15	Other External Financial Conditions	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	M	4	~	M	-	14	00
0 3 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 5 1 1 0 0 2 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 2 10 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15	Other Financial and Monetary Factors	2	-	-	0	M	5	0	-	0	-	-	0	7	7
0 1 0 0 2 0	Raw Material Shortages	0	M	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	2	2	4	00
1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 1 10 6 1 0 5 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 2 10 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15	Machinery and Equipment Shortages	0	-	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	2
0 1 5 1 10 6 1 0 5 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 2 10 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15	Staff Shortages	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	—	M	M
5 3 13 8 49 50 14 18 2 2 10 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15	Labour Problems	0	-	72	—	10	9	_	0	-	0	2	9	19	14
2 2 10 6 27 21 9 13 2 3 3 7 26 24 13 15	Expected Sales in Canada	5	M	2	00	49	20	14	8	21	22	2	6	8	92
2 3 3 7 26 24 13	Expected Sales Abroad	2	2	10	9	27	21	6	13	16	19	4	80	59	128
	Expected Economic Conditions in Canada	2	2	M	_	26	24	13	15	18	19	M	4	52	57
0 4 4 7 10	Expected Economic Conditions Abroad	-	0	4	4	7	10	=	13	13	16	М	4	28	34
1 2	Other Factors	0	-	2	2	13	11	13	00	13	00	7	0	38	22
52 159 150 42 42	SAMPLE SIZE	8	19	55	52	159	150	42	42	99	09	31	32	327	315

086 = October 1986 A87 = April 1987

TABLE 16

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

	Number of Reporting Companies	1986	1987
		(\$ MIII)	ions)
Research and Development	78	254.6	262.5
Pollution Abatement	70	319.1	356.7
Working Environment	82	206.9	246.6
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	149	6 798.8	7 318.0
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	241	6 518.4	7 758.5
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	90	4 919•8	4 992.1
Other	101	3 896.7	3 086.2
TOTAL*	279	22 914.3	24 020.6

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

^{*} As one company may allocate its investment expenditures to various purpose categories, this number is not the sum of the elements in the column.

TABLE 17

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

(Percent Distribution of Total)

	Manufa	cturing	No <u>Manufa</u>	n- cturing	То	tal
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Research and Development	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.6	1 • 1	1-1
Pollution Abatement	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Working Environment	1-1	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	19.0	20.3	33•3	34.0	29.7	30.5
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	43.6	48•5	23•2	26•7	28•4	32.3
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	11.7	8.6	24.8	25.0	21.5	20.8
Other	20.1	16.4	15.9	11.6	17.1	12.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 18

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

1987/1986

(Year-to-Year Percent Change in Level of Spending)

	Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	Total
Research and Development	12.1	-7.2	3.1
Pollution Abatement	26.1	3.2	11.7
Working Environment	24.6	16.5	19.1
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	12.4	6.6	7.6
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	17.3	20.1	19.0
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	-22.4	5.3	1 • 4
Other	-14.0	-23.7	-20.8

TABLE 19

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - ATLANTIC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	1	986	1	987	1987/ Percent	/1986 change
Total						
Manufacturing	255.0	(6 620.1)	355.6	(7 735.1)	39.4	(16.8)
Total						
Non-Manufacturing	1 441.0	(17 626.0)	1 137 • 4	(18 713.9)	-21 • 1	(6.1)
TOTAL	1 696.0	(24 246.1)	1 493.0	(26 449.0)	-12.0	(9.0)

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

TABLE 20

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ATLANTIC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majori	estic ty-Owned /1986	Majori	reign ty-Owned //1986
Total Manufacturing	50.8	(24.3)	7.9	(8.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-19•3	(10•1)	-29.1	(<i>-</i> 5.7)
TOTAL	-9.6	(13.0)	-21.7	(0.4)

TABLE 21

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ATLANTIC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Government Majority-Owned 1987/1986	Total Private Majority-Owned 1987/1986
Total Manufacturing	*	11.4 (15.4)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	-21.3 (0.0)
TOTAL	-9.1 (18.1)	-13.7 (5.6)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 22

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

	1 987/1 986			1 988/1 987		
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	66.6 (61.8)	20.0 (22.9)	13.3 (15.1)	73.3 (63.5)	13.3 (30.9)	13.3 (5.5)
Export Sales	41.6 (46.5)	50.0 (34.2)	8.3 (19.2)	50.0 (47.4)	41.6 (44.1)	8.3 (8.3)
Prof1ts	57.1 (65.0)	21.4 (18.2)	21.4 (16.6)	46.6 (60.8)	40.0 (29.7)	13.3 (9.3)
Corporate Employment	26.6 (25.7)	60.0 (46.9)	13.3 (27.3)	20.0 (29.4)	73.3 (59.2)	6.6 (11.3)
Corporate Financial Conditions	64.2 (57.9)	28.5 (33.0)	7.1 (8.9)	64.2 (52.1)	28.5 (42.3)	7.1 (5.5)
Canadian Business Conditions	38.4 (35.7)	61.5 (54.2)	0.0 (10.0)	23.0 (31.4)	76.9 (58.9)	0.0 (9.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	0.0 (25.9)	100.0 (69.4)	0.0 (4.5)	0.0 (22.2)	100.0 (73.8)	0.0 (3.9)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 19 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Atlantic region.

TABLE 23

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - QUEBEC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	1	986	1	987	1987/ Percent	
Total Manufacturing	1 426.3	(6 620.1)	1 783•2	(7 735•1)	25.0	(16.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	2 562.5	(17 626.0)	3 054.4	(18 713•9)	19•1	(6.1)
TOTAL	3 988.8	(24 246.1)	4 837.6	(26 449.0)	21.2	(9.0)

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

TABLE 24

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - QUEBEC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majori	estic ty-Owned /1986	Foreign Majority-Owned 1987/1986	
Total Manufacturing	14.8	(24.3)	53.5	(8.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	18.9	(10.1)	22.9	(-5.7)
TOTAL	17.6	(13.0)	44.4	(0.4)

TABLE 25

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - QUEBEC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majori	Government ty-Owned 7/1986	Total Private Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	*		22•9	(15.4)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	*		14.8	(0.0)	
TOTAL	24.0	(18.1)	19.3	(5.6)	

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 26

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE QUEBEC REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

	1987/1986			1 988/1 987		
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	62.1 (61.8)	24.3 (22.9)	13.5 (15.1)	58.3 (63.5)	33.3 (30.9)	8.3 (5.5)
Export Sales	42.8 (46.5)	50.0 (34.2)	7-1 (19-2)	40.7 (47.4)	55.5 (44.1)	3.7 (8.3)
Profits	70•2 (65•0)	27.0 (18.2)	2.7 (16.6)	66.6 (60.8)	27.7 (29.7)	5.5 (9.3)
Corporate Employment in Canada	10.8 (25.7)	59.4 (46.9)	29.7 (27.3)	19.4 (29.4)	66.6 (59.2)	13.8 (11.3)
Corporate Financial Conditions	69•4 (57•9)	27.7 (33.0)	2.7 (8.9)	60.0 (52.1)	31.4 (42.3)	8.5 (5.5)
Canadian Business Conditions	37-1 (35-7)	57.1 (54.2)	5.7 (10.0)	32.3 (31.4)	61 • 7 (58 • 9)	5.8 (9.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	20.0 (25.9)	75.0 (69.4)	5.0 (4.5)	15.0 (22.2)	80.0 (73.8)	5.0 (3.9)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 52 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Quebec region.

TABLE 27

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - ONTARIO REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	1	986	1	1987		/1986 t change
Total Manufacturing	3 979.3	(6 620•1)	4 060•8	(7 735•1)	2.0	(16.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	4 945 • 5	(17 626.0)	5 736•0	(18 713.9)	15•9	(6.1)
TOTAL	8 924.8	(24 246.1)	9 796.8	(26 449.0)	9.7	(9.0)

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

TABLE 28

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ONTARIO REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majorid	estic ty-Owned /1986	Foreign Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	12.6	(24.3)	-6.2	(8.8)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	15.8	(10.1)	17.5	(-5.7)	
TOTAL	14.9	(13.0)	-2.2	(0.4)	

TABLE 29

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ONTARIO REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Major	Government ity-Owned 7/1986	Total Private Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	*		2.2	(15.4)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	*		24.1	(0.0)	
TOTAL	5.6	(18.1)	11-1	(5.6)	

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 30

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ONTARIO REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

	1987/1986			1 988/1 987		
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	70.4 (61.8)	15.6 (22.9)	13.9 (15.1)	70.6 (63.5)	24.7 (30.9)	4.5 (5.5)
Export Sales	53.9 (46.5)	26.9 (34.2)	19.1 (19.2)	51.1 (47.4)	38.3 (44.1)	10.4 (8.3)
Profits	68.4 (65.0)	16.6 (18.2)	14.9 (16.6)	68.5 (60.8)	24.0 (29.7)	7.4 (9.3)
Corporate Employment in Canada	32.7 (25.7)	39.6 (46.9)	27.5 (27.3)	33.6 (29.4)	52.7 (59.2)	13.6 (11.3)
Corporate Financial Conditions	50.8 (57.9)	37.7 (33.0)	11.4 (8.9)	49.0 (52.1)	44.5 (42.3)	6.3 (5.5)
Canadian Business Conditions	33.3 (35.7)	54.9 (54.2)	11.7 (10.0)	28.7 (31.4)	55.5 (58.9)	15.7 (9.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	24.1 (25.9)	72.5 (69.4)	3.2 (4.5)	20.0 (22.2)	75.0 (73.8)	5.0 (3.9)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 150 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Ontario region.

TABLE 31

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - PRAIRIE REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	1	986	1	987		/1986 change
Total Manufacturing	288•2	(6 620.1)	372.6	(7 735.1)	29.2	(16.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	6 339.1	(17 626.0)	6 523•2	(18 713•9)	2.9	(6.1)
TOTAL	6 627.3	(24 246.1)	6 895.8	(26 449.0)	4.0	(9.0)

TABLE 32

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - MANITOBA

(Current \$ Millions)

	1	986	1	987	1987/ Percent	1986 change
Total Manufacturing	41.5	(6 620•1)	37.2	(7 735.1)	-10.4	(16.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	750.6	(17 626.0)	838.9	(18 713.9)	11.7	(6.1)
TOTAL	792.1	(24 246.1)	876.1	(26 449.0)	10.6	(9.0)

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

TABLE 33

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - SASKATCHEWAN

(Current :	5 MIIII	ons
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	1	986	1	987		1986 change
Total Manufacturing	65.9	(6 620•1)	40.2	(7 735.1)	-39.0	(16.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	959.7	(17 626.0)	770.0	(18 713.9)	-19.8	(6.1)
TOTAL	1 025.6	(24 246.1)	810-2	(26 449.0)	-21.1	(9.0)

TABLE 34

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - ALBERTA

(Current \$ Millions)

	1986		1	1987		1987/1986 Percent change	
Total Manufacturing	148.8	(6 620.1)	252.3	(7 735•1)	69•5	(16•8)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	4 383.9	(17 626.0)	4 645•5	(18 713.9)	5•9	(6.1)	
TOTAL	4 532.7	(24 246.1)	4 897.8	(26 449.0)	8.0	(9.0)	

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

TABLE 35

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - PRAIRIE REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Domes Majority 1987/1	y-Owned	Foreign Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total					
Manufacturing	2.0	(24.3)	57.6	(8.8)	
Total					
Non-Manufacturing	11.9	(10.1)	-8.4	(-5.7)	
TOTAL	11.5	(13.0)	-5.3	(0.4)	

TABLE 36

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - PRAIRIE REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majori	Government ty-Owned 7/1986	Total Private Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	*		29•2	(15.4)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	*		-7.1	(0.0)	
TOTAL	33.8	(18.1)	-5.0	(5.6)	

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 37

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ALBERTA

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majori	estic ty-Owned /1986	Foreign Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	42.6	(24.3)	84.5	(8.8)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	13.7	(10.1)	-1.8	(-5.7)	
TOTAL	14-4	(13.0)	1.8	(0.4)	

TABLE 38

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ALBERTA

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Total Government Majority-Owned 1987/1986		Total Private Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	*		69.5	(15.4)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	*		-3.3	(0.0)	
TOTAL	64.7	(18.1)	-0.6	(5.6)	

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 39

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRAIRIE REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

	1987/1986			1988/1987		
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	40.0 (61.8)	38.0 (22.9)	22.0 (15.1)	45.6 (63.5)	47.8 (30.9)	6.5 (5.5)
Export Sales	17.1 (46.5)	48.5 (34.2)	34.2 (19.2)	29.0 (47.4)	61.2 (44.1)	9.6 (8.3)
Profits	51.9 (65.0)	19.2 (18.2)	28.8 (16.6)	38.2 (60.8)	44.6 (29.7)	17.0 (9.3)
Corporate Employment in Canada	17.3 (25.7)	55.7 (46.9)	26.9 (27.3)	25.0 (29.4)	70.8 (59.2)	4.1 (11.3)
Corporate Financial Conditions	53.8 (57.9)	34.6 (33.0)	11.5 (8.9)	41.6 (52.1)	54.1 (42.3)	4.1 (5.5)
Canadian Business Conditions	23.0 (35.7)	59.6 (54.2)	17.3 (10.0)	27.0 (31.4)	66.6 (58.9)	6.2 (9.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	20.0 (25.9)	70.0 (69.4)	10.0 (4.5)	18.5 (22.2)	77.7 (73.8)	3.7 (3.9)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 60 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Prairie region.

TABLE 40

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ALBERTA

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

	1987/1986			1 988/1 987		
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	41.0 (61.8)	35.8 (22.9)	23.0 (15.1)	50.0 (63.5)	47.2 (30.9)	2.7 (5.5)
Export Sales	11.1 (46.5)	48.1 (34.2)	40.7 (19.2)	29.1 (47.4)	62.5 (44.1)	8.3 (8.3)
Profits	51.2 (65.0)	23.0 (18.2)	25.6 (16.6)	34.2 (60.8)	54.2 (29.7)	11.4 (9.3)
Corporate Employment in Canada	17.9 (25.7)	53.8 (46.9)	28.2 (27.3)	27.7 (29.4)	72 • 2 (59 • 2)	0.0 (11.3)
Corporate Financial Conditions	51.2 (57.9)	41.0 (33.0)	7.6 (8.9)	38.8 (52.1)	58.3 (42.3)	2.7 (5.5)
Canadian Business Conditions	25.6 (35.7)	61.5 (54.2)	12.8 (10.0)	30.5 (31.4)	63.8 (58.9)	5.5 (9.6)
Foreign Investment Climate	26.0 (25.9)	65.2 (69.4)	8.6 (4.5)	23.8 (22.2)	71 • 4 (73 • 8)	4.7 (3.9)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 42 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in Alberta.

TABLE 41

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986 AND PLANS FOR 1987 - BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	1986			1987		1987/1986 Percent change	
Total Manufacturing	426 • 2	(6 620•1)	807.4	(7 735•1)	89•4	(16•8)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	1 669.0	(17 626.0)	1 435•4	(18 713.9)	-14.0	(6.1)	
TOTAL	2 095.2	(24 246.1)	2 242.8	(26 449.0)	7.0	(9.0)	

Actual 1986 and revised intentions 1987.

TABLE 42

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majori	estic ty-Owned /1986	Foreign Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	122.5	(24.3)	22.7	(8.8)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	-9.4	(10.1)	-21 • 1	(<i>-</i> 5.7)	
TOTAL	19.7	(13.0)	-13.4	(0.4)	

TABLE 43

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Majori	Covernment ty-Owned 2/1986	Total Private Majority-Owned 1987/1986		
Total Manufacturing	*		89.4	(15.4)	
Total Non-Manufacturing	*		-23.6	(0.0)	
TOTAL	11.9	(18-1)	-5.7	(5.6)	

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

TABLE 44

		1987/1986			1 988/1 987	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	65.3 (61.8)	26.9 (22.9)	7.6 (15.1)	69•2 (63•5)	30.7 (30.9)	0.0 (5.5)
Export Sales	68•1 (46•5)	13.6 (34.2)	18-1 (19-2)	68.1 (47.4)	27.2 (44.1)	4.5 (8.3)
Profits	75.0 (65.0)	10.7 (18.2)	14.2 (16.6)	71.4 (60.8)	21.4 (29.7)	7.1 (9.3)
Corporate Employment in Canada	32.1 (25.7)	35.7 (46.9)	32.1 (27.3)	39.2 (29.4)	46.4 (59.2)	14.2 (11.3)
Corporate Financial Conditions	78.5 (57.9)	17.8 (33.0)	3.5 (8.9)	67.8 (52.1)	32.1 (42.3)	0.0 (5.5)
Canadian Business Conditions	66.6 (35.7)	33.3 (54.2)	0.0 (10.0)	53.8 (31.4)	46.1 (58.9)	0.0 (9.6)
Foreign investment Climate	69.2 (25.9)	30.7 (69.4)	0.0 (4.5)	61.5 (22.2)	38.4 (73.8)	0.0 (3.9)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 32 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region.







Survey of Business Capital Investment -

Nature and Coverage of the Data

1) All of the tables containing regional data incorporate "matched" company data to avoid variation in the number of firms reporting in each year. Matching allows for consistent comparisons since only the data for those companies which have reported spending in each of the specified years, e.g., 1986 and 1987, are used.

The above system of matching is applied separately for each of the investment categories specified in the regional tables. Hence, the regional totals obtained from a matched sample will not necessarily add to the matched Canada total.

2) The problem of companies in the survey not reporting their regional distribution of expenditures is minimal. The following table provides a reconciliation between the total dollar amounts reported on Table 1 and the total amounts distributed by region.

	1986 (Current \$ B	<u>1987</u> illions)
Totals as Per Table 1	24.25	26.45
Amounts Reported by Region		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies B.C. & Northern Region Unallocated Region*	1.69 3.99 8.92 6.63 2.10 0.13	1.49 4.84 9.80 6.90 2.24 0.32
Total	23.46	25.59
Difference between totals	0.79	0.86
Portion of difference explained by "matching"	0.16	0.37
Portion of difference explained by non-response	0.63	0.49

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not been determined in which province or region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment which were not allocated to a specific region, i.e., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

- 3) The fact that companies reported on a corporate rather than an establishment basis definitely affects the sectoral breakdown of both the regional and Canada distribution, i.e., whether outlays were categorized under manufacturing, resource industries, etc. Therefore, the DRIE sectoral coverage cannot be satisfactorily reconciled with Statistics Canada's Private and Public Investment in Canada Survey (PPI) as investment data collected on a corporate basis are allocated to the various industrial sectors according to the company's main line of business. Nevertheless, it is believed that the companies surveyed account for a significant proportion of total business investment spending in Canada as reported by Statistics Canada.
- 4) The following table provides a breakdown of the number of companies reporting matched investment statistics to the DRIE survey, by manufacturing or non-manufacturing sector, and by region of investment. Since the companies in the survey panel are the larger ones, they tend to have investments in more than one region and as such the figures for Canada are not the sum of the regions.

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia and Northern	CANADA
Manufacturing	41	97	121	61	53	172
Non-Manufacturing	45	51	62	85	68	136
TOTAL	86	148	183	146	121	308





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Regional Industrial Expansion

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Canadä

REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

INTENTIONS SURVEY

CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1987



REPORT OF THE

DRIE CAPITAL INVESTMENT

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Statistical Analysis Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Ottawa February 1988 (Aussi disponible en français)



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PREFACE

This report is based on the <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) covering some 315 large corporations, which was carried out in October and November 1987.

The purpose of the survey is to provide timely intelligence on corporate capital investment decisions for economic forecasting and departmental policy and planning. Survey results are presented for all large companies combined, and disaggregated by major sectors and regions.

These data indicate investment intentions of a panel of large firms at a given point in time. They should not be regarded as the investment outlook for the economy as a whole as the survey does not cover investment intentions of small firms or investments in housing, agriculture or fishing. Direct government outlays are also excluded.

The participating companies are not selected randomly. The total investments of a company are allocated on a "main line of business" basis. For example, all investments of a mining company would be allocated to mining even though the company may have manufacturing operations and/or real estate ventures. It should be noted that all individual company information is kept confidential; neither the names of the corporations nor their individual responses are released.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The <u>Capital Investment Intentions Survey</u> of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) conducted in October and November 1987 covers about 315 large corporations and provides a reading on their planned business capital spending for 1988. Highlights from the report are given below.

- i) The October/November 1987 survey indicates that capital spending in current dollars in 1988 will be over \$29 billion, an increase of 13.9 percent (or \$3.6 billion) from the 1987 level.
- ii) Intended investment in the manufacturing sector in 1988 shows an increase of 6.3 percent over the 1987 level. In the non-manufacturing sector, it is expected to go up by 17.1 percent.
- iii) Firms in the survey, on average, used a cost adjustment factor of 3.8 percent in their capital budgets for 1987 and 4.4 percent for 1988. Given these factors, real growth in investment in 1988 will be about 9.1 percent compared to 4.1 percent in 1987.
 - iv) Investment spending in 1988 is projected to increase in all parts of Canada except Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. The regions with particularly strong growth will be the Prairies and Quebec.
 - v) Spending by domestic majority-owned firms on new plant and equipment in 1988 is anticipated to increase by 13.7 percent compared to an increase of 14.4 percent projected for foreign-owned firms.
- vi) Private firms show an 11.8 percent increase in capital spending plans for 1988 compared to an 18.8 percent increase expected by public companies (i.e., Crown corporations).

- vii) About 64 percent of the survey panel reported that they expected their profit levels in 1988 to be higher than in 1987 while 13.4 percent expected profits to go down.
- viii) Factors mentioned most often as affecting outlays were expected domestic sales, anticipated cash flow, rates of return, expected sales abroad, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1987 SURVEY

Overview

The October/November 1987 survey* provides an indication of planned investment for 1988 based on conditions at the time of the survey. The firms which responded to the survey expect that their capital spending in 1988 will increase by 13.9 percent, in current dollars, over the 1987 level.**

As stated earlier, the survey does not cover investment plans of firms in housing, agriculture and fishing industries. Direct government outlays are also excluded. It should also be noted that the spending patterns of the larger corporations may differ from those of smaller companies and industry sectors not covered by the survey and, therefore, the results may not be applied directly to the total business sector. That is to say, the reported increase in business investment for 1988 refers only to the large companies included in the survey panel and does not necessarily reflect the spending pattern of all businesses.

The companies surveyed indicated that their level of spending on new plant and equipment in 1988 would be about \$29.3 billion, an increase of about \$3.6 billion over the 1987 level of \$25.7 billion. Manufacturing investment will rise by about \$0.5 billion to \$8.1 billion, whereas non-manufacturing spending will increase by \$3.1 billion to \$21.1 billion. The larger than average year-over-year increases are reported by chemicals, oil and gas pipelines, trade, finance and other commercial, forest products and electric utilities companies. Primary metals register a decline (Table 1).

Outlook for Manufacturing

Capital spending for 1988 on new plant and equipment by reporting manufacturing corporations is expected to be about \$8.1 billion, a 6.3 percent

^{*} See appendix for details on the nature and coverage of the survey.

^{**}Unless otherwise stated all dollar figures and percent changes are based on current dollars.

advance from 1987. The increase reflects primarily the expected increased spending by companies in chemicals, forest products, and non-metallic minerals. Primary metals is the only sector that is expected to register decreased capital spending in 1988 (Table 1).

Outlook for Non-Manufacturing

The spending plans for 1988 of respondents in the non-manufacturing sector are over \$21 billion, an increase of 17.1 percent from the 1987 level. Areas of substantial growth include oil and gas pipelines, trade, finance and other commercial companies, electric utilities, transportation and storage, and oil and gas companies (Table 1).

Outlook for Real Growth in Investment

The average cost adjustment factor used by the survey firms in order to account for inflation in their capital budgets for 1987 was 3.8 percent over the cost level for 1986. For 1988 they have used a yearly cost adjustment factor of 4.4 percent (Table 6). Given these cost adjustment factors, real growth in investment in 1988 is expected to be about 9.1 percent compared to 4.1 percent in 1987 (Table 2).

Foreign versus Domestic Companies

Foreign majority-owned firms plan an increase of 14.4 percent or \$1.1 billion in their capital spending for 1988 over the 1987 level. The corresponding statistics for domestic majority-owned firms are 13.7 percent and \$2.5 billion, respectively. For 1987, foreign majority-owned firms reported a 3.5 percent decrease in spending from the 1986 level, while domestic majority-owned firms reported a 13.6 percent increase (Tables 8 and 9).

Domestic majority-owned firms account for about 71 percent of total capital spending expected to occur in 1988. The foreign majority-owned firms are responsible for the remainder. On a regional basis, the proportion of the 1988 expected investment associated with domestic majority-owned firms ranges from a high of 83 percent in the Atlantic region to a low of 57 percent in the Prairie region (Table 7).

Within both the domestic and foreign sectors, all regions show year-to-year advances for 1988. Among domestic-owned companies, investment spending in all regions except the Atlantic increased in 1987 over 1986. Within the foreign-owned companies, in contrast, spending in all regions except Quebec declined in 1987 (Tables 8 and 9).

Public Compared to Private Capital Spending

Capital spending in the public (government) sector of the survey panel (i.e., Crown corporations) is expected to increase by 18.8 percent or \$1.4 billion in 1988, while the private sector foresees an increase of 11.8 percent or about \$2.2 billion. For 1987, the public sector had reported an 11.6 percent increase while the private sector had registered a 6.6 percent increase (Tables 11 and 12).

Public or government spending represents 31 percent of the expected total capital expenditure for 1988. By region, the proportion ranges from 18 percent in the British Columbia and Northern region to 44 percent in Quebec.

Within the public sector, all regions except the British Columbia and Northern region expect to record increases in 1988. For private sector investment in 1988, Ontario anticipates a decline over the 1987 level. All other regions expect an increase.

Within the private sector, investment spending in the Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario regions increased in 1987 over 1986 while decreases were recorded for the Atlantic and Prairie regions. For the public sector, the Prairie, Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario regions registered increases in 1987 while the Atlantic region showed a decrease.

Medium-Term Investment

Investment by the 154 firms, which consistently reported on their medium-term investment plans for each year over the 1986-1992 period, is

expected to keep increasing each year until it reaches a peak in 1989. Then it declines for two years before it starts expanding again in 1992. The statistics on the medium-term investment patterns of these firms by region and province are presented in Table 13. Table 14 provides data on the medium-term investment trends by industry.

Factors Affecting Outlays

The factors mentioned most often by respondents as affecting both the current and planned investment spending were expected domestic sales, anticipated cash flow, rates of return, expected sales abroad, government policies and future economic conditions in Canada (Table 15).

Purpose of Investment

Of the total corporations in the survey panel, 248 (about 84 percent) reported the breakdown of their capital spending by purpose or activity for 1987 and 1988. These investment activities could be subdivided into two broad groups: those which add to production and those which may not. The latter group includes investments in research and development, pollution abatement and working environment; the former includes expansion of facilities at existing sites, upgrading and replacement, and new facilities at new sites.

Expansion, upgrading and replacement of existing facilities, at 61.7 percent accounts for the largest proportion of planned capital spending in 1988. Expansion to new sites enjoys a 21.9 percent share. The remainder is divided among a variety of purposes such as research and development, pollution abatement and the work environment.

Almost every investment activity will enjoy increased capital spending in 1988. The most dramatic increase will occur in research and development in the manufacturing sector (Tables 16, 17 and 18).

Regional Distribution of Business Investment

Spending patterns reported in the survey reflect developments in the various regions in broad terms only and, therefore, should be interpreted with some caution.

The percentage distribution of total business capital investment by region over the medium-term is presented in the following table:

Regions	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Atlantic	6.8	5.7	5.8	4.9	6.2	7.1	5.9
Quebec	20.7	23.1	23.9	23.8	23.3	23.1	25.2
Ontario	30.0	29.8	28.1	28.6	28.0	27.3	26.8
Prairies	28.8	27.0	29.0	30.4	29.3	29.9	26.7
B.C. & Northern	8.9	9.7	8.3	8.1	9.1	9.0	11.9
Unallocated*	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.5
Total.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For 1988, compared to 1987, a larger proportion of capital expenditures on new production facilities is expected to occur in Quebec and the Prairies. No clear pattern emerges over the medium-term, 1989-1992.

Regional Perspectives

Atlantic Region (Tables 19 - 22)

Total spending on plant and equipment in 1988 in the Atlantic region by companies in the survey panel is expected to be about \$1.6 billion. As noted earlier, dollar amounts and percent changes are based on current dollars unless otherwise stated. This represents an increase of 13.7 percent from the level reported for 1987 (Table 19).

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not yet been determined in which region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment, e.g., rail rolling stock and ships, etc.

Investment spending in 1988 by the Atlantic region manufacturing sector is expected to advance by 28.7 percent to a level of about \$453 million. Within this sector the larger than average increases are expected to occur in primary metals, electrical, electronics and machinery and other manufacturing. Non-metallic minerals will register a decrease. For the non-manufacturing sector, capital spending for 1988 is expected to reach \$1 166 million, up 8.8 percent from 1987. Increases for 1988 are reported by utilities, transportation and storage and oil and gas companies. Mining and trade, finance and other commercial companies are expected to decrease their spending in 1988.

Crown corporations, which account for 42 percent of the total expected capital spending for 1988, will record a 33.1 percent increase from the 1987 level while private firms report a 2.8 percent increase (Tables 10 and 21).

Foreign majority-owned firms in the Atlantic provinces expect to increase spending on new plant and equipment by 5.5 percent in 1988; while domestic majority-owned firms expect capital spending to advance by 15.6 percent from the 1987 level (Table 20).

Quebec (Tables 23 - 26)

The survey shows that the large corporations investing in new plant and equipment in Quebec expect to spend \$5.8 billion in 1988, an increase of 22.0 percent from the 1987 level of \$4.8 billion (Table 23).

Capital spending by the Quebec manufacturing sector is expected to reach more than \$1.9 billion in 1988, 18 percent above the 1987 level. All industries in this sector, with the exception of forest products, project advances for 1988.

The 24.2 percent increase in spending plans for 1988 in the non-manufacturing sector is considerably above the national average of 17.1 percent. Within this sector, all industries except oil and gas companies

and transportation and storage companies report increases for 1988, with trade, finance and other commercial, utilities and oil and gas pipelines showing the larger increases.

Crown (public) corporations account for 44 percent of total capital spending reported for 1988 and expect their investments to increase by 25 percent; private sector spending in Quebec is expected to advance by 19.6 percent (Tables 10 and 25).

Foreign majority-owned firms which account for 18 percent of total capital spending in Quebec expect investment in new plant and equipment to increase by 46.5 percent in 1988, while domestic majority-owned firms expect capital spending to advance by 17.8 percent from the 1987 levels (Tables 7 and 24).

Companies with headquarters in Quebec are somewhat more optimistic for 1988 than they were for 1987 with regard to profits and sales (Table 26). Rates of return, government policies, expected domestic sales and cash flow were the factors most frequently mentioned as affecting the spending plans of these companies (Table 15).

Ontario (Tables 27 - 30)

Corporations with plant and equipment investments in Ontario report that they expect 1988 outlays to reach \$9.7 billion, an increase of 2.2 percent or about \$0.2 billion from the 1987 level (Table 27).

Investment spending in 1988 by the Ontario manufacturing sector is expected to reach about \$3.7 billion, a decrease of 7.7 percent from the 1987 level. Primary metals, transportation equipment and food and beverage companies expect declines which more than offset increases by companies in forest products, chemicals and other manufacturing. Electrical, electronics and machinery and non-metallic minerals report weak growth.

The 9.2 percent increase in investment spending for 1988 by the non-manufacturing sector is lower than the national average of 17.1 percent for this sector. All industries within the sector report increased investment intentions, except mining and oil and gas companies which expect investment to go down.

Private sector spending for 1988 is expected to decline by 0.5 percent compared to a 10.4 percent increase in the public sector. Private sector spending on plant and equipment accounts for 73 percent of total investment in Ontario for 1988 (Table 10 and 29).

Foreign majority-owned firms show a 1.5 percent increase in spending for 1988, while domestic majority-owned firms indicate an advance of 2.5 percent (Table 28).

Companies with headquarters in Ontario are more optimistic about sales and employment for 1988 than for 1987. However, they are less optimistic with regard to Canadian business conditions (Table 30).

Expected sales in Canada, cash flow, and rates of return were the factors most often cited by companies with headquarters in Ontario as having a negative impact on spending plans. Export sales and economic conditions were also mentioned as points of concern (Table 15).

Prairie Region (Tables 31 - 40)

Total capital spending in the Prairie region in 1988 is expected to be \$8.1 billion, an increase of 24.3 percent or \$1.6 billion over the 1987 level (Table 31). It is expected to advance by 27.6 percent in Alberta, 17.9 percent in Manitoba and by 11.9 percent in Saskatchewan. The outlook for this region is dominated by Alberta where about 74 percent of the total Prairie region investment takes place consequently, a more detailed analysis of the Alberta investment situation is included in this report.

Manufacturing spending in the region is expected to advance by 61.9 percent in 1988, mainly due to increased spending by forest products, non-metallic minerals and transportation equipment industries. The expected increased investment in these industries more than offsets the anticipated decreases in other manufacturing, food and beverages and electrical, electronic and machinery. Spending by manufacturing firms in Alberta and Manitoba is expected to advance in 1988 by 140.4 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively, while a decrease of 6.7 percent is anticipated in Saskatchewan. Alberta's strengths lie in forest products and non-metallic minerals. The advance in manufacturing investment in Manitoba is due to the expected increased spending among all industries except food and beverage, forest products and non-metallic minerals companies. The decline in spending in Saskatchewan is mainly due to reduced outlays by electrical, electronic and machinery companies.

Total non-manufacturing spending in the Prairie region for 1988, at \$7.5 billion represents an advance of 22.1 percent over the 1987 level (Table 31). It is expected to advance by 23.6 percent in Alberta, 18.7 percent in Manitoba and by 15.4 percent in Saskatchewan. The increase in Manitoba is mainly due to enhanced spending planned by utilities, transportation and storage, and mining companies. Decreased investment is expected to occur in oil and gas pipelines and trade, finance and other commercial services. The increase in Saskatchewan is due to the planned increased spending reported by trade, finance and other commercial services, transportation and storage, and utilities. In the case of Alberta, increased spending levels in 1988 are expected to occur in all sectors except transportation and storage, and utilities.

Domestic majority-owned firms expect a 24.6 percent increase in 1988 spending in the Prairie region while spending by foreign majority-owned firms will go up by 24.0 percent (Table 35).

Private sector investment spending in the region in 1988 is expected to advance by 24.6 percent, compared to a 23.7 percent increase for the public sector (Table 36).

Companies with headquarters in the Prairie region in general are more optimistic for 1988 than they were for 1987 with respect to corporate sales and employment (Table 39).

The dominant factors affecting capital spending plans in this region were cash flow, expected domestic sales, government policies and rates of return. Export sales and economic conditions in Canada and abroad were also mentioned as factors influencing investment decisions (Table 15).

Alberta

Total capital spending in Alberta in 1988 is expected to reach almost \$6.0 billion, a 27.6 percent or \$1.3 billion increase over the 1987 level (Table 34).

At \$380 million, manufacturing investment shows a rise of 140.4 percent above the 1987 level. Strong increases in forest products, non-metallic minerals and transportation equipment industries more than offset the decreased spending reported by other manufacturing, chemicals, and food and beverages. Spending by the non-manufacturing segment in Alberta is expected to amount to \$5.6 billion in 1988, 23.6 percent above the 1987 outlay. All industry groups expect increased investment with the exception of transportation and storage and utilities.

The domestic-owned firms, which account for 52 percent of total capital spending for 1988, anticipate an investment increase of 25.2 percent from the 1987 level while the foreign-owned companies expect a 30.2 percent advance (Tables 7 and 37). Private sector spending in Alberta is expected to go up by 28.7 percent in 1988, while Crown corporations expect a rise in spending of 22.9 percent (Table 38).

Companies with headquarters in Alberta indicate a more optimistic outlook for 1988 than for 1987, particularly with regard to corporate sales and employment (Table 40).

Expected sales in Canada, cash flow, government policies and rates of return were the factors mentioned most often as affecting both current and expected capital outlays on plant and equipment (Table 15).

British Columbia and Northern Region (Tables 41 - 44)

Business investment spending for 1988 in the British Columbia and Northern region (Yukon and Northwest Territories) is expected to reach about \$2.3 billion, 4.0 percent above the 1987 level of \$2.2 billion (Table 41).

Investment in the manufacturing sector in this region is expected to be over \$1.0 billion in 1988, 15.9 percent above the figure reported for 1987. This reflects the increased spending plans of companies in the chemicals and forest products sectors which more than offset the expected decreased investment in the electrical, electronics and machinery, food and beverages and primary metals industries.

Expected 1988 capital spending of over \$1.2 billion by non-manufacturing firms in the region represents a decrease of 4.2 percent from the 1987 level, in contrast to an average increase of 17.1 percent at the national level. Large decreases by oil and gas pipelines, and transportation and storage companies, together with lesser declines by utilities and oil and gas companies, are the reason for this deterioration. The decrease in investment could have been much more pronounced but for an expected strong rise in spending by trade, finance and other commercial services and more modest increases by mining and communications.

Foreign majority-owned firms investing in the British Columbia and Northern region are expected to increase investment spending by only 1.4 percent in 1988 compared to a 5.4 percent rise in investment controlled by domestic majority-owned firms (Table 42).

Spending for 1988 by the private sector on new plant and equipment is expected to increase by 8.3 percent, while the public sector anticipates a decrease of 11.8 percent (Table 43).

Companies with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region are more optimistic with respect to domestic sales and employment for 1988 than they were for 1987 (Table 44).

Expected sales both in Canada and abroad, rates of return and cash flow were mentioned most often by the firms in this region as the factors affecting capital spending plans. Expected economic conditions were also a point of concern (Table 15).



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TABLE 1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988 - CANADA

(Current \$ Millions)

	Actual Outlay	Estimated Outlay	Intended Outlay	Percent	t change
Industry	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
Food and Beverage	465.1	609•4	612.9	31.0	0.5
Forest Products	1 677.4	2 120.8	2 549.8	26.4	20.2
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	1 098.3	1 162.3	893.4	5.8	-23.2
Chemicals	480.5	465.1	603.7	-3.3	29.8
Transportation Equipment	1 803.8	1 742.2	1 798•2	-3.5	3.2
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	835.6	980.3	1 006.4	17.3	2.6
Non-Metallic Minerals	191.7	245.2	285.3	27.9	16.3
Other Manufacturing	273.0	335.5	398.0	22.8	18.6
Total Manufacturing	6 825.4	7 660.8	8 147.7	12.2	6.3
Mining Companies	899.0	929.7	971.9	3.4	4.5
Oll and Gas Companies	4 610.8	4 239.2	4 980.4	-8.1	17.4
Oil and Gas Pipelines	1 000.8	916.6	1 173.6	-8.5	28.0
Transportation and Storage	1 153.6	1 374.4	1 628.5	19.1	18.4
Communications	2 883.8	3 470.1	3 800.5	20.3	9.5
Electric Utilities	4 807.3	5 253.8	6 306.2	9.2	20.0
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1 602.7	1 850.6	2 266.3	15.4	22.4
Total Non-Manufacturing	16 958.0	18 034.4	21 127.4	6.3	17•1
TOTAL	23 783.4	25 695.2	29 275.1	8.0	13.9

Only the 294 firms which reported for the years 1986 (actual), 1987 (estimated), and 1988 (intentions), have been included in this table.

In all the tables in this report estimated expenditures represent preliminary actuals as reported by the companies.

TABLE 2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988 - CANADA

(Constant 1987 \$ Millions)

	Actual Outlay	Actual Estimated Outlay Outlay		Percent change		
Industry	1986	1987	Outlay 1988	1987/1986	1988/1987	
Food and Beverage	487.5	609.4	594.9	25.0	-4.1	
Forest Products	1 741.7	2 120.8	2 439•5	21.7	15.0	
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	1 139.9	1 162.3	855.3	1.9	-26.5	
Chemicals	499.3	465.1	578•2	-6.9	24.3	
Transportation Equipment	1 856.8	1 742.2	1 720.5	-6.2	-1.3	
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	874.5	980.3	960•9	12.0	-2.0	
Non-Metallic Minerals	199.9	245.2	273.9	22.6	11.7	
Other Manufacturing	284.1	335.5	381.8	18.0	13.8	
Total Manufacturing	7 083.7	7 660.8	7 795.0	8.1	1.7	
Mining Companies	937.0	929.7	929.8	-0.8	0.0	
Oil and Gas Companies	4 764.1	4 239•2	4 773.4	-11.1	12.6	
Oll and Gas Pipelines	1 043.7	916.6	1 121.1	-12.2	22.3	
Transportation and Storage	1 201.9	1 374.4	1 568.9	14.3	14.1	
Communications	2 993.8	3 470.1	3 685.0	15.9	6.1	
Electric Utilities	5 004.2	5 253.8	6 014.1	4.9	14.4	
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	1 675.3	1 850.6	2 161.7	10.4	16.8	
Total Non-Manufacturing	17 620.0	18 034.4	20 254.0	2.3	12.3	
TOTAL	24 703.7	25 695.2	28 049.0	4.0	9.1	

Only the 294 firms which reported for the years 1986 (actual), 1987 (estimated), and 1988 (intentions), have been included in this table.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988 - BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	No. of	Actual Outlay	Estimated Outlay	I Intended Outlay	Porcon	t change
Province/Region	Companies	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
Newfound I and	26	402.5	370.4	450.3	-8.0	21.5
Prince Edward Island	12	9.4	6.3	5.4	-33.0	-14.3
Nova Scotia	49	655.0	598.5	681.9	-8.7	13.9
New Brunswick	31	470.5	356.6	359.9	-24.3	0.9
Atlantic Region	79	1 686.8	1 423.2	1 619.0	-15.7	13.7
Quebec	141	4 020.8	4 785.0	5 840•1	19•0	22.0
Ontario	177	8 828.9	9 518.3	9 733.4	7.8	2.2
Manitoba	59	764.1	750.1	884.7	-1.9	17.9
Saskatchewan	62	955.5	827.0	926•2	-13.5	11.9
Alberta	102	4 452.4	4 681.2	5 973.5	5•1	27.6
Prairie Region	142	6 454.1	6 512.9	8 100•2	0.9	24.3
British Columbia	107	1 606.2	2 020.5	2 148.8	25•7	6.3
Yukon	6	9.1	8.8	10.4	-3.3	18.1
Northwest Territories	12	265.9	133•1	91.8	-50.0	-31-1
British Columbia and Northern Region	115	1 928.6	2 199.3	2 289.3	14.0	4.0
CANADA	294	23 783.4	25 695.2	29 275.1	8.0	13.9

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988

- BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

		Actual	Estimated	Intended		
Province/Region	No. of Companies	Outlay 1986	Outlay 1987	Outlay 1988	Percent 1987/1986	t change 1988/1987
Newfoundland	9	88.9	82.3	86.3	-7.5	4.8
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	23	96.2	173.3	275.4	80.1	58.9
New Brunswick	13	56.1	92.5	88.3	64.8	-4.6
Atlantic Region	38	243.4	352.1	453.3	44.6	28.7
Quebec	89	1 454.6	1 665.7	1 965.8	14.5	18.0
Ontario	117	4 038.8	3 952.3	3 651.0	-2.2	~ 7.7
	0.7	47.6	17.6	45.0	0.5	<i>5.0</i>
Manitoba	23	47.6	43.6	45.9	-8.5	5.2
Saskatchewan	17	89.0	130.5	121.8	46.6	-6.7
Alberta	43	122.0	157.9	379.6	29.4	140.4
Prairie Region	60	291.1	365.7	592.4	25.6	61.9
British Columbia	50	456.8	897•2	1 035.1	96.4	15.3
Yukon	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*	*	*
British Columbia and Northern Region	51	460.5	900.7	1 044.0	95.5	15.9
CANADA	165	6 825.4	7 660.8	8 147.7	12.2	6.3

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988 - BY PROVINCE/REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	No. of	Actual Outlay	Estimated Outlay	Intended Outlay	Parcont	change
Province/Region	Companies	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
Newfoundland	17	313.6	288.1	364.0	-8.2	26.3
Prince Edward Island	9	8.2	4.3	3.8	-47.6	-11.7
Nova Scotia	26	558.8	425•2	406.5	-24.0	-4.4
New Brunswick	18	41 4 • 4	264.1	271.6	- 36.3	2.8
Atlantic Region	41	1 443.4	1 071-1	1 165.7	-25.8	8.8
Quebec	52	2 566.2	3 119.3	3 874.3	21.5	24.2
Ontario	60	4 790.1	5 566.0	6 082.4	16.1	9.2
Manitoba	36	716.5	706.5	838.8	-1.4	18.7
Saskatchewan	45	866.5	696.5	804.4	-19.7	15.4
Alberta	59	4 330.4	4 523.3	5 593.9	4.4	23.6
Prairie Region	82	6 163.0	6 147•2	7 507.8	-0.3	22.1
British Columbia	57	1 149.4	1 123.3	1 113.7	-2.3	-0.9
Yukon	6	9.1	8.8	10•4	-3.3	18.1
Northwest Territories	11	262.6	130.9	84.9	-50.2	- 35•2
British Columbia and Northern Region	64	1 468.1	1 298.6	1 245.3	-11.6	-4.2
nor mer ir kegron	04	1 400+1	290+0	₹ ८ ५ ,7•,3	-1100	402
CANADA	129	16 958.0	18 034.4	21 127.4	6.3	17-1

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 6

YEARLY COST ADJUSTMENT FACTORS 1987-1992

Industry	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Food and Beverage	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.9
Forest Products	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8
Primary Metals and Metal						
Fabricating	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.4	9.3
Chemicals	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	6.0
Transportation Equipment	2.9	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1
Electrical, Electronics						
and Machinery	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.7
Non-Metallic Minerals	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.2	5.5
Other Manufacturing	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	7.8
Total Manufacturing	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.9
Mining Companies	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.8
Oil and Gas Companies	3.3	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.8
Oil and Gas Pipelines	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.9	3.0
Transportation and Storage	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.9
Communications	3.8	3.2	3.4	6.0	2.6	4.0
Electric Utilities	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.6
Trade, Finance and Other						
Commercial	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.2
Total Non-Manufacturing	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.8
TOTAL	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.7

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

(Percent)

		DOMESTIC		***************************************	FOREIGN	
Province/Region	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Newfoundland	83	67	84	17	33	16
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	84	85	86	16	15	14
New Brunswick	89	93	93	11	7	7
Atlantic Region	82	81	83	18	19	17
Quebec	86	85	82	14	15	18
Ontario	69	74	74	31	26	26
Manitoba	79	88	89	21	12	11
Saskatchewan	70	66	72	30	34	28
Alberta	50	53	52	50	47	48
Prairie Region	55	57	57	45	43	43
British Columbia	59	69	70	41	31	30
Yukon	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*	*	*
British Columbia and Northern Region	56	67	67	44	33	33
CANADA	67	71	71	33	29	29

TABLE 8

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1988 - DOMESTIC-OWNED/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

	Actual Outlay	Estimated Outlay	Intended	Percent change		
Province/Region	1986	1987	Outlay 1988	1987/1986	1988/1987	
New found land	333.1	246.9	377•5	-25.9	52.8	
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*	*	
Nova Scotia	551.9	508.8	587.5	-7.9	15.4	
New Brunswick	420.7	330.4	335.2	-21.5	1.4	
Atlantic Region	1 378.0	1 156.2	1 337.3	-16.1	15.6	
Quebec	3 459.8	4 087.0	4 816.9	18.1	17.8	
Ontario	6 066.8	7 008.3	7 185•2	15.5	2.5	
Manitoba	602.1	660.0	790.0	9.6	19.6	
Saskatchewan	673.1	546.4	666•2	-18.9	21.9	
Alberta	2 212.6	2 474.9	3 098.8	11.8	25.2	
Prairie Region	3 547.2	3 712.5	4 625.8	4.6	24.6	
British Columbia	939.9	1 399.4	1 493.6	48.8	6.7	
Yukon	*	*	*	*	*	
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*	*	
British Columbia and Northern Region	1 077.9	1 464.6	1 544.2	35.8	5.4	
CANADA	15 980.0	18 157.9	20 646.4	13.6	13.7	

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual firm.

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and Intentions 1988.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 9

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1988 - FOREIGN-OWNED/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

	Actual Outlay	Estimated Outlay	Intended Outlay	Percent change		
Province/Region	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987	
Newfoundland	69.4	123.5	72.8	77.9	-41.1	
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*	146	
Nova Scotia	103.1	89.7	94.4	-13.0	5.2	
New Brunswick	49.8	26.2	24.7	-47.4	-5.8	
Atlantic Region	308.8	267.0	281.7	-13.6	5.5	
Quebec	561.0	698.0	1 023-2	24.4	46.5	
Ontarito	2 762.1	2 510.0	2 548.2	-9.2	1.5	
Manitoba	162.0	90.1	94.7	-44.4	5.1	
Saskatchewan	282.4	280.6	260.0	-0.7	-7.4	
Alberta	2 239.8	2 206.3	2 874.7	-1.5	30.2	
<u>Prairie Region</u>	2 906.9	2 800.4	3 474.4	-3.7	24.0	
British Columbia	666.3	621.1	655•2	-6.8	5.4	
Yukon	*	*	*	*	*	
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*	*	
British Columbia and Northern Region	850 .7	734.7	745.1	-13.7	1.4	
CANADA	7 803.4	7 537.3	8 628.7	-3.5	14.4	

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual firm.

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FIRMS WITHIN REGIONS

(Percent)

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE		
Province/Region	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	
Newfoundland	45	28	49	55	72	51	
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Nova Scotia	55	52	52	45	48	48	
New Brunswick	27	27	31	73	73	69	
Atlantic Region	40	36	42	60	64	58	
Quebec	42	43	44	58	57	56	
Ontario	26	25	27	74	75	73	
Manitoba	59	71	78	41	29	22	
Saskatchewan	50	52	54	50	48	46	
Alberta	13	20	19	87	80	81	
Prairie Region	24	29	29	76	71	71	
British Columbia	24	22	18	76	78	82	
Yukon	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*	*	*	
British Columbia and							
Northern Region	21	21	18	79	79	82	
CANADA	28	29	31	72	71	69	

TABLE 11

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1988 - PUBLIC/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

Devise (D. 1	Actual Outlay	Estimated Outlay	Intended Outlay		t change
Province/Region	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
Newfoundland	182.8	103.8	220•2	-43.3	112.1
Prince Edward Island	*	*	*	*	*
Nova Scotia	357.9	311.3	351.5	-13.1	12.9
New Brunswick	127.1	96.7	110-2	-24.0	13.9
Atlantic Region	668.5	512.8	683•0	-23.3	33.1
Quebec	1 679.1	2 063.9	2 583.9	22.9	25.1
Ontario	2 311.2	2 386.4	2 634.8	3.2	10.4
Manitoba	452.4	529.3	690•4	16.9	30.4
Saskatchewan	476•2	429.3	503.5	-9.9	17.2
Alberta	593.7	913.1	1 122.6	53.7	22.9
Prairie Region	1 522.3	1 871.7	2 316.5	22.9	23.7
British Columbia	384.6	447.9	393.3	16.4	-12.2
Yukon	*	*	*	*	*
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*	*
British Columbia and Northern Region	402.7	464.6	410.2	15.3	-11.8
CANADA	6 739•5	7 525•4	8 945.9	11.6	18.8

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate identification of any individual firm.

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and Intentions 1988.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region.

This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 12

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1988 - PRIVATE/ALL COMPANIES

(Current \$ Millions)

	Actual Outlay	Estimated Outlay	Intended Outlay	Percen	t change
Province/Region	1986	1987	1988	1987/1986	1988/1987
Newfound I and	219.7	266.6	230.1	21.3	-13.7
Prince Edward Island	8.8	5.5	4.3	- 37•5	- 21.9
Nova Scotia	297.1	287.2	330.4	-3.4	15.0
New Brunswick	343.4	259.9	249.7	-24.4	-4.0
Atlantic Region	1 018.3	910.4	936.0	-10.6	2.8
Quebec	2 341.7	2 721.1	3 256.2	16.2	19.6
Ontario	6 517.7	7 131.9	7 098.6	9.4	-0.5
Manitoba	311.7	220.8	194.3	-29.2	-12.1
Saskatchewan	479.3	397.7	422.7	-17.1	6.2
Alberta	3 858.7	3 768.1	4 850.9	-2.4	28.7
Prairie Region	4 931.8	4 641.2	5 783.7	-5.9	24.6
British Columbia	1 221.6	1 572.6	1 755.5	28.7	11.6
Yukon	*	*	*	*	*
Northwest Territories	*	*	*	*	*
British Columbia and	1 525 0	4 774 7	4 070 4	17.6	0.7
Northern Region	1 525.9	1 734.7	1 879.1	13.6	8.3
CANADA	17.047.0	10 100 0	20 320 2	6.6	11.8
CANADA	17 043.9	18 169.8	20 329.2	0.0	11+0

^{*} Information has been suppressed in order to eliminate Identification of any Individual firm.

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

The above table incorporates matched data for each province and/or region. This system of matching is applied separately for each province. Hence, provinces do not add to regional totals and regional totals do not necessarily add to matched Canada totals. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 13

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES 1986-1992

(Current \$ Millions)

Province/Region		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
Newfoundland	(10)	228.3	218.4	288.4	259.2	403.8	453.8	355.4	2 207.3
Prince Edward Island	(6)	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.2	15.7
Nova Scotia	(23)	166.1	203.5	301.8	168.1	99.6	125.0	118.4	1 182.5
New Brunswick	(19)	377.3	278.4	274.0	222.4	219.3	209.5	213.4	1 794.3
Atlantic Region	(39)	834.6	761.8	946.2	803.8	988.7	1 104.4	980•2	6 419.7
Quebec	(70)	2 561.9	3 115.0	3 881.8	3 918.9	3 692.6	3 598.6	4 195.8	24 964.6
Ontario	(83)	3 710.1	4 015.8	4 578.4	4 722.1	4 445.7	4 249.0	4 457.1	30 178.2
Manitoba	(31)	461.0	463.5	628.3	647.7	619.7	541.6	466.4	3 828.2
Saskatchewan	(36)	770.8	629.3	736.1	1 002.0	953.6	904.5	738.8	5 735.1
Alberta	(54)	2 112.0	2 360.3	3 102.7	3 172.7	2 861.1	3 030.6	3 045.6	19 685.0
Prairie Region	(75)	3 560.9	3 641.6	4 712.2	5 018.7	4 639.5	4 657.5	4 440.8	30 671.0
British Columbia	(54)	1 029.6	1 221.9	1 276.8	1 269•3	1 230.6	1 132.0	1 401.0	8 561.2
Yukon	(5)	9.0	8.2	10.3	8.3	8.6	9.3	9.7	63.4
Northwest Territories	(5)	34.7	43.6	29.8	23.2	163.2	207.2	515.4	1 017.1
British Columbia and	(50)	1 407 4	4 704 0	1 740 0	4 770 7	4 474 6	4 405 6	4 070 7	0.007.5
Northern Region	(59)	1 103.4	1 304.0	1 349.9	1 339.3	1 434.6	1 405.6	1 970.7	9 907.5
				44.04		45.040.5	45 504 5	44 440 =	100 054 0
CANADA	(154)	12 364.0	13 475.6	16 265.2	16 489.0	15 849.2	15 591.7	10 019.5	100 004.2

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and Intentions 1988 to 1992.

Only those firms which reported for each of the years 1986 through 1992 are included in this table, i.e., a matched panel. The number of reporting companies is provided in brackets. See Appendix point (1) for an explanation of "matching".

TABLE 14

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES AS REPORTED IN CURRENT DOLLARS

1986-1992

(1986 = 100)

Industry	Base Value (\$ Millions)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Food and Beverage	175.6	100.0	122.7	155.9	115.5	102.5	108.3	99•4
Forest Products	1 043.2	100-0	121.8	154•1	148.5	118.5	91.8	93.9
Primary Metals and Metal Fabricating	61 • 4	100.0	181 • 4	292.8	143.0	66.8	77.7	80.5
Chemicals	247.2	100.0	103.7	137.3	120.6	111.7	100.9	100.6
Transportation Equipment	409•5	100.0	154.4	198.8	170.8	157•1	148.0	139.6
Electrical, Electronics and Machinery	301.7	100.0	123.9	152.1	146.4	141.4	149.8	153.4
Non-Metallic Minerals	73.5	100.0	102.0	141.5	99.7	88.3	97.3	80.0
Other Manufacturing	102.5	100.0	110.6	167•1	164.8	135.6	82.0	86.0
Total Manufacturing	2 414.6	100.0	126.2	163.5	145.8	124.5	110-1	109.1
Mining Companies	128.6	100.0	87.4	111.3	111.4	75.3	78.1	95.0
Oil and Gas Companies	2 426.5	100.0	98.1	119.6	126.0	135.8	151.6	157.4
Oil and Gas Pipelines	639•4	100.0	86.5	93•1	115.3	124.6	111-4	165.6
Transportation and Storage	877-1	100.0	105.4	118.3	103.2	101.5	101.2	110.2
Communications	744.0	100.0	107.1	117.8	129.0	125.0	118.2	117.3
Electric Utilities	4 372.0	100.0	111.8	135.4	146.2	140.6	138.5	153.9
Trade, Finance and Other Commercial	761.8	100.0	112.6	122.4	97.0	83.6	74.2	68.8
Total Non-Manufacturing	9 949.4	100.0	105.5	124.4	129•6	128.3	129.2	141.3
TOTAL	12 364.0	100.0	109.6	132.2	132.8	127.5	125.4	134.9

Only the 154 firms which reported for each of the years 1986 through 1992 are included in this table.

FACTORS REPORTED AS AFFECTING CURRENT AND CONSIDERED INVESTMENT SPENDING

(Frequency of response)

Factor , /											B.C. &	e ට්		
, , ,	Atlantic	+ic	Quebec	oe o	Ontario	rio	Alberta	-ta	Prairies	ies	Region	ion	10	TOTAL
/ Region of Headquarters	A87	087	A87	087	A87	087	A87	087	A87	087	A87	087	A87	087
Canadian Federal Government Policies	4	ω	σο	13	33	22	17	18	21	22	12	9	78	71
Other Canadian Government Policies	4	7	4	7	20	12	10	12	12	15	4	4	44	45
Foreign Government Policies	-	2	0	4	00	0	M	2	9	7	N	M	20	25
Exchange Rates	2	4	2	5	15	14	10	7	10	0	4	5	33	38
Non-Tariff Barriers, Canada	-	2	-	2	9	4	2		2	2	0	-	10	12
Canadian Tariffs Too High		-	-	-	4	2	0	-	-	2	0	0	7	7
Canadian Tariffs Too Low	-	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	-	-	0	0	ω	5
Barriers Abroad	0	-	-	5	12	7	4	9	9	10	5	2	24	26
Other Trading Factors	0	-	М	9	80	ω	2	4	4	9	4	5	19	26
Expected Cash Flow	7	10	10	10	43	37	23	19	28	25	14		102	93
Rates of Return	5	7	10	13	33	33	20	15	21	19	13	12	82	84
Other Internal Financial Conditions	0	2	0	-	6	7	4	M	77	4	2	2	16	17
Cost of Funds	2	5	-	-	13	15	10		10	13	9	2	32	36
Availability of Funds	-	2	0	2	14	13	4	4	4	2	-	2	20	25
Other External Financial Conditions	0	0	0	-	4	5	2	2	2	4	-	-	ω	11
Other Financial and Monetary Factors	_	-	0	2	2	2	-	-	-	7	0	0	7	80
Raw Material Shortages	n	2	p	0	-	-	-	0	-		2	M	80	7
Machinery and Equipment Shortages	gein	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<u></u>	2	2
Staff Shortages	0	2	-		-	5	0	0	0	0	-	2	M	10
Labour Problems	-	2	-	2	9	~	0	0	0	-	9	5	14	14
Expected Sales in Canada	2	6	00	12	50	47	8	20	22	24	6	13	92	105
Expected Sales Abroad	2	5	9	6	21	30	13	13	19	8	80	15	96	77
Expected Economic Conditions in Canada	M	4	7	ω	24	27	12	=	19	17	4	6	57	69
Expected Economic Conditions Abroad	0	-	4	00	10	=	13	10	16	13	4		34	44
Other Factors	-	-	2	0	=	6	Φ	∞	00	80	0	2	22	20
SAMPLE SIZE	19	24	52	20	150	145	42	44	09	61	32	31	315	313

A87 = April 1987 087 = October 1987

TABLE 16

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

	Number of Reporting Companies	1987	1988
		(\$ MIIII	
Research and Development	63	290.8	364.7
Pollution Abatement	69	350.3	363.0
Working Environment	79	160.9	197.5
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	143	6 911.6	7 910.7
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	216	6 720•5	7 691.5
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	81	4 694.1	5 538.3
Other	97	2 849.0	3 213.0
TOTAL*	248	21 977.2	25 278.7

Estimated 1987 and Intentions 1988.

^{*} As one company may allocate its investment expenditures to various purpose categories, this number is not the sum of the elements in the column.

TABLE 17

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

(Percent Distribution of Total)

	Manufa	cturing		n- cturing	Tc	tal
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988
Research and Development	3.0	4.1	0.7	0•5	1.3	1.4
Pollution Abatement	2.2	2.0	1 • 4	1.2	1.6	1 • 4
Working Environment	1.3	1 • 4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	16.7	15•5	37•1	37.0	31 • 4	31.3
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	48.4	50•7	23.8	23.1	30.6	30.4
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	9.2	7•6	26•0	27.1	21.4	21.9
Other	19•2	18.7	10.7	10.6	12.9	12.6
TOTAL	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0

Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 18

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PURPOSE

1988/1987

(Year-to-Year Percent Change in Level of Spending)

	Manufacturing	Non- Manufacturing	<u>Total</u>
Research and Development	50.3	-16.7	25.4
Pollution Abatement	0.1	5.7	3.6
Working Environment	19.9	25•4	22.7
Expansion of Facilities - Existing Sites	2•7	16-4	14.4
Upgrading and Replacement of Existing Facilities	15.4	13.6	14.4
Expansion of Facilities - New Sites	-9.9	21.7	17.9
Other	7.5	16.4	12.8
TOTAL &	40.0	46.0	45.0
TOTAL*	10.2	16.8	15.0

^{*} Year-to-Year changes in total investment here are different from those reported in Table 1. This is due to differences in coverage.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988

- ATLANTIC REGION

(Current \$ MIllions)

	1988/1987	(6.3)	(17.1)	13.7 (13.9)
Year-to-Year Percent change	1988	28.7	ω	13.7
Year-to-Year Percent chang	1987/1986	44.6 (12.2)	(6.3)	(8.0)
	1987,		-25.8	-15.7
Intended Outlay	1988	453.3 (8 147.7)	(21 127.4)	(29 275.1)
Int	Inte Out	453.3	1 165.7	1 619.0
Estimated Outlay	1987	352.1 (7 660.8)	(18 034.4) 1 165.7 (21 127.4) -25.8	(23 783.4) 1 423.2 (25 695.2) 1 619.0 (29 275.1) -15.7 (8.0)
Es+i		352.1		1 423.2
Actual Outlay	986	(6 825.4)	(16 958.0) 1 071.1	(23 783.4)
Ac Or	91-	243.4	1 443.4	1 686.8
		Total Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing 1 443.4	TOTAL

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

TABLE 20

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ATLANTIC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

			estic ry-Owned			Fore Majorit	ign y-Owned	
	1987	/1986	1988	/1987	1987	/1986	1988	/1987
Total Manufacturing	55.5	(24.7)	32.8	(-2.8)	15.1	(-0.4)	13.5	(17.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-26.8	(10.6)	10.2	(18.7)	-21.3	(-5.9)	2.3	(11.7)
TOTAL	-16.1	(13.6)	15.6	(13.7)	-13.6	(-3.5)	5.5	(14.4)

TABLE 21

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ATLANTIC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		ernment ty-Owned	Priv Majorit	ate y-Owned
	1987/1986	1988/1987	1987/1986	1988/1987
Total Manufacturing	* (52.4)	* (-3.1)	15.2 (11.0)	13.8 (6.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	* (10.4)	* (19.7)	-18.5 (3.7)	-2.0 (15.3)
TOTAL	-23.3 (11.6)	33.1 (18.8)	-10.6 (6.6)	2.8 (11.8)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 22

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1987/1986			1988/1987	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	70•5 (61•1)	17.6 (20.0)	11.7 (18.7)	76.4 (64.1)	11.7 (25.7)	11.7 (10.0)
Export Sales	46•1 (51•4)	46.1 (31.7)	7.6 (16.7)	46.1 (52.8)	46.1 (33.9)	7.6 (13.2)
Profits	64.7 (69.2)	11.7 (11.2)	23.5 (19.4)	70.5 (63.6)	11.7 (22.9)	17.6 (13.4)
Corporate Employment in Canada	58.8 (30.3)	35.2 (39.7)	5.8 (29.9)	41.1 (30.9)	52.9 (52.3)	5•8 (16•7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	64.7 (58.0)	17.6 (31.6)	17.6 (10.3)	58.8 (50.8)	35.2 (43.0)	5.8 (6.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	46.6 (46.3)	53.3 (47.7)	0.0 (5.8)	13.3 (29.7)	73.3 (58.1)	13.3 (12.1)
Foreign Investment Climate	0.0 (28.8)	100.0 (68.6)	0.0 (2.5)	0.0 (24.5)	100.0 (72.0)	0.0 (3.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 24 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Atlantic region.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988 - QUEBEC REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

ar	1988/1987	18.0 (6.3)	24.2 (17.1)	22.0 (13.9)
Year-to-Year Percent change	886			
	1987/1986	14.5 (12.2)	21.5 (6.3)	19.0
Intended Outlay	1988	(8 147.7)	(18 034.4) 3 874.3 (21 127.4)	(29 275.1) 19.0 (8.0)
- In t		1 965.8	3 874.3	5 840.1
Estimated Outlay	1987	(7 660.8) 1 965.8	(18 034.4)	(23 783.4) 4 785.0 (25 695.2) 5 840.1
Es+1		1 665.7	3 119.3	4 785.0
Actual Outlay	1986	(6 825.4) 1 665.7	(16 958.0) 3 119.3	(23 783.4)
O AC		1 454.6	2 566.2	4 020.8
		Total Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing 2 566.2	TOTAL

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

TABLE 24

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - QUEBEC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		Dome Majorit	stic y-Owned			Fore Majorit	9	
	1987	/1986	1988	/1987	1987	/1986	1988	/1987
Total Manufacturing	12.1	(24.7)	-3.7	(-2.8)	20.6	(-0.4)	70.4	(17.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	20.7	(10.6)	26.5	(18.7)	33.9	(-5.9)	-8.3	(11.7)
TOTAL	18.1	(13.6)	17.8	(13.7)	24.4	(-3.5)	46.5	(14.4)

TABLE 25

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - QUEBEC REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Gover: Majority		Priv Majorit	vate ry-Owned
	1987/1986	1988/1987	1987/1986	1988/1987
Total Manufacturing	* (52.4)	* (-3.1)	13.1 (11.0)	25.2 (6.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	* (10.4)	* (19.7)	20.0 (3.7)	12.9 (15.3)
TOTAL	22.9 (11.6)	25.1 (18.8)	16.2 (6.6)	19.6 (11.8)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 26

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE QUEBEC REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1987/1986			1988/1987	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	63.1 (61.1)	15.7 (20.0)	21.0 (18.7)	65.7 (64.1)	21.0 (25.7)	13-1 (10-0)
Export Sales	64.2 (51.4)	28.5 (31.7)	7.1 (16.7)	64.2 (52.8)	32.1 (33.9)	3.5 (13.2)
Profits	73.6 (69.2)	5.2 (11.2)	21.0 (19.4)	86.8 (63.6)	7.8 (22.9)	5.2 (13.4)
Corporate Employment in Canada	34.2 (30.3)	39.4 (39.7)	26.3 (29.9)	28.9 (30.9)	42.1 (52.3)	28•9 (16•7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	62.1 (58.0)	29.7 (31.6)	8-1 (10-3)	62.1 (50.8)	32.4 (43.0)	5.4 (6.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	55.5 (46.3)	41.6 (47.7)	2.7 (5.8)	30.5 (29.7)	58.3 (58.1)	11.1 (12.1)
Foreign Investment Climate	36.3 (28.8)	63.6 (68.6)	0.0 (2.5)	27.2 (24.5)	72.7 (72.0)	0.0 (3.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 50 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Quebec region.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988
- ONTARIO REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	1988/1987	-7.7 (6.3)	9.2 (17.1)	2.2 (13.9)
Year-to-Year Percent change	1988	7.7	9.2	2.2
Year-1 Percent	1987/1986	(12.2)	(6.3)	(8.0)
	1987	-2.2	16.1	7.8
Intended Outlay	1988	(6 825.4) 3 952.3 (7 660.8) 3 651.0 (8 147.7) -2.2 (12.2)	(16 958.0) 5 566.0 (18 034.4) 6 082.4 (21 127.4) 16.1	(29 275-1)
tu! Ou		3 651.0	6 082.4	9 733.4
Estimated Outlay	1987	(7 660.8)	(18 034.4)	(23 783.4) 9 518.3 (25 695.2) 9 733.4 (29 275.1)
Es+1		3 952.3	5 566.0	9 518.3
Actual Outlay	1986	(6 825.4)	(16 958.0)	(23 783.4)
Ac		4 038.8	4 790.1	8 828.9
		Total Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing 4 790.1	TOTAL

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

TABLE 28

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ONTARIO REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		Domestic ority-Owned		reign ity-Owned
	1987/1986	1988/1987	1987/1986	1988/1987
Total Manufacturing	11.6 (24.	7) -17.5 (-2.8	-12.6 (-0.4)	1.8 (17.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	17.0 (10.	6) 10.1 (18.7	8.0 (-5.9)	0.2 (11.7)
TOTAL	15.5 (13.	6) 2.5 (13.7) -9.2 (-3.5)	1.5 (14.4)

TABLE 29

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ONTARIO REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

	Gover: Majority		Priv Majorit	ate y-Owned
	1987/1986	1988/1987	1987/1986	1988/1987
Total Manufacturing	* (52.4)	* (-3.1)	-2.0 (11.0)	-7. 8 (6.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	* (10.4)	* (19.7)	27.3 (3.7)	8.3 (15.3)
TOTAL	3.2 (11.6)	10.4 (18.8)	9.4 (6.6)	-0.5 (11.8)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 30

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ONTARIO REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1987/1986			1988/1987	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	64.5 (61.1)	17.7 (20.0)	17.7 (18.7)	66.6 (64.1)	22.9 (25.7)	10.4 (10.0)
Export Sales	47.2 (51.4)	28.3 (31.7)	24.3 (16.7)	50.6 (52.8)	30.6 (33.9)	18.6 (13.2)
Profits	67.3 (69.2)	11.5 (11.2)	21.0 (19.4)	62.1 (63.6)	24.2 (22.9)	13.6 (13.4)
Corporate Employment in Canada	32.6 (30.3)	35.7 (39.7)	31.6 (29.9)	35.7 (30.9)	47.9 (52.3)	16.3 (16.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	53.6 (58.0)	32.9 (31.6)	13.4 (10.3)	47.9 (50.8)	42.7 (43.0)	9.3 (6.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	43.1 (46.3)	49.4 (47.7)	7.3 (5.8)	22.1 (29.7)	58.9 (58.1)	18-9 (12-1)
Foreign Investment Climate	22.4 (28.8)	71 • 4 (68 • 6)	6.1 (2.5)	16.3 (24.5)	75.5 (72.0)	8.1 (3.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 145 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Ontario region.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES
FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988
- PRAIRIE REGION

291.	(Current \$ Millions)	Actual Estimated Intended Year-to-Year	Outlay Outlay Outlay Percent change	1986 1987 1986 1988/1987	1 (6 825.4) 365.7 (7 660.8) 592.4 (8 147.7) 25.6 (12.2) 61.9 (6.3)	0 (16 958.0) 6 147.2 (18 034.4) 7 507.8 (21 127.4) -0.3 (6.3) 22.1 (17.1)	
Act Out 1904		len	lay	86		(16 958.0) 6 14	
		Act	tu0	19			

TABLE 32

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988	- MANITOBA
---	------------

(Current \$ MIIIIons)

ge 1988/1987	5.2 (6.3)	18.7 (17.1)	17.9 (13.9)
Year-to-Year Percent change	5.2	18.7	17.9
Year- Percen 1987/1986	-8.5 (12.2)	(6.3)	(8.0)
1987,		-1.4 (6.3)	-1.9 (8.0)
Intended Outlay 1988	45.9 (8 147.7)	838.8 (21 127.4)	884.7 (29 275.1)
+ul 0	45.9	838.8	884.7
Estimated Outlay 1987	43.6 (7 660.8)	706.5 (18 034.4)	750.1 (25 695.2)
Est	43.6	706.5	750.1
Actual Outlay 1986	(6 825.4)	(16 958.0)	(23 783.4)
Ac Ou	47.6	716.5	764.1
	Total Manufacturing	Total Non-Manufacturing	
	Total	Total	TOTAL

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and Intentions 1988.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES

			FOR 1986,	FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988 - SASKATCHEWAN	IS FOR 1988					
			3)	(Current \$ Millions)	ons)					
	< (Actual	Esti	Estimated	-u	Intended		Year	Year-to-Year	
		0u†1ay 1986	0	1987	5	1988	1987	1987/1986	1988/19	8/15
Total Manufacturing	89.0	(6 825.4)	130.5	(7 660.8)	121.8	(8 147.7)	46.6	46.6 (12.2)	L-9-	
Total Non-Manufacturing	866.5	(16 958.0)	696.5	(18 034.4)	804.4	804.4 (21 127.4)	19.7	(6.3)	15.4	
TOTAL	955.5	(23 783.4)	827.0	827.0 (25 695.2)	926.2	926.2 (29 275.1) -13.5 (8.0)	-13.5	(8.0)	11.9 (1	Ξ

(6.3)

987

17.1)

13.9)

TABLE 34

			CAPITA	FOR 1986,	CAPTIAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988 - ALBERTA	INS FOR 1988	COMPANIES 8					
				0)	(Current \$ MIllions)	(suo)						
	A	Actual		ES+	Estimated	-u	Intended			Year-to-Year	o-Year	
	0	0utlay 1986			0u+lay 1987		0u+1ay 1988	1	1987	1987/1986 198	1988	1988/1987
Manufacturing	122.0	9)	(6 825.4)	157.9	(7 660.8)	379.6	379.6 (8 147.7)	.7)	29.4	29.4 (12.2)	140.4	(6.3)
Non-Manufacturing 4 330.4	4 330.4	(16	958.0)	(16 958.0) 4 523.3	(18 034.4)	5 593.9 (21 127.4)	(21 127	•4)	4.4	(6.3)	23.6	(17.1)
	4 452.4	(23	783.4)	(23 783.4) 4 681.2	(25 695.2)	5 973.5	(29 275.1)	÷	5.1	(8.0)	27.6	(13.9)

Total

Total

TOTAL

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

TABLE 35

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - PRAIRIE REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		Dome Majorit	stic y-Owned			Fore	-	
	1987	/1986	1988	/1987	1987	/1986	1988	/1987
Total Manufacturing	-10.9	(24.7)	21.3	(-2.8)	76.1	(-0.4)	90•4	(17.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	5.4	(10.6)	24.7	(18.7)	-7.2	(-5.9)	18.5	(11.7)
TOTAL	4.6	(13.6)	24.6	(13.7)	-3.7	(-3.5)	24.0	(14.4)

TABLE 36

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - PRAIRIE REGION .

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		nment ry-Owned	Priv Majorit	ate y-Owned
	1987/1986	1988/1987	1987/1986	1988/1987
Total Manufacturing	* (52.4)	* (-3.1)	25.6 (11.0)	61.9 (6.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	* (10.4)	* (19.7)	-7.9 (3.7)	21.4 (15.3)
TOTAL	22.9 (11.6)	23.7 (18.8)	-5.9 (6.6)	24.6 (11.8)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 37

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ALBERTA

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		Dome Majorit	stic y-Owned				eign ty-Owned	
	1987	/1986	1988	/1987	1987	/1986		/1987
Total Manufacturing	28.7	(24.7)	27.7	(-2.8)	30.2	(-0.4)	287.8	(17.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	11.3	(10.6)	25.1	(18.7)	-2.3	(-5.9)	22.0	(11.7)
TOTAL	11.8	(13.6)	25.2	(13.7)	-1.5	(-3.5)	30.2	(14.4)

TABLE 38

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - ALBERTA

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		Gover Majorit	nment y-Owned			vate ty-Owned		
	1987	/1986	1988	/1987	1987	/1986	1988	/1987
Total Manufacturing	*	(52.4)	*	(-3.1)	29.4	(11.0)	140.4	(6.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	*	(10.4)	*	(19.7)	-3.4	(3.7)	23.8	(15.3)
TOTAL	53.7	(11.6)	22.9	(18.8)	-2.4	(6.6)	28.7	(11.8)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 39

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRAIRIE REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1987/1986			1988/1987	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	46.1 (61.1)	26•9 (20•0)	26•9 (18•7)	50.0 (64.1)	42.3 (25.7)	7.6 (10.0)
Export Sales	44.4 (51.4)	38.8 (31.7)	16.6 (16.7)	47.2 (52.8)	38.8 (33.9)	13.8 (13.2)
Profits	65.3 (69.2)	17•3 (11•2)	17•3 (19•4)	44.2 (63.6)	36.5 (22.9)	19•2 (13•4)
Corporate Employment in Canada	26.9 (30.3)	42.3 (39.7)	30.7 (29.9)	27.4 (30.9)	64.7 (52.3)	7.8 (16.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	59.6 (58.0)	32.6 (31.6)	7.6 (10.3)	42.3 (50.8)	55.7 (43.0)	1.9 (6.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	38.4 (46.3)	51.9 (47.7)	9.6 (5.8)	34.6 (29.7)	63.4 (58.1)	1.9 (12.1)
Foreign Investment Climate	32.0 (28.8)	68.0 (68.6)	0.0 (2.5)	36.0 (24.5)	64.0 (72.0)	0.0 (3.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 61 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Prairie region.

TABLE 40

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE ALBERTA REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1987/1986			1988/1987	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	50.0 (61.1)	18.4 (20.0)	31.5 (18.7)	57.8 (64.1)	34.2 (25.7)	7.8 (10.0)
Export Sales	42.3 (51.4)	38.4 (31.7)	19•2 (16•7)	46.1 (52.8)	38•4 (33•9)	15•3 (13•2)
Profits	63•1 (69•2)	21.0 (11.2)	15.7 (19.4)	47•3 (63•6)	34.2 (22.9)	18.4 (13.4)
Corporate Employment in Canada	26.3 (30.3)	42.1 (39.7)	31.5 (29.9)	35.1 (30.9)	62.1 (52.3)	2.7 (16.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	57.8 (58.0)	34.2 (31.6)	7.8 (10.3)	36.8 (50.8)	60.5 (43.0)	2.6 (6.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	42.1 (46.3)	47.3 (47.7)	10.5 (5.8)	36.8 (29.7)	60.5 (58.1)	2.6 (12.1)
Foreign Investment Climate	22•2 (28•8)	77.7 (68.6)	0.0 (2.5)	33.3 (24.5)	66.6 (72.0)	0.0 (3.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 44 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the Alberta region.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES FOR 1986, 1987 AND PLANS FOR 1988

- BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Current \$ Millions)

	1988/1987	(6.3)	-4.2 (17.1)	4.0 (13.9)
o-Year change	1988)	15.9 (6.3)	-4.2	4.0
Year-to-Year Percent change	1986	(12.2)	(6.3)	(8.0)
	1987/1986	95.5 (12.2)	5	14.0
Intended Outlay	1988	(8 147.7)	(21 127.4)	(29 275.1)
Int Ou		1 044.0	1 245.3	2 289.3
Estimated Outlay	1987	900.7 (7 660.8) 1 044.0 (8 147.7)	(16 958.0) 1 298.6 (18 034.4) 1 245.3 (21 127.4) -11.6 (6.3)	(23 783.4) 2 199.3 (25 695.2) 2 289.3 (29 275.1) 14.0
Estim Out		7.006	1 298.6	2 199.3
Actual Outlay 1986	1986	(6 825.4)	(16 958.0)	(23 783.4)
A		460.5	1 468.1	1 928.6
		Total Manufacturing	Total Non–Manufacturing 1 468.1	TOTAL

Actual 1986, estimated 1987 and intentions 1988.

TABLE 42

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

			estic y-Owned			Fore	9	
	1987	/1986	1988	/1987	1987	/1986	1988	/1987
Total Manufacturing	146.5	(24.7)	20•2	(-2.8)	15.9	(-0.4)	1.4	(17.8)
Total Non-Manufacturing	-3.2	(10.6)	7.9	(18.7)	-21.6	(-5.9)	1.4	(11.7)
TOTAL	35.8	(13.6)	5.4	(13.7)	-13.7	(-3.5)	1.4	(14.4)

TABLE 43

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPARISONS OF SELECTED LARGE COMPANIES - BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Year-to-Year Percent Change)

		overnment rity-Owned	Maj	Private jority-Owned
	1987/1986	1988/1987	1987/1986	1988/1987
Total Manufacturing	* (52.4	* (-3.1)	95.5 (11	.0) 15.9 (6.7)
Total Non-Manufacturing	* (10.4	* (19.7)	-21.8 (3	.7) 0.1 (15.3)
TOTAL	15.3 (11.6) -11.8 (18.8)	13.6 (6.	.6) 8.3 (11.8)

^{*} To preserve confidentiality, data have been suppressed.

TABLE 44

EXPECTATIONS FOR 1987 and 1988 BY COMPANIES WITH HEADQUARTERS IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NORTHERN REGION

(Percent Distribution of Total Responses)

		1987/1986			1988/1987	
	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse	Up/Better	No Change	Down/Worse
Canadian Sales	72.0 (61.1)	20.0 (20.0)	8.0 (18.7)	76.0 (64.1)	16.0 (25.7)	8.0 (10.0)
Export Sales	66•6 (51•4)	23.8 (31.7)	9.5 (16.7)	61.9 (52.8)	28.5 (33.9)	9.5 (13.2)
Profits	82.1 (69.2)	3.5 (11.2)	14.2 (19.4)	71.4 (63.6)	17.8 (22.9)	10.7 (13.4)
Corporate Employment in Canada	7.1 (30.3)	50.0 (39.7)	42.8 (29.9)	17.8 (30.9)	57.1 (52.3)	25.0 (16.7)
Corporate Financial Conditions	62.9 (58.0)	33.3 (31.6)	3.7 (10.3)	59•2 (50•8)	37.0 (43.0)	3.7 (6.0)
Canadian Business Conditions	62.5 (46.3)	37.5 (47.7)	0.0 (5.8)	58.3 (29.7)	33.3 (58.1)	8.3 (12.1)
Foreign Investment Climate	53.8 (28.8)	46.1 (68.6)	0.0 (2.5)	46.1 (24.5)	53.8 (72.0)	0.0 (3.3)

For comparison purposes, figures for Canada are provided in brackets.

There are 31 firms in the survey panel with headquarters in the British Columbia and Northern region.

APPENDIX



Survey of Business Capital Investment -

Nature and Coverage of the Data

1) All the tables containing regional data incorporate "matched" company data to avoid variation in the number of firms reporting in each year. Matching allows for consistent comparisons since only the data for those companies which have reported spending in each of the specified years, e.g., 1986, 1987 and 1988, are used.

The above system of matching is applied separately for each of the investment categories specified in the regional tables. Hence, the regional totals obtained from a matched sample will not necessarily add to the matched totals for Canada.

2) The problem of companies in the survey not reporting their regional distribution of expenditures is minimal. The following table provides a reconciliation between the total dollar amounts reported in Table 1 and the total amounts reported by region.

	1987 (Current \$ 1	1988 Billions)
Totals as Per Table 1	25.70	29.28
Amounts Reported by Region		
Atlantic Quebec Ontario Prairies B.C. & Northern Region Unallocated Region*	1.42 4.78 9.52 6.51 2.20 0.50	1.62 5.84 9.73 8.10 2.29 0.80
Total	24.93	28.38
Difference between totals	0.77	0.90
Portion of difference explained by "matching"	0.42	0.55
Portion of difference explained by non-reporting of regional breakdowns by respondents	0.35	0.35

^{*} Includes investment which was not specifically allocated to a particular region because it had not been determined in which province or region it would take place; and expenditures on movable machinery and equipment which were not allocated to a specific region, e.g., rail rolling stock, ships, etc.

- The fact that companies report investment intentions on a corporate rather than an establishment basis definitely affects the sectoral breakdown of both the regional and Canada totals, e.g., whether outlays were categorized under manufacturing or non-manufacturing industries, etc. Therefore, the DRIE sectoral coverage cannot be satisfactorily reconciled with Statistics Canada's Private and Public Investment in Canada Survey (PPI). Nevertheless, it is believed that the companies included in the DRIE survey account for a significant proportion of total business investment spending in Canada as reported by Statistics Canada.
- The following table provides a breakdown of the number of companies reporting matched investment statistics to the DRIE survey, by manufacturing or non-manufacturing sector, and by region of investment. Since the companies in the survey panel are the larger ones, they tend to have investments in more than one region and as such the figures for Canada are not the sum of the regions.

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia and Northern	CANADA
Manufacturing	38	89	117	60	51	165
Non-Manufacturin	g 41	52	60	82	64	129
TOTAL	79	141	177	142	115	294

5) A copy of the survey questionnaire is attached.

Government Gouvernment of Lanada du Canada

Regional Industrial Expension Industriale Industriale

CAPITAL INVESTMENT INTENTIONS AND OUTLAYS INVESTISSEMENTS PROJETÉS ET RÉELS 1986 to 1992 PROTECTED (When Completed)

1986 à 1992
DOCUMENTS PROTÉGÉS (une tols rempli)

235 Ouen St. (EESA) 235 rule Queer (EESA) Ortuwa Canada Ortuwa Canada Ortuwa Canada (KTA (HHS) When reporting on a flacal year basis, (e.g. April 1, 19—6 March 31, 19—) figures for the twelve months should be entered in the column for the year in which the greater semple du 1th avril 19— au 31 mars 19—) les données arraportant aux douze mois dioverti être inscrites dans la proportant aux douze mois dioverti être inscrite dans la proportant aux douze mois dioverti être inscrite dans la proportant aux douze mois dioverti être inscrite dans la proportant aux douze mois dioverti être inscrite dans la proportant aux douze mois dioverti être inscrite

Survey P88 Date D-J — M-M — Y-A Enquête		number of mont	ha of that fiscal y	ten the greater year falls.	apionne coi	il aux douze mois rrespondant à l'ai plus grand nom	nnée financière i	dens lequelle
Company 1 9 Société			In millions o	of dollars (roun e dollars (arron	d to the nearest dir au plus près i	1/10 of a million dixième de million	n) ons)	
DARY A CARITAL MULECTAINS		Outlays -	Dépenses					
PART A CAPITAL INVESTMENTS*	Code	Actual Réel	Prei Actual Réel préi			Intentions		
SECTION A INVESTISSEMENTS'		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Construction*	1 0 1	13 17			77 26 32			43 .47
Machinery Equipment*								
Machines Equipement*	1 0 2							H
	1 0 3		1111	لللا	انسلا	1111	1111	LLLI
Canada	1 9 9	llli	ıııi	Lui	Lui	1111	JIII	Lui
Land Terrain	1 0 4			Lui		1111	1111	1111
Capitalized Interest Interêts capitalisés	1 0 5	1111	1111	1111			1111	
Total Lines 199 104 105	1 0 6							
Total abroad*		-			11111			
ALLOCATION BY PROVINCE — CANADA (Line	2 0 0	ARTITION DAD	POVINCE - CAL	NADA (I loop 18				
Newfoundland	10 12				7 28 .32	33 ,37	38 .42	43 .47
Prince Edward Island	3 1 0							
Ne-du-Prince-Édouard	3 1 1 1	1111		1111		lli	1111	III
Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse	3 1 2		1111	1111		1111	LLLi	LILI
New Brunswick Nouveau-Brunswick	3 1 3		1111	1111	11111	1111	1 + 1 i	1111
Atlantic region Region atlantique	3 0 1	1111	1111	1111	l l l i		1111	
Quebec							111	
Québec Ontario	3 2 4							
	3 3 5							
Manitoba	3 4 6				 	لنسب	لللل	Lui
Saskatchewan	3 4 7	Lui		1111		llill	1111	LIII
Alberta	3 4 8	1111	1111	1111	11111	1111	1111	IIII
Prairie region Région des prairies	3 0 4		1111	1111	1111	1111	LII	1111
British Columbia							:	
Colombie-Britannique	3 5 9	-			+			
Yukon N W T	3 6 0				+++++			
TNO	3 6 1	انسا	LLLi	llli	1111	انسا	سللل	1111
B C and Northern region C-B et région du Nord	3 0 5		III	IIIi			1111	1111
	3 7 0	1111	1111	1111	liiil	1111	1111	1111
PART B CHANGES IN COSTS			SECT	ION B ÉVOL	UTION DES COÚ	TS		
If expected changes in costs are included in dollars)*, please report the yearly percent of	the abov	e budget figure	s for Canada (c		Code 1987	1988 1989	بجر کرنشانی	1991 1992
Si les chiffres ci-dessus pour le Canada hen	nent com	pte de l'évolutio	n des coûts (de	ollars			21 22 24 26	27 28 30
courants)*, indiquer les hausses ou les bais If no changes in costs are included in the al				_	0 1			
dollars)*, please report the base year used				10	1213	16		
Si ces chiffres ne tiennent pas compte d'un (dollars constants)*, indiquer l'année de bas	e hausse e utilisée	(ou d'une baissi	e) éventuelle de	es coûts 5	0 2 1 9			
PART C ALLOCATION OF CAPITAL EXPE BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY		S IN CANADA	SECT		RTITION DES INV		S AU CANADA	A PAR
Please allocate your capital expenditures in Canada (Part A. Line 199) to	Canada	z assigner vos i a (Section A, lig	ne 199) dans k		Code	\$ Millions	888	
the categories below Research and development		ries ci-dessous rche et dévelop			6 0 1	1718	22	
Pollution abatement	Assanissement de l'environnement							
				6 0 2				
Working environment (health safety etc.)	Milieu de travail (santé, sécurite etc.)				6 0 3 1 1			
Expansion of facilities (see note 1 below) — existing sites	Expansion des installations (voir note 1 ci-dessous) — emplacement(s) actuel(s)				6 0 4	ساند		
— new sites	- nouvel(eaux) emplacement(s)				6 0 6 1	1111		
Replacement or modernization of facilities (see note 2 below)	Remplacement ou modernisation d'installations (voir note 2 ci-dessous)				8 0 5 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Other (specify e.g. energy related	Autres	(exemple, dépe		es	6:0:7		1 1	
expenditures}	à l'énei	(yie)						
					6 0 8			
					6 0 9 1 1	1111		
					6 1 0	LILLI	11	

NOTA 1. Dépenses faites pour satisfaire à la demande prévue 2 Comprend les investissements visant à améliorer la section C productivité ou à compenser les hausses des coûts

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES

"DEFINITIONS"

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:

Report actual and intended (budgeted for) gross expenditures in Canada on new physical assets or facilities including additions, replacements and major alterations. Include all related costs charged to capital account, such as architectural, legal and engineening fees as well as work done by your own labour force, do not deduct receipts from insurance claims or allowances for scrap or trade-in. Exclude charges for rented/leased buildings, machinery and equipment.

Capital expenditures for land should be reported separately and includes all costs associated with the purchase of the land that are not amortized or depreciated.

Capitalized interest should be reported separately and are charges on loans with which capital projects are financed.

Gross expenditures should include the total value of outlays regardless of source of funds, i.e. inclusive of any government capital grants and/or aubsidies

Where applicable (oil companies, mining, etc.) expenditures for both development and exploratory drilling activities should be included, even if these are otherwise expensed by the companies. Expenditures for geological and geophysical work by oil companies are excluded and similarly in mining offsite exploration is excluded.

Include projects not in the "main line", i.e. a mining firm enters the hotel business and builds a hotel.

Report your portion in the case of a joint project

CONSTRUCTION:

Report total actual and intended **gross cost of construction** (contract and by own employees) irrespective of the time of the final payment to cover building construction, all types of engineering construction such as roads, dams, transmission and pipelines, oil drilling and mine development. Include here the cost of elevators, heating systems, etc., which may be considered an integral part of the building or structure and the cost of site preparation and related land improvements. **Exclude** expenditures for the acquisition of previously existing buildings and other structures, and dwellings, bunk houses, etc., as well as the value of the land purchased.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT:

Report total actual and intended gross installed cost of all new machinery, motors, generators, transformers, etc; and the delivered cost of movable equipment, automobiles, trucks, professional and scientific equipment, office and store furniture and appliances, etc., whether for your own use or rent to others. Include progress payments paid out prior to delivery, and any balance owing or hold-backs in the year of acquisition. Exclude expenditures on used machinery and equipment unless imported.

INVESTMENT ABROAD:

- Capital investments should include outlays on land, plant and equipment (including used), infrastructural facilities (e.g. roads, living quarters), regardless of sourcing of funds, but purchased outside of Canada. Also, exclude leasing costs.
- 2) Report expenditures for all companies normally included in your consolidated financial statement.

CURRENT DOLLARS:

All those budget figures with a provision for an escalation in costs and, therefore reflect the expected future costs of new buildings, machinery and equipment.

CONSTANT DOLLARS:

Are those budget figures with no provision for any expected escalation of costs and rather are based upon costs of either the present or some past year, i.e. the base year.

DÉPENSES D'IMMOBILISATION ET RÉPARATIONS

"DÉFINITIONS"

DÉPENSES D'IMMOBILISATION:

Déclarer les dépenses brutes effectuées ou prévues (au budget) pour de nouveaux biens matériels ou installations au Canada y compris les rajouts, remplacements et modifications importantes. Ajouter tous les frais connexes portés au compte de capital, comme les honoraires d'avocats d'architectes et d'ingénieurs ainsi que les travaux effectués par vos propres ouvriers, ne pas déduire les reçus de réclamations d'assurance ni les déductions pour les biens mis au rancart ou échangés. Exclure les frais des immeubles, machines et équipements loués/pris à bail.

Les dépenses en immobilisations pour les terrains devraient être rapportés séparément et inclure tous les frais liés à l'achat des terrains qui ne sont pas amortis ou dépréciés.

Les Intérêts capitalisés devraient être rapportées séparément et sont les frais sur les prêts servant à financer les projets d'immobilisations

Les dépenses brutes doivent comprendre la valeur totale des déboursés, peu importe d'où proviennent les fonds, c'est-à-dire y compris tous subsides ou subventions d'immobilisation provenant du gouvernement fériéral

Dans le cas des sociétés minières, pétrolières, etc., ces dépenses doivent comprendre les frais de développement et de sondage d'exploration, même si la société doit effectuer les dépenses de toute façon. Le coût des études géologiques et géophysiques effectuée par les sociétés pétrolières sont exclus de même que dans le cas de mines, l'exploration effectuée en dehors de la zone productive.

Inclure les projects hors du cadre de l'exploitation habituelle, par exemple, une compagnie minière qui se lance en hôtellerie et construit un hôtel

Déclarer dans le cas d'un projet collectif, votre part.

CONSTRUCTION:

Déclarer le montant brut global, réel ou prévu des trevaux de construction (effectués par des contractants ou par vos propres employés), peu importe le moment du paiement final de la construction des immeubles, tous les genres de travaux de génie comme les routes, pipelines, forage des puits de pétrole et le développement minier. Ajouter ici le coût des ascenseurs, de l'installation du chauffage central, etc., qu'on peut considérer comme partie intégrante de l'immeuble ou de la structure et le coût de la préparation de l'emplacement et des améliorations foncières connexes. Ne pas tenir compte des frais d'acquisition des immeubles existants ni des autres bâtiments, habitations, dortoirs et autres ni du coût du terrain.

MACHINES ET MATÉRIEL:

Déclarer le coût brut global, réel ou prévu y compris l'installation, de toute nouvelle machine, moteur, générateur, transformateur, etc., ainsi que le coût livré du materiel mobile, automobiles, camions, équipement professionnel et scientifique, meubles et accessoires de bureau et de magasins, etc., qu'il soit destiné à votre propre usage ou à la location. Ajouter les paiements provisoires versés avant livraison et tout solde dû ou arméré d'achat de machine et du matériel d'occasion à moins qu'il ne soit importé.

INVESTISSEMENTS À L'ÉTRANGER:

- 1) Les investissements doivent comprendre les dépenses pour terrain, bâtiments et matériel (neuf et usagé), l'infrastructure (par ex.: routes, logements), sans égard à la provenance des fonds, mais pour ce qui est acheté à l'extérieur du Canada. Exclure toutefois les frais de location.
- 2) Déclarer les dépenses de toutes les compagnies qui font normalement partie de votre rapport financier consolidé.

DOLLARS COURANTS:

Données de budgétisation qui prévoient une escalade des coûts et qui reflètent donc les futurs coûts prévus de nouveaux bâtiments, machines et malériel

DOLLARS CONSTANTS:

Données de budgétisation qui prévoient aucune escalade des coûts et qui sont plutôt basées sur les coûts actuels ou d'une année précédente (année de base).

PART	_
SECTION	U

Using the type of changes and reasons for changes listed below, please record the most significant types and reasons affecting reported plans since the April 1987 survey.

D'après les renseignements inscrits ci-dessous, veuillez donner les modifications les plus importantes apportées à vos projets depuis l'enquête du mois d'avril 1987 ainsi que les raisons qui ont amené celles-ci

TYPES OF CHANGES REASON FOR CHANGES GENRE DE MODIFICATION **RAISONS DES CHANGEMENTS D1** Abandoned plans a) Market demand -- domestic 01 Abandon des projets a) Demande du marché - intérieur 02 Deferred plans b) Market demand -- foreign 02 Ajournement des proiets b) Demande du marché -- exterieur 03 Reduced existing plans* c) Capacity 03 Soustractions aux projets actuels* c) Capacité 04 Expanded existing plans* d) Rate of return 04 Additions aux projets actuels* d) Taux du rendement 05 introduced new plans e) Financing — external 05 Présentation de nouveau projets e) Financement exténeur 06 Brought forward plans from f) Financing — Internal 06 Présentation de projets prévus f) Financement inténeur future years pour les appées à venir g) Costs - labour g) Frais de main-d'oeuvre 07 Re-introduced deferred plans 07 Présentation de projets ajournés h) Costs - Other (specify below h) Frais - Autres (préciser ci-bas anténeurement 08 No change in plans** e.g. energy) ex. énergie) 08 Aucune modification aux projets** *Carry-over of plans into or from a i) Strikes i) Grèves particular year should be viewed as *Considérer les projets reportés j) Government regulations, policies j) Programmes, politiques et ci-bas either expanding or reducing existing d'une année à l'année en question and programs (specify below e.g trading regulations, tariffs, etc.) réglements gouvernementaux (préciser ex. réglements du complans for the year under consideraoù de celle-ci à une année à venir en tion, in which case indicate reason tant que projets actuels avec addimerce, tarifs, etc.) "I" below tions ou aoustractions. Dans ce cas k) Better estimates remplir la raison "l" ci-dessus. ""If there are no changes in plans k) Meilleures évaluations I) Carry-overs but a change in budget figures **Si un projet n'a subi aucune modifi-I) Reports associated with these plans, then cation mais que son budget a m) Other reasons (specify below) refer to reasons, for example a changé remplir la section "raisons" m) Autres raisons ci-bas better estimate, cost factors, etc. donnant comme raisons, par exem-(veuillez préciser) Plans, therefore, are not to be ple, une meilleure estimation, de considered synonymous with budget nouveaux frais, etc. On se gardera de confondre modification d'un projet figures. et modification de son budget. Par exemple For example 0,10,30,5 0,10,30,5 Type Raison aceiaj aceiaj For each year, space is provided for 3 types of changes and 2 reasons for each type Pour chaque année, on pourra indiquer 3 changements et pour chaque changement, 2 raisons. 1988 1989-91 Code 1987 24 25 30 Type 701 0 01 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 CANADA Reason 702 Raison Type 703 Genre 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ATLANTIC REGION - RÉGION ATLANTIQUE Reason 704 Raison Type 705 01 0 0 0 0 0 Genre n 0 0 QUEBEC - QUÉBEC Reason 706 Type 707 Genre 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 n ONTARIO Reason 708 Raison

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PRAIRIE REGION -- RÉGION DES PRAIRIES

B.C. AND NORTHERN REGION RÉGION DE LA C.B. ET DU NORD

ABROAD - À L'ÉTRANGER

DADTE	DIRECTIONAL	CHANGES

SECTION E CHANGEMENTS INDICATEURS

Please indicate directional changes in the following factors by entering one of the numerical codes (1, 2 or 3)

Veuillez indiquer tous changements dans les facteurs suivants en inectivant un des codes numériques (1, 2 ou 3)

1 — up or better hausse ou amélioration

2 — no change aucune modification

3 — down or worse example: example:

Code 87/86 88/87
10 12 33 14
8 0 9 1 3

If no response is given for any of the following questions, please indicate why in the appropriate comments section.

Si on ne peut pas donner de réponses aux questions suivantes, veuillez donner les raisons à la section appropriée des commentaires.

Corporate sales in Canadian market - Ventes de la compagnie sur le marché canadien

Comments - Commentaires

Code 87/86 88/87

Corporate export sales - Exportations de la compagnie

Comments - Commentaires

Code 87/86 88/87 10 12 13 14 8 1 1 1

Corporate profits - Profits de la compagnie

Comments - Commentaires

Code 87/86 88/87

10 12 13 14

8 1 2

Corporate employment in Canada - Emploi au Canada de la compagnie

Comments - Commentaires

Code 87/86 88/87
10 12 33 14
8 1 1 3

Corporate financial conditions - État des finances de la compagnie

Comments - Commentaires

Code 87/86 88/87 10 12 13 14 8 1 4

Canadian business conditions - État des affaires canadiennes

Comments - Commentaires

Code 87/86 88/87
10 12 75 14
8 1 5

Climate for Investment outside Canada - Climat pour les investissements à l'étranger

Comments - Commentaires

Code 87/86 88/87
10 12 13 14
8 1 1 6

PART F FACTORS AFFECTING OUTLAYS

SECTION F FACTEURS TOUCHANT LES MISES DE FONDS

Which of the following factors were most significant in deterring the company from making **higher outlays** in Canada than those reported in the capital budgets (Part A)? Please mark the appropriate boxes with an X. Rank the major groupings in order of importance (1.10.4.1 most —4 least)

Parmi les facteurs suivants, quels sont ceux qui ont détourné la société de faire les mises de fonds importantes que celles indiquées pour le Canada (Section A)? Veuillez inscrire un X dans les cases appropriées ci-dessous. Veuillez indiquer les secteurs majeurs par rang d'importance (1 à 4 1 plus -4 moins).

nporta	nce (1 to 4, 1 most -4 least)	(1 à 4; 1 plus -4 moins)
830 X	Factors - Facteurs	Elaborate on Items marked. Use a separate sheet if space provided is insufficient. Veuillez donner des détails. Utiliser une feuille séparée si l'espace fourni n'est pas suffisant.
Policy	Factors - Facteurs de la politique	Name of the state
13	Canadian federal government policies Politiques du gouvernement fédéral	
14	Other Canadian government policies Autres politiques gouvernementales canadiennes	
15	Foreign government policies Politiques gouvernementales à l'étranger	
16	Exchange rates Taux d'échange	
rade	Factors - Facteurs du commerce	
17	Non-tariff barriers – In Canada Barrières non-tarifaires – Au Canada	
18	Canadian tariffs too high Tarifs canadiens trop élevés	
19	Canadian tariffs too low Tarifs canadiens trop bas	
20	Tariff and non-tariff barriers - Abroad Barrières tarifaires et non-tarifaires - À l'étranger	
21	Other trading factors (specify) Autres facteurs d'échange (préciser)	
nand	cial Factors - Facteurs des finances	
22	Internal financial conditions – Expected cash flow État des finances internes – Flux de liquidité prévu	
23	Internal financial conditions – Rates of return État des finances internes – Taux du rendement	
24	Internal financial conditions – Other (specify) État des finances internes – Autres (préciser)	
25	External financial conditions - Cost of funds État des finances extérieures - Prix de l'argent	
26	External financial conditions - Availability of funds État des finances extérieures - Disponibilité des fonds	
27	External financial conditions - Other (specify) État des finances extérieures - Autres (préciser)	
28	Other financial and monetary factors (specify) Autres facteurs monétaires et financiers (préciser)	
arke	t Factors – Facteurs du marché	
29	Raw materials shortages Pénuries de matières premières	
30	Machinery and equipment shortages Pénuries de machines et équipement	
31	Staff shortages Pénuries de main-d'œuvre	
32	Labour problems Problèmes de main-d'œuvre	
33	Expected sales - In Canada Prévision de ventes - Au Canada	
34	Expected sales - Abroad Prévision de ventes - À l'étranger	
35	Expected economic conditions - In Canada Prévision des conditions économiques - Au Canada	
36	Expected economic conditions – Abroad Prévision des conditions économiques – À l'étranger	
37		
38		
39		
40	Other factors (specify) Autres facteurs (préciser)	







